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# SPEECHES

BY

THE MARQUESS OF DUFFERIN AND AVA,

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

1884—1888.

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# SPEECHES

BY

## VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

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### ADDRESS FROM THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY.

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[The Earl and Countess of Dufferin, accompanied by Lady Helen Blackwood, Miss Thynne, Mr Mackenzie Wallace, Major Cooper, and other members of His Excellency's staff, arrived in Bombay Harbour by the P. and O. Steam Ship *Tasmania* on the morning of the 8th December 1884. Their Excellencies landed at half past 4 in the afternoon, and an address of welcome was presented to Lord Dufferin by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay at the Apollo Bunder. In the course of their address, the Corporation referred to Lord Dufferin's distinguished career in other parts of the world, and, remarking on the fact that the success of His Excellency's administration of Canada was largely due to his personal intimacy with the outlying regions and the various communities of that country, they hoped that he would be able to visit the chief centres of India and become personally acquainted with the people and their leaders. They referred to some of the more important administrative measures with which Lord Dufferin would have to deal, such as railway and irrigation works, the advancement of free Municipal Government, and other measures of internal reform, and in conclusion drew His Excellency's "serious attention to the danger which one-half of the sea-borne commerce of India incurs from the utterly defenceless condition of Bombay Harbour." Lord Dufferin replied as follows :—]

*Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen*,—No servant of the Crown could desire his arrival in India to be more auspiciously inaugurated than by the cordial words of welcome and encouragement you have addressed to me on behalf of the inhabitants of this prosperous and famous city ; and

*Addresses at Bombay.*

the impressive picture you have drawn of the opportunities, duties, and responsibilities attaching to the great office I am about to assume, is well calculated to afford me matter for serious and wholesome reflection. It has been your pleasure to extend similar courtesies to several of my predecessors when they stood—as I do now—on the threshold of their career in this country, unwitting of the good or evil fortune which might be in store for them. These illustrious persons have greatly differed from each other in their antecedents, their dispositions, their attainments, and their intellectual idiosyncrasies. But there is one quality which all of them have possessed in common—a deep rooted and unswerving determination to sacrifice ease, health, leisure, nay, as some of them have done, even life itself, at the welcome and spirit-stirring call of duty. (*Hear, hear, and cheers.*) It is this characteristic which has impressed the Government of India, from its foundation to the present day, with a loftiness of aim and intention, and an energy in execution, which I believe to be unparalleled in the history of the world. (*Cheers.*) Though not presuming to compare myself with the statesmen who have gone before me, in this last respect at least I trust to prove their equal, and to preserve unimpaired the noble traditions of devotion and self-effacement which have been established by their heroic examples, and by none more signally than by your present illustrious and eminent Viceroy. (*Loud cheers.*) Whatever criticisms may be justly passed on my future administration, it shall be in the power of no man to allege that either from fear or favour, or any personal consideration, I have turned aside from whatever course was most conducive to the happiness of the millions entrusted to my care (*cheers*), or to the dignity, honour, and safety of that mighty Empire with which this great dependency is indissolubly incorporated. (*Renewed cheers.*) Only partially acquainted as I am at present with the indigenous customs and ancient civilization of its multitudinous races,

*Addresses from various public bodies.*

I hope to find at your provincial centres advisers and counsellors, both British and native, whose experience will enable me to discharge with success the task I have undertaken; and to no set of men could I address myself with greater advantage for such information as I may require than to the representatives of the great community of Bombay, whose industry, enterprise, and sagacity have created a city vying in its prosperity and wealth with any capital that has ever been called into existence by Caliph or Mogul. Should fitting opportunities present themselves to my Government of still further promoting your welfare, stimulating your trade, increasing your security, or enlarging the scope of your municipal activity, you may rest assured that it will be my most anxious desire to take advantage of them. Under any circumstances I shall always retain a grateful recollection of the considerate manner in which you have made me feel that in landing upon the shores of India I have come to a home already rendered bright and attractive by the presence of hosts of fellow-workers, well-wishers, and friends. (*Loud and prolonged cheers.*)

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ADDRESS FROM THE AHMEDABAD ASSOCIATION.

[On Tuesday afternoon, the 9th December, Lord Dufferin received 5th Dec. 1884 in the Council Hall of the Bombay Secretariat, Deputations from various public bodies who presented him with addresses of welcome. In reply to an address presented by the Ahmedabad Association, His Excellency said:—]

*Gentlemen*,—I desire to return you my best thanks for your address of welcome. It is very gratifying to me that the inhabitants of one of the most ancient cities of India should have anticipated my approach by such kindly expressions of regard. In referring to her Majesty's deep solicitude for the welfare of her Indian subjects, you have in no degree misinterpreted her feelings. There is no-

*Addresses at Bombay.*

thing which passes in this country which our gracious Sovereign does not carefully watch ; and having been summoned to her presence before my departure, she laid upon me her commands to do everything in my power to promote the happiness and welfare of all classes and sections within the circuit of her Eastern Empire. I have observed with extreme pleasure the loyal manner in which the natives of India have expressed themselves towards your present Viceroy, whose benignant administration will be long remembered by a grateful people, and it will be one of my most interesting tasks to watch over the operation of those municipal institutions whose development His Excellency has so studiously fostered. At the same time it is needless to add that both your agricultural and mercantile prosperity will be my constant care. In conclusion, allow me to thank you for the complimentary terms in which your address has been couched, and the loyal spirit it evinces towards the future representative of the Crown in this country.

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## ADDRESS FROM THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

9th Dec. 1884. [The Bombay Chamber of Commerce next presented an address to Lord Dufferin, in which His Excellency's attention was specially directed to the importance of developing railway communication not only in the Bombay Presidency, in which the Chamber indicated certain lines requiring more immediate attention, but throughout India generally. Reference was also made to the defects of the Indian Insolvent Act, and the Chamber pointed out the desirability of extending the provisions of the new English Bankruptcy Act of 1883 to India. The appointment of a Commission to inquire into the defences of Bombay Harbour was suggested; and the Chamber remarked that, in common with the Chamber of Commerce at Manchester, they would welcome any efforts having for their object the development of the overland trade with Western China and the early termination of the

*Addresses from various public bodies.*

present unsatisfactory state of affairs in Upper Burmah. His Excellency replied as follows :—]

*Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,*—I have to thank you cordially for the words of welcome and confidence which I have just heard, and for the suggestions which you have made concerning the measures for increasing and intensifying that commercial and industrial enterprize with which your magnificent city is so intimately associated. It is hardly necessary for me to say that I thoroughly sympathise with you in your desire for still further developing the natural resources of the country, and that it will be my constant endeavour to aid and encourage within the limits of the means at our disposal, all legitimate and practical schemes which have that object as their aim. Before leaving England I had the advantage of having your views regarding railway extension presented to me by very competent authorities, and I was fully impressed with the necessity of constantly keeping the means of communication on a level with industrial and commercial requirements. That the principle is a sound one there can be no doubt; but I cannot of course express any opinion as to how it is to be applied until I have had time to consider the question carefully in all its bearings. All that I can say, therefore, for the present is, that I shall consider your suggestions with the care and attention which are due to a body so deeply interested in the question and so competent to form a sound judgment upon it. In conclusion, gentlemen, I have to thank you personally, and through you the great mercantile class which you so worthily represent, for the very kind reception which I have met with in Bombay.

•

## ADDRESS FROM THE ANJUMANI ISLAM.

9th Dec 1884. [The President and Members of the Anjumani Islam of Bombay, on behalf of themselves and of the Mahomedan community of Western India, then presented an address of welcome to His Excellency. After expressing a hope that the contact into which Lord Dufferin's duties had brought him with Mussulman communities in other parts of the world had created a sympathy for them in his Lordship's mind, the address proceeded to draw Lord Dufferin's attention to the backward condition of the Mussulmans in India as compared with that of other communities; while these had risen socially, intellectually, and morally, the Mussulmans had not even remained stationary but had declined and decayed, and unless the causes were at once traced and remedies applied, the address went on to remark, "the poverty and decay of the fifty millions of the Mussulman subjects of Her Majesty cannot but prove a source of danger to the State." Pressure of work, the address stated, had prevented Lord Ripon from dealing with the question, but the deputation looked to Lord Dufferin for support, and expressed every confidence in his ability to deal adequately with the evil. His Excellency replied as follows :—]

*Gentlemen*,—Few things could have given me greater pleasure on my arrival in India than to find myself welcomed by the representatives of Her Majesty's Mahomedan subjects. A considerable portion of my public life has been passed in endeavouring to be of service to Mussulman communities in different parts of the world. I am well acquainted with their history, their literature, and their modes of thought and feelings. The personal kindness I have received from His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey—who excels all the monarchs of the day in the urbanity and charm of his manners, and in the gracious consideration he shows to those who have the happiness of being admitted to his presence—would of itself have made a lasting impression on my mind; and in taking leave of His Majesty I was glad to assure him of my determination to watch over the interests of his co-religionists with a fatherly solicitude. It pains me

*Addresses from various public bodies.*

much to learn that the Mussulman community of India should entertain the misgivings you have expressed in regard to their actual condition. It is both the pride and the desire of the Imperial Government to provide impartially for every class and section of Her Majesty's subjects in India, fair and equal opportunities of improving their material condition, and of multiplying their means of moral advancement. If one member of the body politic lags behind the rest, it is a misfortune for all. I am too new to the country to be able to form an opinion as to the causes of the exceptional circumstances you signalize ; but I have been glad to learn that of late you have been making great exertions to improve your educational system. When I remember that it is to Mussulman science, to Mussulman art, and to Mussulman literature that Europe has been in a great measure indebted for its extrication from the darkness of the middle ages, I find it impossible to believe that the Mahomedan communities of India should have any difficulty in keeping abreast of the rest of their fellow-subjects in the general progress of the nation. Should they be labouring under any exceptional disabilities which might militate against so desirable a result, I will endeavour to see them removed, and I have no doubt that your present illustrious Viceroy, who has had your welfare so much at heart, will place me in possession of his views on the subject to which you refer. Under any circumstances you must allow me to assure you that I have been very much touched by the terms of personal good-will in which your address of welcome to me has been couched.

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# ADDRESS FROM THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

9th Dec. 1884. [The representatives of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India also presented an address of welcome to the Earl of Dufferin, in which they referred to His Excellency's distinguished services and briefly described the main object of the Association to be the well-being of the community after which it is named. His Excellency replied as follows :—]

*Mr. President and Gentlemen*,—I have to thank you, as the representatives of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India, for the words of welcome which I have just heard and for the flattering allusion which you have made to my past efforts in the public service. I regret that I have not yet had time to study carefully the mechanism of your association, but I hope to become more fully acquainted with it hereafter, and meanwhile I may assure you that I sympathise cordially with the benevolent aims which it has in view.

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# ADDRESS FROM THE GUARANTORS OF THE BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

9th Dec. 1884. [A Deputation formed by the Guarantors of the International Exhibition proposed to be opened in Bombay in December 1886 next presented an address of welcome to Lord Dufferin. The Deputation was a representative combination of every community in Bombay—Europeans, Parsees, Mussulmans, Hindoos, and Jews—and its object was to enlist the co-operation and assistance of Lord Dufferin in the proposed Exhibition. His Excellency replied to their address in the following terms :—]

*Mr. President and Gentlemen*,—Let me thank you cordially for the kind welcome which you have given me on my arrival in India, and of which I shall always retain a very grateful remembrance. It is especially agreeable to me to meet with a body of gentlemen repre-

*Addresses from various public bodies.*

senting the guarantors of the International Exhibition which you propose to hold in Bombay towards the close of 1886, because you set forth, not merely in words, but also in action, that spontaneous public spirit which is necessary for the genuine industrial and commercial progress of the community. In a country like India, the Government may certainly, by enlightened direction, do much to guide and accelerate that progress, but the past history of British enterprize in all parts of the globe proves that the mainspring of industrial and commercial progress must be supplied by private initiative in the form of spontaneous effort, individual and co-operative. As to the date which you may eventually fix for holding the proposed exhibition, that is, I feel, a question which may be safely left in your hands, and I have no doubt that you will decide it in the way most advantageous for all parties concerned. When you have fully matured and realized your plans, I hope to have the pleasure of witnessing the result, and meanwhile I shall watch your progress from afar with interest and sympathy.

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## ADDRESS FROM THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

13th Dec. 1884. [On Saturday afternoon, the 13th December, the Earl and Countess of Dufferin, accompanied by Lady Helen Blackwood, the Hon'ble Miss Thynne, Mr. Mackenzie Wallace (Private Secretary), Major Cooper and Lord Herbrand Russell (Aides-de-Camp), and other members of His Excellency's staff arrived in Calcutta from Bombay. Their Excellencies were met at the Howrah Railway Station by the Secretaries to Government in the several Departments, Brigadier-General Wilkinson and his Staff, Lord William Beresford (Military Secretary to the Viceroy), and various other Civil and Military Officers. Their Excellencies drove at once to Government House, receiving *en route* a very enthusiastic reception from the crowds who thronged the streets. On arriving at the foot of the grand staircase at Government House Lord and Lady Dufferin were received by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (Mr. Rivers Thompson) and at the head of the staircase by Lord and Lady Ripon, the members of the Executive Council, the Judges of the High Court, and a large number of English and Native gentlemen. Lord Dufferin was shortly afterwards conducted to the Council Chamber, where the ceremony of installing His Excellency as Viceroy and Governor General of India was gone through with the usual formalities. Lord Dufferin then proceeded to the Throne Room, where a Deputation from the Corporation of Calcutta was in waiting to present to him an address of welcome. The principal points touched upon in the address will be apparent from His Excellency's reply, which was as follows :—]

*Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,*—No man acquainted with the history of our Indian Empire, and with the annals of Calcutta, could fail to be moved when addressed for the first time by the honoured representatives of that illustrious city. The friendly words of welcome and encouragement with which you have been pleased to greet my arrival amongst you add a peculiar grace to the impressive ceremony in which I have just taken part. India appears to differ so much even from the Oriental countries with which I am acquainted, that I scarcely dare attach the value to my past experiences which you are good enough to attribute to them ; but at all events I trust that

*Address from the Corporation of Calcutta.*

my familiarity with different races, forms of government, customs, and habits of thought alien to our own, have endowed me with a faculty for appreciative sympathy with what does not exactly square with Western ideas, which may prove of service to me in my new position.

In alluding to the subject of Local Self-government, and to the exceptional impulse it has received under the benign auspices of Lord Rîpon, you have touched upon a matter which has already attracted my attention. If there is one principle more inherent than another in the system of our Indian administration, it is that of continuity. Nothing has struck me more than the loyal and persistent manner in which successive Viceroys, no matter what part they may have played in the strife of party politics at home, have used their utmost endeavours to bring to a successful issue whatever projects their predecessors may have conceived for the benefit of the people. It is by adherence to this principle that we have built up in this country the majestic fabric of our Government; and it is needless for me to assure you that I shall not fail to follow a line of conduct consecrated by the example of Cornwallis, Bentinck, Canning, Mayo, and those who followed them. The Marquis of Ripon and his predecessors have prepared the soil, delved, and planted. It will be my more humble duty to watch, water, prune, and train; but it may not be out of place for me to remind you that the further development of the principle of Local Self-government rests very much in your own hands. It is by an intelligent discharge of your duties, by a conscientious care of the public purse, by purity of administration, by the vigorous and economical promotion of whatever operations come within your sphere, that you will vindicate your title to enjoy the privileges conferred upon you.

In conclusion, allow me to express the satisfaction with which I have listened to your loyal reference to Her Majesty the Queen and Empress. The good of her Indian

*Remarks in the Legislative Council.*

subjects is never absent from Her Majesty's mind; and it will be a gratification to her to know that you appreciate her claims to your love and devotion.

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REMARKS IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

19th Dec. 1884. [In opening the Proceedings at the Legislative Council, held at Government House, Calcutta, on the 19th December, 1884, the first Council at which Lord Dufferin presided, His Excellency made the following remarks:—]

*Your Honour and Gentlemen*,—I cannot take my seat for the first time at this Council Board without desiring to express to you the extreme satisfaction which I feel in being associated with so many distinguished persons in the government of this great dependency. For a very long time I must be little more than a learner in regard to the details of many of those important questions which will come up before us. But it makes me happy to think that I shall have for my colleagues and advisers men so thoroughly acquainted as yourselves with every thing that is connected with the administration of India, and in whom both Her Majesty's Government and the general public possess such confidence. I only hope that I, on my side, will be able to do what is incumbent upon me for expediting the public business to your satisfaction.

[The ordinary business of the Council was then proceeded with.]

ADDRESS FROM THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

[On Monday afternoon, the 22nd December, the Viceroy received 22nd Dec 1884. a Deputation from the British Indian Association in the Throne Room at Government House. The address, which was read by Maharaja Narendra Krishna Bahadur, the President of the Association, after referring to the Viceroy's distinguished diplomatic career, and his successful administration of Canada, expressed a hope that His Excellency would maintain the policy of religious neutrality, and help to remove "the deep consternation and grave anxiety, which widely prevail amongst those classes whose interests are connected with land, by reason of the introduction into the Indian Legislature of a Land Bill, which threatens to revolutionize the relations that subsist between them and their tenantry." In replying to the address His Excellency spoke as follows :—]

*Mr. President and Gentlemen,*—I need not assure you that this is one of the most interesting occasions which has ever occurred to me. I find myself to-day for the first time brought into close and intimate contact with an Association represented by some of the most influential of Her Majesty's Indian subjects. I am delighted to see you around me, and I hope that ere long opportunities will be given to me of coming into close and familiar relations with each of you individually. In reply to your address, I have to say that I am much obliged to you for your words of welcome, as well as for the readiness with which you are disposed to extend to me your confidence and regard. As I have already had an opportunity of publicly stating, the feelings by which I am animated in assuming the Government of this great dependency, it is not necessary that I should repeat them, nor would it be prudent for me to reply otherwise than in very general terms to the address with which the loyal and kind-hearted people in this country are in the habit of welcoming the advent of successive Viceroys. For a long time my only claim to your respect and attachment must be found in the

*Address from the British Indian Association.*

fact that England has never sent forth a public servant to represent Her Majesty in this country who has not been inspired by a lofty sense of duty and by a firm determination to devote his best energies to promoting the welfare and happiness of the vast populations entrusted to his charge. In the course of time I shall hope to convince you, and those amongst whom I have the happiness to labour, that I have in no way broken with the traditions established by my illustrious predecessors in this respect. With reference to the points you have touched upon, I am disposed to agree with you, so far as I am yet able to judge of the situation, that it will be wise for this Government to give free and fair scope to the unfettered growth of such a social structure as the progress of science and education and the natural instincts of the people may develop, and I should certainly be indisposed to occasion friction and disturbance between the various parts of the body politic by unnecessary or uncalled-for legislation. You may also rest assured that I shall be prepared to maintain that policy of neutrality and impartiality between the various classes of Her Majesty's subjects professing different religions to which you justly attach so much importance. With regard to the subject of the intended land legislation to which you have also made reference, I do not think it would be convenient for me to take this opportunity of entering into it. All that I can say at present is, that I am well aware that for many years the necessity of some such legislation has been recognised by persons of the highest authority, and it has been acknowledged by the Imperial Government. A Bill in that direction is now in course of elaboration, the provisions of which it will be my duty to study; and in doing so I shall not fail to apply my most conscientious attention to all that has been said by the various classes who are likely to be affected by the measure. In conclusion, allow me to assure you that I shall always receive with favour any representations which

*Address from the Trades Association, Calcutta.*

may be addressed to me by Associations such as yours. You very justly remark that these expressions of opinion are a very effectual way of supplementing such information as the Government of India may possess in regard to the wishes, wants, and aspirations of Her Majesty's subjects, and cannot fail to prove valuable to those whose duty it is to provide for their welfare.

[The Maharaja then introduced the members of the deputation to His Excellency and the deputation withdrew.]

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ADDRESS FROM THE TRADES ASSOCIATION,  
CALCUTTA.

[After the deputation of the British Indian Association had withdrawn, the Viceroy received a deputation from the Trades Association of Calcutta, who presented His Excellency with an address of welcome. Mr. Wallis, Master of the Association, read the address, which, after expressing the confidence of the Association that His Excellency's admittedly great talents and energy would be beneficially employed in dealing adequately with all measures affecting the welfare of the country, went on to express a desire that "the interests of the country, in its finances, its trade and its industries, when brought into conflict as they have been in some cases in the past, with similar interests appertaining to the mother country, which latter may reasonably be held from an economic point of view to be foreign to those of India," might have the first place in His Excellency's consideration. His Excellency replied, as follows :—]

*Master and Gentlemen,*—I am well aware of the claims you possess to the consideration and respect both of the Government and of your fellow-citizens, and I am proportionately grateful to you for your friendly congratulations. In acknowledging the marks of approval which you have been pleased to attach to what I have had occasion to say since becoming associated with the administration of this



*Address from the Trades Association, Calcutta.*

country, I can assure you that the words I uttered have been carefully considered, and have at least the merit of expressing exactly what I mean. I fully recognise the justice of your observation that the first and chiefest of my duties, is, to promote by every means in my power the peaceful pursuits of commerce, trade, and agriculture, and that the opening out of requisite railway communications and the encouragement of the healthy growth of local manufactures and industries, are the effectual means to this desirable end. India is a poor country, and it should be our object to make it and its inhabitants rich. Though the wealth of India must always in a great degree depend upon the bounty of Providence, the example of other nations shows us how readily industrial enterprise may be made to supplement the development of a country's natural resources. Fortunately peace reigns throughout our land and along our borders; and, as you justly remark, peace is the first thing necessary to every nation's welfare. That peace may long continue should be our constant prayer; and in order that it may endure, it will be necessary for us to take whatever precautions may be necessary to place it beyond the power of any one to infringe it. I rejoice to see your allusion to these feelings of amity towards each other, by which all classes in this country should be bound together. Nothing could be more unfortunate, nothing could be more injurious to the reputation and honour of British rule than that discord or divisions should exist between those whose interests and very existence are inextricably bound together. I have not failed to take account of your desire that the interests of India in its finance, its trade, and its industry should be duly protected when brought into conflict, as you state has sometimes been the case, with similar interests in the mother country. It is an axiom of statesmen never to give a pledge in respect to an hypothesis. I will therefore content myself with expressing the hope that

*Address from the Indian Association.*

as the development of India's trade, wealth, and prosperity, and enterprise, can bring nothing but advantage to the empire at large, so that everything which conduces to the expansion of the imperial power and might of England may be found to re-act with equally auspicious results upon the political and material fortunes of Her Majesty's subjects in India.

[Mr. Wallis then introduced the members of the Deputation to the Viceroy. The Deputation shortly afterwards withdrew.]

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ADDRESS FROM THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

[On Wednesday, the 24th December, a Deputation of the Indian Association waited on Lord Dufferin and presented His Excellency with an address. The Deputation was received by Lord Dufferin, who was accompanied by Mr. Mackenzie Wallace, and Major Cooper, in the Throne Room at Government House at 2-45 p.m. 24th Dec. 1884.]

The address which was read by Dr. K. M. Banerjea, President of the Association, after cordially welcoming Lord Dufferin, urged the extension of Local Self-Government, the separation of judicial from executive functions in the administration of criminal justice in the mofussil, the repeal of the Arms Act, the promotion of technical education, the more extended employment of Natives in high offices, and, in regard to the Tenancy Bill, expressed the hope that, while the legitimate rights of the zemindars should be strictly upheld, full justice would be done to the poor and unrepresented peasantry of Bengal. His Excellency in reply said :—]

*Gentlemen*,—I regret to say that I have been so much occupied these last few days that it has been impossible for me to prepare a written reply to the address which you have been good enough to present to me. I must, therefore, ask you to forgive me, if anything is wanting in my endeavours to convey to you an adequate sense of my appreciation of the kind welcome you have been pleased to accord to me. I need not say that it is a real satisfac-

*Address from the Indian Association.*

tion to me to find myself in the presence of men, who, evidently from the language of their address, are so fully competent to represent the opinions and the wishes of probably a very considerable section of their fellow-countrymen in this Presidency. Nobody can have listened to your Chairman without feeling that he was in the presence of a man as intelligent and as capable of expressing the views of his associates as could be found in any country in the world. You have touched upon a great number of subjects which you have recommended to my attention. You will readily understand that, at the very outset of my administrative career, it would be most improper were I to attempt to give you any indication of my views in reference to them. For a very long time it will be my duty to listen and to learn, to place myself in communication with all that is most distinguished in the various sections of your society, and to fit myself, as well as I can, for grappling with the many vast and difficult problems which it will be desirable hereafter for the Government of India to examine. I have no hesitation, however, in telling you that it will be a very great pleasure and satisfaction to me to watch over and to foster by every means in my power that scheme of Local Self-Government to which my immediate predecessor gave so powerful an impetus. I fully recognize the benefits which its successful operation is calculated to confer both upon the administration and upon all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in India, and I can assure you that there is no one amongst you who so heartily desires its success as I do. My desire is to gain the confidence and the good-will of Her Majesty's Indian subjects at large. I have not myself the slightest doubt that eventually I shall succeed in doing so, but it would be unreasonable if I were to expect to attain that result for some time to come. In fact, I should scarcely value an attachment I had not merited by my acts. In conclusion, I desire to express to you my

*Opening of the Tarkessur Railway.*

satisfaction at the loyal allusions to the Queen-Empress incorporated with your address. Her Majesty takes the deepest interest in the welfare of all classes of her Indian subjects, and I am glad to find that, wherever I have been, they, on their side, are ready to recognize the obligations under which they lie to their Most Gracious Sovereign. Gentlemen, I beg again to thank you for your friendly greeting.

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OPENING OF THE TARKESSUR RAILWAY.

[On Monday afternoon, the 5th January, the Viceroy opened the 5th Jan. 1885.  
new line of Railway from Seoraphuli (where the junction takes place with the East Indian Railway) to Tarkessur. His Excellency was accompanied by Sir Rivers Thompson (Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal), Sir Donald Stewart (Commander-in-Chief), the Hon'ble Mr. Hope, Mr. Mackenzie Wallace, Lord William Beresford, and other members of His Excellency's staff, while a large number of European and Native gentlemen from Calcutta were the guests of Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co., the promoters of the line. At every station along the line crowds of Natives were assembled, who greeted the Viceroy's train with loud cheers and strains of music. Loyal mottoes of welcome and floral decorations were displayed, and at Tarkessur itself were triumphal arches leading to a temporary camp in which a shamiana was pitched. The Mohunt who keeps the sacred shrine at Tarkessur received the Viceroy on the platform, and the party then proceeded to the shamiana, where a durbar was held, at which various Native gentlemen were presented to Lord Dufferin, after which Mr. Robert Miller read an address on behalf of the Tarkessur Railway Association, thanking His Excellency for his visit and giving an outline of the design of the undertaking. The address claimed for the Railway that, apart from its merits as a mere commercial speculation, as a political advance in a direction beyond commerce, as an indication of activity on the part of the public, and as an evidence of an intention to self-help, it was entitled to public support and to His Excellency's interest and good-will. A hope was also expressed that His Excellency would give his support to the scheme for the construction of feeder roads to connect the Railway with the

*Opening of the Tarkessur Railway.*

interior of the districts. Lord Dufferin replied to the address as follows :—]

*Gentlemen*,—I can assure you that it is with the greatest satisfaction that I have found myself able on this occasion to become associated with one of the most interesting enterprises which has for a long time been undertaken in this part of the country. You have been good enough to hold almost apologetic language in alluding to the invitation with which you have honoured me, but so deeply do I appreciate the significance of the task which I have been called upon to fulfil, that I feel greater pleasure in engaging in this day's ceremonial than if I had been requested to be present at the opening of one of the greatest bridges or most important buildings that have ever been executed with the public funds, under the immediate superintendence of the Government. (*Applause.*) In that case I should have been merely taking part in what was a purely Governmental work, and which would have afforded no proof or intimation of the innate energy of the people themselves. I am now, however, countenancing one of those undertakings in which every one interested in the advancement of this country must feel a sympathetic concern. Although the railway may be short, although the funds embarked in the company may not be of a colossal character, yet they represent local energy, local self-reliance, and local enterprise, and they will hereafter, I trust, be a proof of the good results which may flow from the people themselves taking into their own hands, for their own benefit, and for their own profit, such speculations as the present. (*Cheers.*) I stand in the midst, I believe, of a very large concourse of the leading zemindars of this neighbourhood. I beg to congratulate them on the auspicious event which has summoned us together, and at the same time I desire to thank them and their friends for the kind and pleasant welcome with which they have been pleased to salute me all along the line. I was very much struck by the brilliant

*Opening of the Tarkessur Railway.*

and picturesque appearance of the landing stage where the steam-boat came alongside the wharf, and during the entire journey I have been inspired by the sight of a succession of industrious, and what, I hope, are happy and contented villages, and now, at the end of my journey, I find myself surrounded by numbers of able, intelligent, and loyal men with whom I am glad to have this common interest, and whose individual acquaintance I trust some day to make. I again thank you, gentlemen, for your interesting address, and for the friendly and loyal welcome you have given me. (*Loud applause.*)

[An adjournment was then made for luncheon, after which a memorial was presented to Sir Rivers Thompson, thanking him for the interest he had shown in the railway and petitioning for the provision of feeder roads linking it with the interior. The Lieutenant-Governor gave a favourable reply. The Viceroy and the European guests then visited the shrine, parties of Brahmins chanting hymns in His Excellency's honour, and the road being lined with densely-packed crowds of natives. The party returned by train to Howrah, an enthusiastic reception being given to His Excellency *en route*.]

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ADDRESS FROM THE MAHOMEDAN LITERARY  
SOCIETY.

14th Jan. 1885. [At 2.45 P.M. on Wednesday, the 14th January, a Deputation of about thirty members of the Mahomedan Literary Society waited on Lord Dufferin at Government House, and presented him with an address of welcome. The address was read by Nawab Abdul Latif, Khan Bahadur, the Secretary of the Society, and drew His Excellency's attention to the present backward condition of the Mahomedans in India; remarking that it was in this direction especially that His Excellency could give material support to the action of his predecessors, in favour of the adoption of special measures for the education of the Mahomedan youths. His Excellency replied as follows :—]

*Gentlemen*,—It gives me very great pleasure to receive you, and to know that you are engaged upon the honourable task of promoting the social advancement of your co-religionists. There is no doubt that, in these days, when the material welfare of the community, as well as the personal advancement of the individual, has come to depend so much more, in the one case upon the progress of scientific research, and in the other upon the possession of educational acquirements, than used to be the case during the earlier and simpler stages of human development, many of those races who in former days were famous for great and noble qualities, for their valour, their self-respect, their energy and virility, will find themselves outstripped in the contests of civil life, by more versatile and nimble-minded competitors, unless they are prepared to recognise the exigencies of the new situation which has been created in this country by the softening influence of good government, and by the encouragement it affords to the growth of those gentler virtues which are wont to blossom beneath the untroubled smile of Peace. But in your legitimate desire to fit those in whose advancement you take so deep an interest for a successful professional career, it is scarcely necessary or me to warn those who are the

*Address from the Mahomedan Literary Society.*

descendants of the men who played such a stirring part in the former history of the country, that mere mental agility, and the acquisitions obtained in schools and colleges, constitute, after all, only a portion of a man's equipment for the battle of life ; and that the love of truth, the appreciation of the dictates of honour, nobility of character, the cultivation of modesty, manliness of demeanour, and habits of self-abnegation, are as necessary in the training of the youth of a great nation, as proficiency in a dozen languages, or an ample acquaintance with the mysteries of arithmetic or mathematics. In saying this, I hope you will not think that I am speaking to you too freely ; but as you yourselves seemed disposed to recognise that you have scarcely kept pace with your fellow-citizens in the general advancement which is so happily characterising the country, I have thought that the best response I could make to the affectionate address you have presented to me, would be found in some such terms of friendly and paternal encouragement as those which I have used.

[The Deputation then withdrew.]

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ADDRESS FROM THE CENTRAL NATIONAL  
MAHOMEDAN ASSOCIATION.

22nd Jan. 1885. [On Thursday, the 22nd January, a Deputation from the Central Mahomedan Association waited on the Viceroy at Government House at 3 P.M., and presented him with an address of welcome. The Deputation, which was a numerous one, comprised deputies from the branch associations in various parts of India. His Excellency, who was accompanied by Mr Mackenzie Wallace, Private Secretary, and attended by Captain Gordon, Aide-de-Camp, received the Deputation in the Throne Room. Prince Mahomed Furrokh Shah read the address, which welcomed Lord Dufferin to India, and remarking that His Excellency's intimate association with the Mussulman nations of the West, and his friendship for the Sultan of Turkey, had made his name familiar to the Mahomedans of India, the Deputation felt assured that the Mahomedans of this country would receive from His Excellency every support and encouragement in their social, moral, and political advancement. They drew Lord Dufferin's attention to the memorial presented by the Association to Lord Ripon, in which they enumerated certain points on which they considered that the Government might interfere to assist the work of Mahomedan progress and enlightenment, and they expressed confidence that His Excellency's endeavours to aid them would be attended with success. His Excellency replied as follows:—]

*Gentlemen*,—I need not say that it gives me great pleasure to see around me so representative an assembly of the Mahomedan community. I gather from your address, that there is scarcely a Mahomedan centre which has not sent a deputy here to-day. That, in itself, is a most excellent sign, I might almost say proof, that the Mahomedan community throughout India, by its own efforts, by the display of its own intelligence and of its native genius, cannot eventually fail to vindicate for itself that position in our social system to which it is so eminently entitled. The one thing which a person in my position never does, is to make promises. Whether or not I shall be successful in remedying those grievances of which you complain, must entirely depend upon the strength of the case which you have presented to me ; but of this, at all events, you may be sure,

*Address from the Central National Mahomedan Association.*

that if a patient study of your representations, if an anxious and sincere desire to remedy any wrong of which you can justly complain, will enable me to give you satisfaction, then you may be certain that I shall not fail to do so. I have on so many previous occasions expressed my regard and sympathy for the Mahomedan community, that it is needless for me again to reiterate such an assurance; for although it is my supreme duty to display an absolutely impartial regard for all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, yet, naturally, my liveliest sympathies will be for those who, through any circumstances over which they have had no control, have fallen behind in the race of progress and of advancement, which, I am happy to think, is being so sedulously run by all classes of Her Majesty's Indian subjects. Thanking you again for the kind expressions of personal regard contained in your address, you may rest assured that I shall not fail to give my early attention to the contents of your memorial.

[The Honourable Mr. Amir Ali then introduced the various members of the Deputation, and the delegates from the branch associations in India. He also expressed the regret of Prince Humayonja, President of the Madras Association, at his unavoidable absence on the occasion. The Deputation then withdrew.]

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## CALCUTTA TRADES' ASSOCIATION DINNER.

30th Jan. 1885.

[The Annual Dinner of the Calcutta Trades' Association took place in the Town Hall on Friday, the 30th January, His Excellency the Viceroy being present. Amongst the guests were also Sir Rivers Thompson (Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal), General T. F. Wilson, and Messrs. Hope and Ilbert (Members of the Viceroy's Council), Messrs. Cunningham, Pigot, Norris, and Prinsep (Judges of the Calcutta High Court), besides a large number of Civil and Military officials and gentlemen, including the representatives of the Press, European and Native, and of the various Consulates in Calcutta.

After the Toast of the Queen-Empress and the Royal Family had been honoured, the Master of the Association (Mr. A. H. Wallis) proposed the health of the Viceroy, his speech being frequently interrupted by applause. Mr. Wallis remarked that the Association were deeply sensible of the honour which the Viceroy had done them in accepting their invitation, "thus giving the city an opportunity of personally renewing that warm and heart-felt welcome with which all classes of the community received His Excellency on his arrival in Calcutta." He expressed the gratification they all felt at Lord Dufferin's appointment, than whom, he said, no servant of the British Crown was more eminently fitted to fulfil the duties of a ruler; he referred to Lord Dufferin's distinguished services in other positions, and said that it was a happy augury for India when England could send her such sons to do her service, and he expressed his conviction that "the wise and just and honest and political administration of India would have a staunch interpreter" in the Viceroy.

His Excellency, who, on rising to respond to the Toast, was greeted with loud and continued cheering, said :—]

*Mr. Chairman, Your Honour, and Gentlemen,*—In rising to return thanks for the cordial reception you have given to the mention of my name, I hasten to express my satisfaction at finding myself surrounded by the representatives of the trading community of Calcutta. (*Cheers.*) At the same time I confess that it was with some hesitation that I accepted your invitation. I knew that I should be expected to address those whose hospitality I was permitted to share, and I had some doubts whether it was altogether desirable that the head of the Executive Government of India should

*Calcutta Trades' Association Dinner.*

indulge, otherwise than upon exceptional and rare occasions, in oratorical displays. It is his duty to listen to others rather than to speak himself; to examine and decide rather than to explain or advocate; and, if I am right in considering that such ought to be the general rule of his conduct, it is still more imperative that he should follow it when he is but newly arrived in a land which presents to his consideration so many problems of the greatest magnitude and importance; and where a casual word pronounced in ignorance, or under misapprehension, may occasion numberless embarrassments. Still, as I am here, it would be ungracious upon my part were I not to take so fitting an opportunity of expressing my deep appreciation of the friendly feeling which has been manifested towards me from the time I landed in Bombay to the present moment, by all ranks and conditions of men, by the various communities which compose our body politic, and by my British and Native fellow-subjects. All have made me feel that they are ready to give me their confidence; that they are willing to believe in my sincere desire to do my duty faithfully by each of them; that they appreciate the difficulties of the task which lies before me, and that I can count on their conjoint sympathy and united assistance in my endeavours to promote the well-being of the common weal. (*Cheers.*) Now, some of those present are probably anxious that I should define the character of the policy I am disposed to follow. I do not know that there is any reason why I should not gratify their curiosity. In doing so, I shall disclose no secret, nor initiate them in a new revelation, for my policy will be guided by those ancient principles upon which the British Empire in India was originally founded, which have ever since been interwoven with its structure, and vindicated in turn by each of my illustrious predecessors; namely, a justice which neither prejudice nor self-interest can pervert; an impartiality between all religions and races, which refuses to be irritated by criticism, or cajoled by flattery;

*Calcutta Trades' Association Dinner.*

and a beneficence of intention which seeks to spread abroad amongst the many millions of Her Majesty's subjects in this country, contentment, prosperity, wealth, education, professional advancement, a free scope to municipal institutions, and every other privilege which is compatible with authoritative Government and Imperial supremacy. (*Cheers.*) And in saying this, remember I am not speaking in my own name, nor merely as the Head of the Indian administration. I am speaking in the name of the Queen-Empress herself, and not only of the Queen, but of the Parliament and people of England, who are fully determined that English rule in India shall be so blamelessly and vigorously conducted as to become the crowning glory of our country's history; and that any grievance and wrong of which Her Majesty's subjects can complain, whether Princes or People, whether Native or British-born, shall be examined into, and so far as the imperfection of all human administration will allow, abated or redressed. (*Cheers.*) That I may be able, under God's Providence, during my brief residence among you, to perform the part allotted to me in a satisfactory manner, is my dearest ambition. There is no sacrifice, whether of time, labour, health, or strength, I am not prepared to make in pursuit of it; and though it is only by painful and slow degrees that so vast and inchoate a community as ours can expect to move towards the consummation of an ideal, I trust that when the time arrives for me to quit these shores, I may have perceptibly contributed towards the advancement of the country, and the realisation of the just and legitimate aspirations of its inhabitants, and to the fair fame and stability of the British Empire. That you, gentlemen, as organisers of labour, as promoters of the industrial arts, as creators and distributors of wealth, are powerful factors in our national development, none can doubt; and it is on that account I again repeat I have so much pleasure in finding myself associated with you in to-night's celebration. (*Loud cheers.*)

[The toasts of "The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal," "The Legislative Councils," "The Army, Navy, and Auxiliary Forces," and other

*Address from the Indian Union.*

toasts followed, and at the close of the proceedings the Viceroy proposed the health of the Chairman (Mr. Wallis) in the following terms:—]

Before we separate I have received the permission of the Chairman to propose a toast. I dare say that many are under the impression that the toast I am about to propose is that of the ladies. As a married man I could not do justice to that toast under half an hour. (*Laughter.*) Therefore it will be a relief to you to know that it is not the toast of the ladies, but the health of your Chairman. (*Cheers.*) It will not be necessary for me to detain you by any observations in support of that toast, because I have only to ask you to cast your memory back along the whole course of to-night's pleasant proceedings and to consider that it is under the auspices of your Chairman, and thanks to the Trades' Association of Calcutta, that we have enjoyed one of the most genial entertainments, and, I may add, as far as I am concerned, one of the most profitable we have ever attended. (*Loud cheers.*)

[The Chairman, Mr. Wallis, briefly responded to the toast; and the proceedings came to a close at about half past 12 o'clock.]

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ADDRESS FROM THE INDIAN UNION.

[ON Saturday, the 31st January, at 3 P.M., a Deputation of the Indian Union, headed by the Maharajah of Durbhunga, President of the Union, waited on His Excellency the Viceroy at Government House, and presented him with an address of welcome. The address remarked that the rapid progress of the country under British rule was giving rise to so many important and difficult questions that it was impossible for any Viceroy during his short term of office to settle them satisfactorily. Lord Ripon had successfully grappled with some of them, but many still remained unsettled, which the Deputation hoped would receive adequate attention at His Excellency's hands. The address indicated briefly some of these questions, a hope being expressed that His Excellency would be guided by that principle of

31st Jan. 1885.

*Address from the Indian Union.*

continuity to which his predecessor had endeavoured to give effect. A hope was also expressed that Lord Dufferin would be able to bring about more cordial relations between the different sections of the community, and that His Excellency's intimate knowledge of European statesmen would enable him to preserve friendly relations between the British Government and the Continental Powers.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy replied as follows :—]

*Maharajah and Gentlemen*,—In the first place, I must express the great satisfaction which I have experienced from the views of the Deputation having been conveyed to me through the instrumentality of one of our great Native nobles, who has already taken a most honourable and distinguished part in the administration of the country, and whose talents and capacity are in themselves a proof of the very great advantage which the Government of India may derive from the assistance of the leading gentlemen of the land. I have already had so many occasions of expressing my desire to meet the wishes and to satisfy the demands of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in India, that I need not again repeat them, but I can assure you that I regard it as a very great advantage that personages like yourselves, who are authorised to speak on behalf of large sections of the community, who exercise a legitimate and useful influence over numbers of their fellow-subjects, should come to me, as you have done, with an address in which there is formulated, in a very business-like and practical manner, the various suggestions which you have to offer to the Government of India. It is by reducing your wishes to this shape that we, on our part, will be able best to comprehend in what way we can legislate for the general good of the country. I will not touch upon any of the points which you have raised, as this would not be the proper place for me to do so, but I will carefully consider every one of them in turn; and although the duration of the term of office of a Viceroy is hardly long enough to enable him to do very much for the improvement of the general legislation of the country, I still hope that by the application of my best

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efforts to the task, I may be able to go away with the conviction that my term of office shall not have been barren of results. I thank you heartily for those personal expressions of good-will contained in your address, and I can assure you that I have no higher ambition than to merit your confidence and to discharge my duty faithfully by the Queen-Empress and by the people of India.

[The Deputation were then severally introduced to His Excellency, after which they withdrew.]

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THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

[The first meeting of the Legislative Council, to discuss the Bengal Tenancy Bill, took place on the 27th February, there being a full attendance of members. Sir Steuart Bayley (the Member in charge of the Bill) moved "that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the law of landlord and tenant within the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal be taken into consideration." Sir Steuart Bayley delivered an exhaustive speech on the motion. He reviewed the work of the Select Committee and showed the nature of the principal alterations made, the reasons for them, and how far the Bill as altered was likely to succeed in securing the results which the Council had in view. He claimed for the measure that it was an improvement on the old law, and without any injustice to the landlord fulfilled the object of Government, which was "to give reasonable security to the tenant in the occupation and enjoyment of his land," while the just interests of the landlords were not lost sight of in any way. He answered the charge that the Bill was being passed with undue haste, and concluded by asking the Council to reject the amendment that the Bill should be republished, and to decide on proceeding at once with the consideration of the Select Committee's report, and of the amendments of which notice had been given. Mr. Quinton followed Sir Steuart Bayley and spoke in support of the Bill as amended. The Mahārājā of Durbhunga gave unqualified opposition to the measure, and urged its withdrawal, as the Bill was distasteful to zamindār and raiyat alike. Mr. G. H. P. Evans delivered an able speech reviewing the whole position. He re-



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garded the kernel of the Bill as sound and the general object and scope of it as salutary, but argued that many portions of it, as now amended, were ill-advised and mischievous. The Council adjourned at five o'clock, and re-assembled on the following Monday (2nd March), when the debate was resumed. Mr. Goodrich supported the Bill, and held that the necessity of immediately regulating the law between the landlord and tenant was proved. He believed the Bill would limit the landlord's right no further than the public interest demanded. Bábu Peári Mohan Mukerji urged strongly the postponement of the passing of the Bill, in order to afford members of Council, the outside public, and parties interested in the measure, an opportunity of studying it. Mr. Vishvanatha Narayan Mandlik, Messrs. Reynolds, Hunter, Gibbon, Ilbert, and Sir Rivers Thompson spoke in support of the Bill and against its postponement. His Excellency the Viceroy in closing the debate said :—]

I do not think it necessary that I should trouble the Council with any observations of my own at this stage of our proceedings. I shall have ample opportunity, when we come to discuss the several points in this Bill with respect to which amendments are to be moved, of expressing my opinion in regard to them. I will therefore content myself by saying that, although it is likely that during the course of our deliberations this Bill will be considerably improved in many of its particulars, I have no hesitation whatever in giving to its general features my most cordial and sincere support. I have convinced myself that it is, as my hon'ble colleague has just said, a very honest and conscientious piece of work. I am quite certain that those who have engaged in advancing it to its present stage have been actuated by the sole desire of doing equal justice to all those interests which are dealt with under the Bill. It cannot be seriously urged that this Council has not a right to legislate in the direction proposed. It so happens that I became Under-Secretary of State for India while the legislation, which resulted in Act X of 1859, was still under discussion, and I then came to the conclusion, which further examination has only confirmed, that it would be idle to contend that legislation of this description is any invasion

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whatever of the rights accorded to the zamíndárs under the Permanent Settlement. If I thought that any clause of the Bill interfered with rights which have been granted to any class of Her Majesty's subjects in India by the Imperial Government, I certainly would not be found among its supporters; but, on the contrary, I believe that this Bill is in perfect harmony with those principles which inspired the authors of the Permanent Settlement; and I am quite certain that hereafter, when the present controversies have subsided, even those who consider their interests most injuriously affected by what it is proposed to do will acknowledge that this legislation has benefited the agricultural interests of the country. With regard to the special point which is before us, namely, whether or no the present Bill should be hung up for another year, I can only say that, in the presence of the all but unanimous opinion which has been delivered by my colleagues in favour of proceeding at once to the immediate consideration of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, it would be impossible for me, even if I myself did not share that opinion, to undertake the responsibility of delaying a measure, the postponement of which, I am told by so many persons competent to speak with authority on the subject, would be so disastrous. In conclusion I may observe that I for one have listened with the greatest interest and pleasure to the discussion which has taken place. Although I have certainly done my best to acquaint myself with all the facts and arguments bearing on this question as far as they are contained in the voluminous literature connected with the subject, this is the first occasion on which I have had the advantage of hearing it discussed by persons so capable of handling it. I have been specially struck with the moderation, the temper, good sense, and the eloquence with which my several colleagues have placed us in possession of their respective views, and I may be permitted to add that the Native members of this Council were certainly

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not those who have shown the least ability in dealing with the question.

[Sir Steuart Bayley's motion that the Reports of the Select Committee be taken into consideration, was then put and carried.

The motion of Bábú Peári Mohan Mukerji that the Bill as amended be republished and the consideration of the measure be deferred for at least three months from the date of its republication, was then put and declared lost, the Hon'ble Mover and the Mahárájá of Durbhunga only voting in favour of it.

Bábú Peári Mohan Mukerji then moved that the consideration of the Bill be postponed for two or three weeks, to enable members who were not on the Select Committee to study the amended measure, and the English-knowing landlords and tenants to give their opinions on the subject.

Sir Steuart Bayley pointed out that such postponement meant delay for another year, and asked the Council to reject the proposition. The amendment was put and lost, and the Council adjourned.]

5th March, 1885. [At the sitting of the Council on Thursday the 5th March, Mr. Amír Alf brought forward the following amendment :—

After this section (section 24) insert the following section :—

"An occupancy-riyát shall be entitled in Bengal proper to transfer his holding in the same manner and to the same extent as other immoveable property :

"(a) Provided, however, that in the case of a sale the landlord shall be entitled to a fee of five per cent. on the purchase-money.

"(b) Provided also that a gift of an occupancy-right in land shall not be valid against the landlord unless it is made by a registered instrument.

"(c) The registering officer shall not register any such instrument except on payment of the prescribed fee for service on the landlord of notice of the registration.

"(d) When any such notice has been registered, the registering officer shall forthwith serve notice of the registration on the landlord."

Before moving the amendment, Mr. Amír Alf obtained the permission of the Council to make the following alteration in clause (a).

"Provided, however, that where the right of transfer by custom does

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not exist in the case of sale, the landlord shall be entitled to a fee of ten per cent. on the purchase-money."

Mr. Amír Alí having spoken in support of his amendment, he was followed by Sir S. Bayley, who pointed out that the Executive Council of the Government of India had decided that the transferability of these tenures should not be made a principle in the Bill, and he therefore asked the Council to reject the amendment. Bábu Peári Mohun Mukerji, Mr. Mandlik, Messrs. Reynolds, Hunter, Gibbon, and the Lieutenant-Governor opposed the amendment, and thought the mover, in view of the opinion expressed against it, should withdraw it. His Excellency the President said :—]

As a reference has been made to my connection with this part of the subject, I should like to have an opportunity of expressing my own opinion upon it. In the first place we have to consider the matter from the point of view of right and equity. Sir John Shore, a contemporary authority upon the subject, has stated in the most positive manner that the occupancy-right does not include the right of sale or transfer, and the Courts of Bengal, as I understand, have hitherto maintained this view. It is therefore a question as to how far we should be justified in giving the occupancy-tenant a right carrying a money value to which he has not hitherto been entitled by law. That he should have it by custom is a totally different question. It stands to reason when a landlord has allowed such a custom to grow up, when the landlord has permitted sales of occupancy interests to take place, it is but fair and just that the actual tenant, who has paid consideration for the occupancy-right, should be allowed to dispose of it upon the same conditions as those upon which he bought it. Without, however, wishing to pronounce dogmatically upon this part of the question, I have to observe that when the matter was brought to my notice, the Government of Bengal had already decided that the legalising of the custom was at all events not desirable in Behar. It was also decided that its application to Bengal must be hedged and restricted by various safeguards, one of which consisted of the right of the landlord to bar

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the transfer where the transferee was objectionable to him. Thus it became apparent that even its application to Bengal might be also questioned. I can quite understand that the Hon'ble Member who has moved this amendment should take a different view of the question, because I believe that he is more immediately connected with a part of the country where the raiyats are in a very satisfactory and strong position; and undoubtedly where that is the case transferability is not only a convenience, but works without injury to the raiyat and with advantage to the public. But on the other hand, we must remember that if the amendment were to be adopted, we should at once confer upon vast numbers of indigent men the right and the opportunity of mortgaging the land on the unembarrassed condition of which the salvation of themselves and their families depends. However, I need not enlarge upon this view of the question, because the remarks which have already fallen from the Lieutenant-Governor I think amply justify the view which has been taken of the subject by the Government of India. I think it right, however, to say on behalf of myself and my colleagues that if, at this stage of the proceedings, arguments had been adduced in favour of such an amendment as that which has been proposed by Mr. Amír Alí, we should have been quite prepared to give to them that attention which they deserve. But so far from that being the case, even those other members of the Council who are disposed to look with an indulgent eye upon the principle in the abstract, announce to us that they do not feel themselves in a position to support it. Under these circumstances, we—I for one, and I imagine all my colleagues—feel that there is no reason whatever why we should depart from the conclusion at which we originally arrived.

[The Hon'ble Mr. Amír Alí said that under the circumstances he would ask the permission of the Council to withdraw his amendment. The amendment was accordingly withdrawn.]

## DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.

[The annual distribution of prizes to the successful competitors of 7th March 1885. the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, including the Naval Artillery and the Kasipur Volunteers, took place on Saturday evening, the 7th March, on the grounds of the Calcutta Cricket Club. There were present, including His Excellency the Viceroy and 'Lady Dufferin (who gave away the prizes), His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, several Judges of the High Court, and a number of military officers, together with a very large concourse of the general public. The Club-house was prettily decorated with flags, and a portion of the ground was railed off, in the centre of which was placed a dais, with chairs, for the accommodation of Lady Dufferin and others accompanying Her Excellency. At about 5 P.M. the Viceroy, who wore the uniform of Honorary Colonel of the Corps, and Lady Dufferin, arrived on the ground, and were received by the Volunteers, who were drawn up in line, with a general salute. The Viceroy, accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief and their respective Staffs, then inspected the corps, after which the Volunteers were formed into quarter column of companies, when the Viceroy addressed them as follows :—]

*Colonel Graham, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Members of the Calcutta Volunteers,*—It is scarcely necessary for me to assure you that it is with the greatest pleasure that I have come to take part in to-day's celebration. One of the first things that struck me on my arrival in Calcutta was the admirable appearance you presented when formed up as a guard of honour at Government House to salute the arrival of the new Viceroy; and I was much pleased to learn that among the customary privileges attaching to my post was that of being your Honorary Colonel. It is a position any one might be proud to occupy, and I am glad to have the opportunity of telling you how deeply I appreciate it. If sympathy with the objects for which you are enrolled, and a sincere desire to promote your efficiency and advance your interests, is any qualification for such a post, I have no misgivings as to my

*Distribution of Prizes to the Calcutta Volunteers.*

being entitled to fill it. It so happens that for many years it has been my duty to assist in the self-organisation of our citizen soldiery in different parts of the world. I was an original member of the British National Rifle Association, and a constant frequenter of the Camp at Wimbledon. In Canada bodies constituted very much like your own form the national force of the country. I am glad to find, on arriving in India, that the same ardent and martial spirit which has already filled England with three or four hundred thousand marksmen, and, I may add, efficient soldiers, for the protection of her coasts and homes, has evoked in these distant lands a kindred organisation. Of this, at all events, I am sure, that should Her Most Gracious Majesty ever call upon you to assist in maintaining the domestic peace of the country, while her regular armies are engaged in encountering a foreign foe upon her frontiers, you would respond to the call with eagerness and alacrity, and it cannot but be satisfactory to you to remember that the trouble and self-sacrifice you have imposed upon yourselves, in submitting to military discipline and organising your ranks, is storing up, on behalf of the community at large, a reserve of effective strength which at any moment may become most valuable, and that you are thus conferring upon the country a real and practical benefit which cannot fail to be appreciated by your fellow-citizens of all classes.

[The prize-winners were then called out of their respective companies and formed up in a squad to the right. Their names were called out separately, and the prizes were presented to them by Lady Dufferin, Colour Sergeant Harwood being heartily cheered on being presented by Her Excellency with the Viceroy's Cup.]

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## THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

[In the course of discussion which took place on the 9th March, Babu 9th March, 1885. Peárl Mohun Mukerj moved that sections 101 to 115 of the Bill be omitted. He said that both landlords and tenants were opposed to this portion of the Bill more than to any other. Speaking not in the interests of either class he conscientiously thought the provisions of this chapter would give rise to a great deal of litigation and create bitter feelings and irritation amongst both those classes. These provisions were altogether unnecessary, and all that this chapter contemplated might be much more simply and effectually done by the provisions of section 158, to which reference had already been made.

Messrs. Reynolds, Gibbon, the Lieutenant-Governor, and Sir Steuart Bayley spoke against the amendment.]

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT observed that he had been very much struck by the almost complete unanimity of opinion which prevailed in the Council as to the utility of this chapter. At the same time he was perfectly able to comprehend the natural anxiety which its unreserved application over very extensive areas would occasion both to the raiyats and the zamíndárs. Regarding the question in the abstract, it was obvious that one of the first steps towards the cessation of litigation and ill-feeling between two antagonistic interests, was that they should each know exactly what belonged to them; therefore no one, His Excellency imagined, not even the Hon'ble Member himself, could in theory be opposed to the introduction of this chapter. At the same time His Excellency could assure the Hon'ble Member that not only in deference to the suggestions made to them by the Secretary of State, but also from their own appreciation of the exigencies of the case, the Government of India would be indisposed to consent to the application of the sections referred to otherwise than in the sense and spirit recommended by Lord Kimberley. By applying the machinery of the chapter to a special and limited area in a tentative method they would be able to observe how the clauses were likely to work,



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and there was every hope that by that cautious method of procedure they would be able to obviate those objections to which the Hon'ble Member had referred.

[The motion was put and lost.]

## DEPUTATION FROM THE LANDHOLDERS OF BEHAR.

10th March, 1885. [On Tuesday, the 10th March, at 3 o'clock, a Deputation from the landholders of Behar, headed by the Mahārājā of Durbhunga, waited on the Viceroy at Government House, and presented a memorial to His Excellency on the subject of the Bengal Tenancy Bill. The memorial, which was read by the Mahārājā of Durbhunga, set forth that zamíndárs and raiyats alike regarded the Bill with most unfeigned alarm, as a novel departure from the existing law and the precursor of future taxation. The memorial went on to say that the zamíndárs and raiyats "look upon the Patwarí Bill now before the Bengal Council as an indication of the measures of taxation by which the present Bill will be supplemented. They feel that the Patwarí Bill will soon be followed by another Bill to impose additional taxation to meet the expenses of a survey and preparation of a record-of-rights, and burdened as they already are with a road-cess and public works cess, they look with despair on the prospect before them. They desire a final measure, and not a measure which will have to be supplemented by legislation in another Council." The memorial further pointed out the disastrous effects which would follow the preparation of a record-of-rights, as endless litigation would follow, and, in conclusion, respectfully asked whether the Government of India would distinctly declare whether the zamíndárs had any, or what, special rights under the Permanent Settlement, and in what respect they differed from the zamíndárs of a district which had not been permanently settled.

His Excellency the Viceroy replied as follows :—]

*Mahārājā and Gentlemen*,—It has been some satisfaction to me in listening to an address which criticises the Bengal Tenancy Bill, to find that the complaint with which it begins and ends is not directed against the actual Bill under discussion by the Government of India, but to what is at present merely inchoate or contingent legislation to be initiated hereafter under the auspices of the Local

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Government. Almost all the points you have brought to my notice have been so ably discussed by your representatives in the Legislative Council—and I cannot sufficiently acknowledge the ability, the patience, and the temper evinced by those gentlemen during the discharge of their arduous duties—that it would be altogether inopportune for me to re-open them. There is one matter, however, you have mentioned to which it is desirable I should refer. You have stated on behalf of the zamíndárs of Behar that you regard with special apprehension that chapter which relates to the survey and to the record-of-rights. Now I must ask you to remember that the provisions of that chapter cannot, in their most important particulars, be applied by the Local Government except with the consent of the Government of India, and the Secretary of State has especially recommended that when they are applied it should be done in a cautious and tentative manner, and that the experiment should be confined to a small and special district. Under these circumstances I cannot but hope that you will go away with the conviction that nothing rash or detrimental either to the interests of the zamíndárs or of the raiyats will be likely to take place under the operation of that particular chapter.

As to that which is, I may say, the main question of the Bill, *i.e.*, whether too much or too little has been done for the raiyat, I must remind you that there are several members of my Council—gentlemen of high standing and of large experience, gentlemen to whose opinions I should be bound to pay the very greatest attention—who maintain that so far from the present legislation having erred against the zamíndárs, it still fails, on the contrary, to give adequate protection to the raiyats. After having given to this vital question my most anxious attention, I have not, nor have the majority of my colleagues, been able to acquiesce in that view; but, on the other hand, such a contention naturally strengthens us in the belief that we have

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not gone too far in the other direction. I believe that upon the whole this legislation does fair and equal justice between the two interests concerned, though, perhaps, it may be found—indeed it could hardly be otherwise—that in the application of so intricate a measure to such large areas and varied agricultural conditions, exceptional cases may arise here and there where its operation will fall short of effecting the results desired by its framers, but such consequences are incident to all legislation of the kind. Apart, however, from inevitable imperfections of this description, I have every reason to hope that the condition of affairs created by the Bengal Tenancy Act will turn out to be a very considerable improvement upon the existing state of things, a state of things which successive Governments, Commissions and other authorities have agreed in pronouncing intolerable.

[Sir Steuart Bayley added a few words in addition to what had fallen from His Excellency the Viceroy, and confined himself more particularly to the subject of the objection made in the memorial to the proposed survey and record of rights in Bengal. Sir Steuart Bayley pointed out that this survey and record of rights, when made, would operate beneficially, both in the interests of the raiyat and of the zamindár, and that he could not see what objection there could be to it.]

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11th March, 1885. [At the sitting of the Legislative Council on Wednesday, the 11th March, after the last of the amendments before the Council had been disposed of, Sir Steuart Bayley moved that the Bill be passed. The members who spoke on the motion were the Mahárájá of Durbhunga, Mr. Evans, Bábu Peári Mohun Mukerji, Mr. Mandlik, Messrs. Reynolds, Hunter, Amír Alf, Gibbon, and the Lieutenant-Governor. Sir Steuart Bayley having replied at some length to the various objections raised against the Bill, His Excellency the Viceroy addressed the Council as follows :—]

It is perhaps as well that I should say a few words before putting the motion. Sir Steuart Bayley in his admirable speech has explained so fully the views of the Government of India, and has anticipated so many of the

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points upon which I had felt inclined to touch, that there is but little for me to add. At the same time it is but fair to my colleagues that I should take this opportunity of saying how glad I have been to associate myself with them in the passing of this measure. It is true I have only come in time to take part in its recent stages, but I should be very unwilling on that account to withdraw in any degree from the full responsibility which rightly attaches to the head of the Government of India for any Act passed by this Legislative Council. Moreover, it must be remembered that before reaching Calcutta I was perfectly familiar with almost all the issues raised in this Bill. Similar discussions took place in reference to Act X of 1859 when I was Under-Secretary of State for India, and other circumstances have for some years past called my special attention to questions connected with land legislation. It was urged at that time that Act X of 1859 was an infringement of the Permanent Settlement; but I was convinced then, as I am convinced now, and as the British and Indian Governments of that day and of this were and are convinced, that the "permanency" of Lord Cornwallis' Settlement applied to the pledge given by His Excellency never to demand from the zamíndárs an increase of the assessment which at that date was imposed upon them, but that, so far from any quality of permanency having been then officially impressed upon the relations subsisting between the zamíndárs and their raiyats, the Indian administration of the day and the East India Company reserved to themselves in the most explicit and express manner the right of interfering in the interests and for the protection of the raiyats whenever circumstances might require them to do so. But I have no hesitation in adding that even if no such reservation had been made by Lord Cornwallis and his colleagues, there would have remained an inherent and indefeasible right in the Government of India to enter

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upon legislation such as that we have undertaken as a matter of public policy, and in the interests of the community at large. I do not presume, however, to say that, in spite of my conscientious endeavours to master all the intricacies of the Bill, I have felt myself in a position to pass an authoritative opinion upon all the subordinate points which are involved in it. A great number of those points are of a technical character, and can only be properly decided by those who have a practical acquaintance with the agricultural conditions of the country. Again, there are some parts of the Bill to which I have assented with a fuller and more satisfactory conviction than to others, while there are some with regard to which I have subordinated my indefinite impressions to the opinions and authority of those who were more competent than myself to come to a decision upon them. It was impossible that this should have been otherwise, but taking the measure as a whole, I have no hesitation in saying, both with respect to its principle, its general features, and its chief details, that the Bill as it stands has my hearty and sincere support. I believe with Mr. Reynolds that it is a translation and reproduction in the language of the day of the spirit and essence of Lord Cornwallis' Settlement; that it is in harmony with his intentions; that it carries out his ideas; that it is calculated to ensure the results he aimed at; and that it is conceived in the same beneficent and generous spirit which actuated the original framers of the Regulations of 1793. Lord Cornwallis desired to relieve the zamíndárs from the worry and ruin occasioned by the capricious and frequent enhancements exacted from them by former Governments; and it is evident from his language that he expected they would show the same consideration to their raiyats. I am happy to think that all of us assembled here to-day, no matter what our individual opinions upon various points of this measure may be, are actuated by the same honest and con-

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scientious desire to do justice to each of the interests concerned, and to regulate their relations in such a manner as to secure the rights of the one and to respect those of the other. Nor is there one of us who would not have been ready to have submitted to any amount of additional labour or inconvenience had there been any hope that by further discussion we could have arrived at a more satisfactory conclusion than that which we have reached.

These few observations are all that it is necessary for me to make on the Bill generally ; but there is one accusation which has been brought against the Government of India and against its responsible head, so extraordinary and unfounded that it is right I should vindicate both myself and my colleagues in the matter. In consequence of a telegram which has been sent to England for the purpose of being used in Parliament, a statement is about to be made that the Viceroy of India has rushed this Bill with indecent haste through the Legislative Council, in order that he might hurry off to Simla. That statement ought never to have been made. So far from any haste or desire for haste having attended the passing of this measure, I would venture to remind the Council that independent of the long consideration it has received since it was introduced in 1882—I may say ever since the letter of the Government of India was written in March, 1881—the most ample opportunity has been given to those interested on either side of stating their objections, and of bringing to the notice of the Legislature any alterations they might have to suggest. After lengthy debates in Council upon its first introduction, it was referred to a Select Committee. There were 64 meetings of that Select Committee, each meeting lasting nearly four hours—periods which, if added together, would amount to 19 or 20 days of 12 hours each. At these discussions the representatives of the zamíndárs had the most ample opportunities given them of pressing their views upon their colleagues, and so far from their representations

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having failed to produce any effect, so far from the observation of an Hon'ble Member being true that amendments proceeding from the zamíndárs' representatives always failed to meet with due consideration at the hands of the Committee, even since I myself have been in the country, that is to say, within the last two or three months, amendments of the most important kind, amendments which the zamíndárs represented as being vital to their interests, have been incorporated with the Bill. Amongst these amendments I may mention the elimination of the word 'estate,' which gave to the clause in which it was found an operation so wide as to be very disadvantageous to the interests of the zamíndárs. The right of transfer, which was found in the original Bill, was also removed at the instance of the zamíndár party. It was agreed for the same reason that no limit should be placed upon the initial rent to be demanded from the non-occupancy-raiyat, that is to say, that there should be no interference with freedom of contract in respect of rent between the zamíndár and his ordinary tenant, for it will be observed that the Bill has been careful to discriminate between the ancient customary and acknowledged rights of occupancy and its attendant incidents, universally acknowledged to be inherent in the resident raiyat, and the unprivileged status of the non-occupancy raiyat. Again, it was proposed in the original draft of the Bill to introduce a universal limit to rent, represented by one-fifth of the value of the gross produce. That limitation has been abolished. In the original Bill fractional limitations were imposed upon enhancements in Court. These fractional limitations have disappeared. There was also a clause which nullified all contracts which had been entered into between the zamíndárs and their raiyats during the last twenty years. That clause was recognised as unjust, and has been excised. There was another chapter giving to the non-occupancy tenant compensation for disturbance on eviction.

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It was pleaded by the representatives of the zamíndárs that the introduction of a novel principle of the kind would work a great deal of injustice, and it was therefore dropped. In the chapter relating to agreements for enhancements out of Court, the representations of the zamíndárs have been taken into account, as far as circumstances permitted, and a subsidiary clause has been introduced with the object of redressing the hardships entailed by the hard-and-fast application of the 12 per cent. rule. Liberal reclamation clauses were also introduced in the interests of the zamíndárs, and no later than this morning a most important amendment, moved by the hon'ble Mr. Hunter, was unanimously accepted by the Council in their anxiety to encourage the zamíndárs to improve their properties and to relieve them of all unnecessary restrictions in dealing with any tracts of land they might themselves bring under cultivation. I do not say that, in agreeing to these modifications, we were actuated by any other motive than a desire to do equal justice between the two parties. We did not adopt these alterations in order to conciliate the zamíndárs or by way of offering a compromise. That would not have been consistent with our duty to the raiyats, nor is it within the province of the Government of India to enter into compromises. The Government of India distributes justice, and that is what we have endeavoured to do in the Bill. We agreed to these concessions, because we thought the demand for them was just, but I have mentioned the circumstance, in order to rebut the assertion that the amendments introduced in the interests of the zamíndárs and by their representatives have been uniformly rejected or disparaged. I fear that the enumeration I have made of these modifications which have told so largely in favour of the zamíndárs, will have renewed the pang felt by those of my honourable colleagues who were opposed to their being made, and who, so far from admitting that the zamíndárs



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have been hardly dealt with, contend, on the contrary, that this Bill still falls short in giving adequate protection to the raiyat. At all events, if there is one thing more obvious than another, it is this, that the Government of India has had to exercise a very severe watch over its conscience in order to discriminate with justice and impartiality between the elaborate arguments advanced on either hand by the eloquent representatives of the zamíndár and raiyat seated at this Council Board. We have been told that we have undertaken a great responsibility in promoting a measure of this description. I should be the last person to deny the truth of the assertion. The measure is a momentous one, affecting vast interests, and calculated to produce far-reaching consequences; but I maintain that a far graver responsibility would have weighed upon those who, if their opposition had succeeded, would have stood between the occupancy-raiyat and those rights which every one acknowledges to be his, and which every one is equally aware, but for this legislation, he would have been in the greatest danger of losing.

[The motion was then put and carried, and the Bill was passed. The only members who voted against the Bill were the Maharájá of Durbhunga and Bábu Peári Mohan Mukerjí.]

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13th March, 1885. [The Legislative Council re-assembled on Friday, the 13th March, for the despatch of ordinary business, when the Viceroy took the opportunity of making a further statement with regard to the Bengal Tenancy Bill. His Excellency spoke as follows :—]

I have to apologise to my Colleagues for having called them back in Council, but the recent adjournment was an accident. I was detained in my room unexpectedly, and requested Mr. Gibbs to take the chair, but the business before the Council was transacted so rapidly, that when I came to take my place, the Council had adjourned. I regretted the circumstance, more especially as I was anxious to have had an opportunity to thank Hon'ble Members for

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the cordial and effective assistance they have been good enough to give me during the conduct of the legislative business of the session, but I was also anxious to make a few observations.

At the last meeting of Council, it was my unpleasant duty to allude to a most unfounded statement forwarded from this country, to the effect that the Bengal Tenancy Act had been rushed through the Legislative Council with indecent haste, in order that the members of the Indian Executive and the Viceroy might hurry off to Simla. This misstatement has been repeated in Parliament, and it has now been supplemented by another assertion equally devoid of truth, namely, that the Bill had been forced through the Council over the heads of its opponents by the dead weight of an official majority. It is sufficient to observe in reply that so far from the official majority having attempted to coerce the independent section of the Council, only two dissentient voices have been raised against the Bill. Consequently it has been passed at the instance, and with the all but unanimous consent, of our entire body, of that body which the wisdom of Parliament has associated with the Viceroy for the purpose of making laws for India.

On a previous occasion I have mentioned the extraordinary length of time devoted to the most minute examination of this Bill, and to the unprecedented number of sittings—64 I think—of the large Committee of eleven members, of whom only two, I may mention, were members of the Government of India. We ourselves have consumed seven days of six or seven hours each in its further consideration, and when eventually we came to a final vote, there was not a single member who dreamt of suggesting that it had not in every particular been subjected to a most minute and exhaustive discussion. Had it been otherwise, I need not say that there is no one amongst us who would not have been ready and glad to

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have sat on for another six months, if by so doing there had been any prospect of arriving at a different conclusion from that which had been reached, or the slightest chance of the opinion of members being modified by further debate.

I have gone at length into this subject for a specific purpose, namely, in order to show what embarrassments must be occasioned to the Indian Executive—what mischief must arise from members of the British Legislature bringing forward motions in Parliament founded upon no better authority than the inaccurate statements forwarded for party purposes by the agents of particular interests in this country. The Bill upon which this discussion has arisen may be a good Bill or a bad Bill; that has nothing to do with the subject; but at all events this is manifest, and cannot be gainsaid, that every clause, and, I may add, every word in every clause, has received a most minute, patient, and conscientious examination at the hands of this Legislative body, and that the idea of its having been passed with haste, or forced through the Council by the dead weight of the official members of the Government of India, is in contradiction with the facts of the case. Having thus vindicated the honourable and the upright intentions of this Council; having placed upon record, and in a permanent manner, the real facts of the case, I do not propose hereafter to take further notice of any similar misrepresentations, either in respect of this or any other similar matter.

[The Council was then adjourned *sine die*.]

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## DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE BETHUNE SCHOOL.

[The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Bethune 13th March, 1885. School for Native girls took place on Friday afternoon, the 13th March, at 5 o'clock, at the school premises, in the presence of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin. The hall in which the ceremony took place was very neatly decorated with evergreens and flags of different colours. There was a large assembly, amongst whom were Sir Richard Garth, the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Cunningham, the Revd. Father Lafont, the Hon. Mr. Reynolds, Dr. Coates, Principal of the Medical College, and others. On the arrival of Their Excellencies at the school, the Sham Bazar band played the National Anthem. The proceedings commenced with the singing of a Bengali song and other music, after which Mr. Monmohun Ghose read the annual report for 1885. His Excellency the Viceroy—whose rising was the signal for an outburst of applause—then addressed the assembly as follows :—]

*Ladies and Gentlemen*,—The Chief Justice has asked me to say a few words on the present occasion, and I gladly do so. This is the first time on which I have been brought into contact with an institution which has been founded for the purpose of promoting female education in Calcutta. I am well aware that the subject of female education in India is one of the most important, and at the same time one of the most delicate, upon which a person in my position can touch, but in looking upon the bright, intelligent, and happy faces assembled under this roof, it would be difficult for any one present to say that the education of the young girls of a country is not a most excellent thing. In fact, I would sooner, if my memory were to be preserved, that it should be kept alive by an institution such as this, rather than through the medium of one of those many statues which recall to the recollection of passers-by the distinguished men who have endeavoured to serve their country in India. (*Applause.*) The name of Mr. Drinkwater Bethune will go down to future generations surrounded by as bright a halo as any that have

*Distribution of Prizes at the Bethune School.*

encircled those of the eminent statesmen and soldiers who have won renown in this country. (*Applause.*) Of course, on such an occasion as the present, I shall be expected to say something to the young ladies. I would then remind the girls before me that on the good use they may make of their time here will depend to a considerable degree the comfort and satisfaction they will find in their future lives. Every girl as she goes forth from this school is destined, I trust, to become an influence for good, a source of happiness, and a centre of refinement in the family to which she belongs, and it will be her duty and her mission to hand down to others those noble principles which have been inculcated in her mind during the years she has passed in this institution. Female education must ever be one of the greatest requirements of a people. The men of a country are very much what the women make them; and the most successful apostles of female education we could hope to have are those children who are here assembled to-day, who will not fail by precept and example to extend to others the benefits they have received here, and will thus be living witnesses to the cause of female education in India. (*Loud applause.*)

[Sir Richard Garth, President of the Committee, on behalf of the members and friends of the Institution, briefly thanked Their Excellencies for their presence on the occasion, and the Viceroy, for the kindly words of advice and encouragement which he had addressed to the pupils. The proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.]

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ADDRESS FROM THE MUNICIPALITY OF ALLAHABAD.

[The Viceroy, accompanied by Lady Dufferin, Mr. Mackenzie Wallace, Mr. H. M. Durand, Lord William Beresford, and other members of His Excellency's Staff, left Calcutta by Special Train for Rawal Pindi on Monday evening, the 23rd March, and arrived at Allahabad on the following evening. Their Excellencies were received at the Allahabad Railway Station by Sir Alfred Lyall and a large number of Civil and Military officials and Natives, and by the members of the Allahabad Municipality, who presented an address of welcome, to which Lord Dufferin replied as follows :—]

*Gentlemen*,—I am very grateful to you for the kind reception you have prepared for me on arriving at Allahabad. My only regret is that pressing business should prevent me from making a longer sojourn. I am glad to have this opportunity of again assuring myself of the practical efficiency and real vitality of those Municipal institutions to which you have referred in your address with so much satisfaction, and I have no doubt that your fine city will not fail to profit by your energy and business capacity. I also desire to acknowledge the spirited terms in which you place your services at the disposal of the Government. (*Hear, hear.*) England is proud of your loyalty and devotion (*applause*), and recognises with gratitude the courage and noble valour with which the soldiers of India have so lately stood side by side with their British brethren in arms amidst the sands of Egypt. (*Applause.*) I am sure there is not an Englishman in India whose heart has not throbbed with pride and triumph at the proof thus given by our Indian warriors of their devotion to their Sovereign and their fidelity to the British Empire. What better proof could be desired of those ties of mutual confidence and esteem which bind together in one loyal community all of us, whether Indian or English, who own a common allegiance to the Queen-Empress! (*Renewed applause.*)

## ADDRESS FROM THE MUNICIPALITY OF RAWAL PINDI.

27th March 1885 [The Special Train conveying the Viceroy and his suite arrived at Rawal Pindi on Friday afternoon, the 27th March. Sir Alfred Lyall accompanied His Excellency from Allahabad. The reception at the Railway Station was very cordial, and the display of troops who lined the route from the Railway Station to the Viceroy's Camp exceptionally fine. At the Railway Station His Excellency received an address of welcome from the Municipality of Rawal Pindi, and replied to it in the following terms :—]

*Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Rawal Pindi Municipality*,—I thank you heartily for your cordial welcome, as well as for those expressions of personal regard with which you have honoured me. I am glad to learn that you so fully appreciate the efforts made by Her Gracious Majesty the Empress, and by her Government, to maintain and extend those two blessings which are the mainsprings of civilization and the foundation of human happiness—peace and justice. I have also recognised with pleasure, wherever I have gone, that the inhabitants of India fully comprehend the advantages of education and of Municipal Self-Government. It is our earnest desire and intention to extend as much as possible the benefits of the one, and to give full scope and a fair field to the operation of the other. It will be for you and your children to show your friends and well-wishers that you know how to make a fruitful and practical use of these important privileges.

I share with you the appreciation you express of the importance of the occasion which has brought me hither. I am glad to think that the first important act of this nature which I am called upon to perform should be so consonant to my own feelings. To cultivate friendly relations with those Sovereign Princes whose territories are conterminous with our own, is one of the most imperative, as it is one of the most agreeable of a Viceroy's

*Address from the Municipality of Lahore*

duties ; and I trust that my forthcoming interview with the ruler of Afghanistan may be regarded by all our neighbours as an indication of our desire to respect their rights, to recognise their dignity, and to confirm that confidence which they have long since learned to repose in us. The expressions of loyalty and devotion to the throne and person of Her Majesty, and the offers of service which the Government of India is daily receiving from the Native Chiefs and Princes within our own borders, bear eloquent witness to the steadfastness of our own good faith, and the noble fidelity of our friends. Gentlemen, I again thank you for the kind and cordial reception you have given me. (*Applause.*)

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ADDRESS FROM THE MUNICIPALITY OF LAHORE.

[The Viceroy, accompanied by Lady Dufferin, Lady Helen Blackwood, Miss Thynne, and the members of His Excellency's Staff, arrived in Lahore by Special Train from Rawal Pindi at 2 P.M., on Wednesday, the 15th April. At the Lahore Railway Station His Excellency was met by the Lieutenant-Governor, a number of Civil and Military officers, and a deputation of the Lahore Municipal Committee, who presented an address of welcome. The address thanked the Viceroy for his visit at a time when public affairs were pressing and important, and expressed loyalty to the Crown ; it acknowledged in cordial terms the advantages of British rule and referred to the Local Self-Government scheme inaugurated by Lord Ripon as "an excellent proof that the rights of the people are recognised." Adverting to the Rawal Pindi Conference the address remarked that the Amir must have been impressed with the immense power, resources and grandeur of the British Empire, and that he would welcome the friendship and alliance of a Government that was so well able to defend his country against aggression.

His Excellency replied as follows :—]

I am very sensible of your kindness in welcoming me to Lahore, the centre of a race remarkable in all times for the manliness of their character and bearing, their high sense



*Address from the Lahore Municipality.*

of honour and their chivalrous loyalty. That the representatives of such a community should recognise the justice and good faith of the British Government and the desire of the Queen-Empress to extend to all classes of her subjects the blessings of good government, does not surprise me ; for it is of the essence of generous natures to acknowledge and appreciate high-mindedness in others. I have had so many opportunities of expressing my sympathy with other Municipal bodies who, like yourselves, are engaged in proving their fitness to be entrusted with the duties and responsibilities of Local Self-Government, that I need do no more on the present occasion than cordially wish you success in your endeavours.

Coming as I do fresh from an important interview with a neighbouring and friendly ruler, whose frontiers have been assailed by what seems to have been a most unprovoked attack, I am glad to find that wherever I go there prevails but one feeling amongst the princes and people of India, namely, an enthusiastic desire to rally round the Imperial standards of Great Britain, the moment that complications, even though remote, threaten the peace of the Empire. What will be the issue of the present crisis none can tell ; but of this you may be assured, that if so dire and fearful a calamity as war is to burst upon the world, it will have been forced upon your rulers in spite of their patient, single-minded, and conciliatory efforts to avert it.

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#### ADDRESS FROM THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION, LAHORE.

[On Thursday evening, the 16th April, the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin were entertained by the Lieutenant-Governor at dinner in the Shalimar Gardens, which were illuminated for the occasion. After dinner there was an evening party, at which a large number of the local residents, European and Native, were present.

His Excellency received addresses from the Indian Association and the Singh Sabhas. The address of the Indian Association indicated several measures of reform for the consideration of His Excellency, but there were two questions in particular which were urged upon his immediate consideration, namely, "the formation of volunteer corps composed of respectable and educated Native gentlemen" and "the revision of the Arms Act and a partial relaxation of its stringent provisions as regards natives of India. Both measures are urgently demanded by considerations of policy and justice."

His Excellency replied as follows :—]

I am very sensible of your kindness in presenting me with an address of welcome, couched in such friendly and hospitable terms, and I am all the more gratified by the fact of its proceeding from a body which may justly be considered as fairly representing a highly educated and intelligent portion of the Indian community in this neighbourhood. I fully appreciate the consideration with which you refer to the fact of the grave pre-occupations connected with the external relations of this country, which must, at the present moment, occupy the attention of the Government of India, to the exclusion of many domestic matters of the very greatest moment and importance. Many of these you have noted in your present address, and I am happy to think that to some of them I have already given a certain amount of favourable and sympathetic attention, which I hope may hereafter result in some practical proposals on the part of my Government. Nor need I add that to the rest my colleagues and I will not fail to give our serious attention.

You conclude your address, however, by two specific suggestions which you not unnaturally consider might be pro-

*Address f om the Indian Association, Lahore.*

perly dealt with at a time when the relations of Great Britain to a foreign power are of a somewhat strained and unsatisfactory character, but without pronouncing upon the merits of the representations you have made, either in regard to the revision of the Arms Act, or the formation of Native volunteer corps, I must frankly tell you that both are matters which must be discussed and adjudicated upon on their own merits, apart from the circumstances of the hour; nor would you wish me, I am sure, to pronounce upon them on the occasion of a casual visit to your city. Indeed the Government could not commit a greater mistake than to allow itself to be hurried incidentally into a decision in respect of two such grave and important questions, which, even if they were resolved in the manner you apparently most desire, could not receive an effectual and advantageous application, as you yourselves would be the first to admit, either universally throughout India, or unaccompanied, where they were applied, by qualifying regulations, which it would require great forethought and consideration to devise. As you truly say, the Princes and the people of India have shown a very noble and generous spirit of loyalty towards the Crown and Government of Great Britain on the first alarm of external disturbance. In doing so Her Majesty and the English nation recognise alike their courage, their loyalty, and their sagacity; for who could count the calamities which would fall upon its inhabitants were India to become the theatre of foreign invasion, or were its ancient, but re-vitalised and progressive civilization, and the peace and tranquillity it now enjoys, to be overwhelmed and broken up by the irruption of fire and sword, and all their revolutionary concomitants? But happily these dangers are too remote to affect any practical scheme of politics or administration. The normal forces of the Empire are more than sufficient to maintain the inviolability of our territory, and amongst those forces there is none more potent, more honourable or

*Address from the Singh Sabhas.*

more invincible, than the consciousness that, behind the organised and disciplined Anglo-Indian armies, is stored up that inexhaustible fund of popular loyalty and courageous enthusiasm, to which you have so opportunely referred. In any event, you may rest assured that, should circumstances require it, Her Majesty's Government will know how to avail itself in an effectual manner of your noble offers of personal service, as well as of the various contingents of the Native States which have been so generously placed at its disposal. In conclusion allow me to repeat to you my best thanks for the friendly expressions you have used towards myself.

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ADDRESS FROM THE SINGH SABHAS.

[His Excellency then received the address from the Singh Sabha 16th April 1885. deputation, who represented the Khalsa Diwan, the head association of all the local Sikh societies called Singh Sabhas. The address acknowledged in warm terms the benefits which the Sikhs had derived from British Rule and the labours of Sir Donald Macleod, Sir C. Aitchison, Sir L. Griffin, and Dr. G. W. Leitner, in the cause of education in the Punjab. It referred to the efforts of the Association to establish "a national institution in which instruction will be imparted based upon religion and morality, and in which Science, Arts, and Agriculture will also be taught," and explained that in spite of the efforts of the Society, supported by the leading Natives of the Province, they felt "incompetent to accomplish anything successfully without the advice and aid" of the Government. Their wants, they said, would be explained in detail in a subsequent address, and they concluded by a hearty expression of their satisfaction at India being ruled at the present juncture by Lord Dufferin.

His Excellency replied as follows :—]

*Sirdars and Gentlemen*,—I need not tell you what pleasure it gives me to receive a deputation from your Association. The history and achievements of those whom you represent are well known to me. Indeed, I were not an Englishman, did I not honour and respect the Sikh com-

*Address from the Sing Sabhas.*

munity,—a people whose valour on the field of battle has only been equalled by their generosity in the hour of victory, and their fortitude under adversity. That the future fortunes of such a nationality should henceforth be united with those of the British Empire; that their military aptitudes and manly virtues should become incorporated with its strength; and that their energy, intelligence, and high sense of honour, should recruit its civil administration, is, I can assure you, a source of unqualified pride and pleasure to their British fellow-subjects. I note with satisfaction the generous way in which you recognise the benefits conferred upon you by the Government of Her Majesty. Peace, justice, tranquillity, leisure and opportunity to every man to make the best use he can of the abilities and gifts vouchsafed to him by Providence, are the advantages which the English people desire to afford the inhabitants of India; and, above all, as a means to these ends, ample opportunities to all classes of acquiring a liberal education in science, art and literature. It is very encouraging to find that these last-named opportunities are so fully valued and eagerly sought after by your people; and especially that you take a pride in admitting your children, of both sexes, to their inestimable privileges. The best security for the nobility of a nation's character, for the refinement of its moral tone, for the development of its virtues and of its most chivalrous characteristics, is the education of those who are destined to become the mothers and the earliest guides and instructors of its future generations; and glad am I to think that your manly instincts should have taught you to recognise such a truth. Occupied as I am at present with many weighty cares and anxieties, I will not enter further into the subjects you have brought to my notice, but I will conclude this imperfect expression of my gratitude for your hearty welcome, with the assurance, that at all times I shall be ready, as far as it may be in my power, to assist you in your march along that upward path

*Opening the Ripon Hospital at Simla.*

of progress and advancement which you, in common with so many other communities of India, are pursuing with such praiseworthy enthusiasm and intelligence.

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OPENING THE RIPON HOSPITAL AT SIMLA.

[On Thursday afternoon, the 14th May, Lord Dufferin opened the 14th May 1885. Ripon Hospital at Simla. His Excellency was accompanied by Lady Dufferin, Lady Helen Blackwood, Miss Thynne, Colonel Fergus Graham, Officiating Military Secretary, and other members of the Staff. On arriving at the Hospital Their Excellencies were received by Sir Charles and Lady Aitchison, the Members of the Hospital Committee and a Guard of Honour of the Simla Volunteers. Their Excellencies, accompanied by Sir Charles and Lady Aitchison and the Members of the Committee, then inspected the Hospital, after which Mr. Hume gave a short history of the institution. He recognised warmly the energetic and unselfish labours of the Committee in respect to raising subscriptions, and appealed for further help from the general public to maintain the Hospital. He referred to the generous subscriptions of the Native Chiefs and gentlemen, and pointed out that this was mainly due not to any interest they had in Simla, but to their desire to perpetuate the memory of Lord Ripon, whose name was associated with the institution. The Viceroy formally declared the Hospital to be open in a speech which was warmly applauded.

His Excellency said :—]

*Ladies and Gentlemen*,—I take it as a happy omen that the first public duty I am called upon to perform on my arrival at Simla should be in connexion with a work of such practical benefit to the inhabitants of the district as the opening of an hospital; and the task imposed upon me is all the more grateful to my feelings as being connected with an institution which bears the name of my illustrious predecessor. It would be out of place for me to impress upon those I see around me the necessity which exists for such an establishment, or the benefits it is destined to diffuse.

*Opening the Ripon Hospital at Simla.*

A building within whose walls sickness is replaced by health, shattered limbs by a renovated frame, the pangs of child-birth by the joys of maternity, the shadow of death by restoration to home, to friends and life, is like a radiant city set upon a hill whose light cannot be extinguished. Most heartily, therefore, have I engaged in this day's ceremonial, for I reckon it as specially incumbent upon us, who are permitted to enjoy the salubrity of these Alpine heights, to extend as far as we are able the blessings of medical assistance to those around us, both to the natives of these mountains whose haunts we have invaded and whose guests we have become, as well as to that rapidly increasing population who have been attracted to what to many of them must be this uncongenial climate, by the exigencies of their public duties, or with the view of supplying the wants and requirements of this now populous community.

Nor must I forget, in conclusion, to pay a well-merited tribute of sympathy and admiration to those high-minded and zealous persons under whose inspiring auspices and energetic exertions, this handsome, commodious and useful pile has been erected. They may well be proud of their achievements, and they will have the satisfaction of knowing that for many a long day after they have ceased to labour in these distant lands, the work of their hands, and the fruit of their unselfish endeavours, will record and preserve their names and honoured memories in the midst of a grateful community.

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## FINE ARTS EXHIBITION AT SIMLA.

[The Fine Arts Exhibition at Simla was opened by the Viceroy on 18th Sept. 1885 Friday afternoon, the 18th September, in the presence of a large assembly. The proceedings were commenced by a speech by Mr. W. W. Hunter, who, on behalf of the Society, welcomed His Excellency. In declaring the Exhibition open Lord Dufferin spoke as follows :—]

*Ladies and Gentlemen,*—It is always a great pleasure to me to show by any means in my power my sympathy with Art, and my respect and admiration for its professors; and I was agreeably surprised to learn that there existed so satisfactory a proof of the zealous prosecution of Art in this country as an annual Exhibition of pictures at Simla. I will not presume to pass a verdict upon the standard of excellence to which the competitors of this year may have attained. It is only those who have attended the previous Exhibitions who can judge whether progress has been made or the reverse. Nor dare I take the liberty of expatiating on the merits of individual performances. That function is more properly discharged by the Hanging Committee and the Rhadamanthine brotherhood who have adjudged the prizes. But this I will say, that however imperfectly we amateurs may succeed in realizing our ideals, there is certainly no employment in which our hard-worked fellow-countrymen can find more healthy relaxation than in the study and imitation of nature, nor is there any country in the world which offers more inspiring scenes, more suggestive subjects, or more attractive models. The walls around us are a sufficient confirmation of the truth of what I say. On one side we see portrayed the sublime peaks and the icy solitudes of the Himalayan range; on another the lovely outlines of ancient Indian cities, with their golden temples and palaces, domes and minarets, glittering in the sun; on another the majestic sweep of many a sacred river; on



*Fine Arts Exhibition at Simla.*

another a hundred different types of variegated costume and picturesque humanity. When we reflect for a moment on the dull atmosphere, the smoke-begrimed architecture, the common place objects, and the hideous garments upon which our brethren at home have to exercise their pencil, we may well congratulate ourselves upon our happier opportunities; and proud am I, indeed, to find that they have been so ably seized by such clever artists as Colonel Tanner and his brother prizemen. I understand, indeed, that the Committee had great difficulty in determining to which amongst the many contributions sent in by Colonel Tanner the first prize was to be given, and it sounds a little Hibernian that a gentleman should be found in such close competition with himself. The Lieutenant-Governor's prize has been awarded to Miss Nora Scott; the Commander-in-Chief's to Colonel Sartorius; and the Lady's prize has been carried off by Mrs. Taylor, whom I had the pleasure of actually seeing at work, and to whose conscientious industry I am therefore all the better able to bear witness. The Hon'ble Mr. Hope's prize has been awarded to Colonel Pullin; the Society's first prize to Major Shore, and the second prize to Captain Alexander. Then there is the Society's prize for Native Artists, which has been adjudicated to a Native artist in Bombay, Mr. Pestonjee Bomanjee; while the prize for fruit and flowers has been obtained by Mr. Palmer. The exhibitors who have been highly commended are Colonel Tanner, Mr. Perreau, Lieutenant Oldfield, Mr. Harrington, Lieutenant Jackson, Lady Helen Blackwood (which makes me a very proud father, as this is the first public distinction she has ever obtained), Mrs. Jardine, Mrs. Davies, and Captain Radford. The following have been commended:—Mr. H. W. Bolton, Captain Biddulph, Miss Davies, Colonel Gosset, Mr. S. Tytler, Lieutenant Norton, Mrs. Hope, and Marcas Feyn; Marcas Feyn, I may observe, being the *nom de plume* assumed by a lady amateur.

*Fine Arts Exhibition at Simla*

But passing from the immediate scene before me, and taking a somewhat wider view of the subject to which our attention has been directed by to-day's celebration, I cannot help expressing my surprise that there should not exist in India a more favourable field for the exertions of the professional artist than there appears to be. In many of its social aspects the India of to-day resembles the Italy of the 15th century. There, as here, there existed a great number of sumptuous Courts, ruled over by Princes of wealth, education, and refinement. There, as here, there were rich and splendid nobles, landed proprietors, merchants, and traders. There, as here, there were numerous nascent municipalities, entrusted with the charge of great works of civic utility. There, as here, there rose on every side the most exquisite examples of the artistic genius of an elder civilization; while there, as here, the characteristics of the climate and other corresponding circumstances endowed the magnates of the land with opportunities of leisure and inducements to the cultivation of Art unknown to less favoured regions and to busier and more prosaic ages. Why then should not here, as there, the leading classes of the country create for Art among themselves such a home and second birthplace as was given to it in Italy by the Leos, the Medicis, the Colonnas, the Dorias, and the Strozzi of the days of the Renaissance? In doing so, they would engage in an enterprise as patriotic as it would be agreeable; for if there is one need more evident than another in the present stage of our social evolution, it is that of discovering for the generations who are being so rapidly educated at our schools, colleges, and universities, fresh channels in which they can exercise the new intellectual powers with which they have been endowed, and multiplied opportunities of following such honourable and remunerative professions as shall provide their industry and ability with appropriate rewards and merited distinction. At present, the native youth of India seem but to

*Fine Arts Exhibition at Simla.*

have three outlets for the exercise of their faculties—official employment, the Bar, and the Press. But it is very evident that at the rate at which our educated thousands are being manufactured, each of these three walks of life will soon become overcrowded. If, however, a real and genuine love of Art were widely diffused amongst our wealthier Indian fellow-subjects, a highly honourable, lucrative, and useful career would be opened to hundreds and hundreds of our aspiring young men, whether as painters, engravers, sculptors, architects, designers, illuminators, enamellers, or otherwise; while, what is even more important, a corresponding stimulus would be communicated to those manufacturing industries which are peculiarly suited to the genius of our people. However, this is too large a subject to be touched upon on so chance an occasion as the present, and I almost feel that I owe you an apology for having done so. It only remains for me to congratulate you heartily upon the number and diversity of the works of Art which have been gathered together this year at Simla, as well as upon the wide geographical area which is represented. I trust that from year to year we shall continue to see progressive improvement, and that our unpretending Society will eventually prove the forerunner of a serious and successful school of indigenous artists who, by faithfully clinging, on the one hand, to the traditions they have inherited from their forefathers, and, on the other, by combining whatever excellences may be suggested by their own invention or dictated by the necessities of our new conditions of life, may produce—as it did in Italy—such an efflorescence of whatever is best and noblest in all branches of artistic excellence as will stamp the age on whose threshold we are standing with something of the same imperishable grace and renown which distinguished the European Cinque Cento period.

In conclusion, allow me to return you my personal

*Durbar at Simla.*

thanks for the kind and cordial reception you have given me; nor can I refrain from expressing my satisfaction at finding that, after welcoming the new Governor General, you have been pleased to pay a well-merited tribute of gratitude and admiration to my illustrious predecessor. There can, I assure you, be no greater encouragement to an actual Viceroy to do his duty than to observe that the honourable efforts of those who have gone before him to serve their country are duly remembered after they have quitted the scene of their labours.

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DURBAR AT SIMLA.

[On Thursday, the 1st October, at twelve noon, His Excellency <sup>1st October 1885</sup> the Viceroy held a public Durbar at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, for the reception of the Chiefs of the Hill States between the Jumna and the Sutlej. There were 21 Rajas, Ranas, and Thakurs present, besides a large assembly of Civil and Military Officers and visitors, amongst whom were Mr. Grant Duff, Governor of Madras; Sir Lepel Griffin, Agent to the Governor General at Indore; Mr. Cordery, Resident at Hyderabad; and others. After the introduction of the Chiefs to the Viceroy had taken place and other formal ceremonies had been observed, His Excellency read an address to the Chiefs as follows:—]

*Rajas, Chiefs, and Thakurs*,—I was desirous that my first season at Simla should not close without an opportunity being afforded me of making the personal acquaintance of those Chiefs whose territories are situated in the neighbourhood of the summer capital of the Government of India.

This desire has been strengthened by my knowledge that, since the restoration of peace and order in this part of the country, for a period of seventy years, the relations which have existed between the British Government and the Chiefs of the Cis-Sutlej Hills have been of a uniformly satisfactory character.

It is therefore with very sincere pleasure that, as Representative of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, I

## SIR DONALD STEWART.

13th Oct. 1885

[On the evening of Tuesday, 13th October 1885, the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin entertained Sir Donald and Lady Stewart at dinner at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, previous to their departure from India. There was a large number of guests present; and after dinner His Excellency proposed the Commander-in-Chief's health in the following terms :—]

*Ladies and Gentlemen*,—I am about to do a thing which may not perhaps be altogether pleasing to the person in this room whose feelings and wishes I should of all things have been most anxious to consult; for, in the whole range of my acquaintance, I know no one who would be probably less gratified in having his services referred to in his own presence than Sir Donald Stewart; and yet it is the health of that distinguished officer I am about to propose to you. (*Cheers*) Unfortunately the Viceroy of India is seldom able to consult the inclination of his friends; and I should have justly exposed myself to criticism and have caused great disappointment to every soldier—nay, to every servant of the British Crown in this country—had I allowed our illustrious Commander-in-Chief to quit the shores of India without attempting, in however imperfect a manner, to make him feel with what infinite regret we shall watch his departure, and with how tender and affectionate a regard we shall ever cherish the memory of his presence amongst us. It is just forty-five years since Sir Donald Stewart joined the Army of India; and in the Military annals of this country it would be difficult to point to a career more deeply impressed with all those characteristics which ensure the success and adorn the renown of a great commander. Abnegation of self, simplicity of purpose, devotion to duty, freedom from all taint of jealousy or personal ambition, professional industry, combined with those natural gifts and talents which are native to the genius of every born soldier, have—unassisted by any adventitious

*Sir Donald Stewart.*

advantages of favour or patronage—raised Sir Donald Stewart to his present enviable and eminent position; have earned him the unbounded confidence and gratitude of his Sovereign; and have rendered his name at this moment more honoured and respected than that of any other man in India. (*Cheers.*) It is not necessary that I should enumerate to those around me my guest's especial services. In recording the annals of the last half century, the hand of History herself will emblazon in imperishable characters his successive achievements, and mark the stages of his ever-widening reputation; for scarcely any considerable operation of war has taken place within living memory in which he did not play a distinguished part,—whether while engaged, in early days, with the wild hill tribes upon our frontier; or, at the outbreak of the mutiny, when his calmness, enterprise, and courage will never be forgotten by those who were eye-witnesses of his conduct; or during the siege and storming of Delhi; or at the capture of Lucknow; or subsequently while heading the Indian contingent under Lord Napier of Magdala in Abyssinia; or later still when, after winning a decisive battle, he took possession of the enemy's capital, and by the wisdom of his policy, his moderation and humanity, and, above all, by the energetic and effective manner in which he sped his distinguished Lieutenant, Sir Frederick Roberts, on his successful march to Candahar, he crowned his career in the field in a manner so noble and generous as to send a thrill of loving admiration through the hearts of all his countrymen. (*Great cheering.*)

But my task would be unfulfilled if, in thus imperfectly glancing at Sir Donald Stewart's achievements as a soldier, I did not also allude to the equally valuable services he has rendered at the Council Board (*hear, hear*); and here, Ladies and Gentlemen, I am able to speak from my own experience, and with all the force of that grateful and earnest conviction which a ruler must ever feel when, in

*Sir Donald Stewart*

troublesome times and in the presence of great anxieties and responsibilities, he finds at his side a colleague in whose sagacity, calmness, experience, and loyalty he can place implicit confidence. And in saying this much, I feel that I am speaking, not only in my own name, but on behalf of every other member of the Indian Government. One and all of us are deeply sensible that we are sustaining an irreparable loss in the departure from amongst us of so kind, so courteous, and so straightforward a coadjutor, who possesses the art of urging his opinions with as much engaging suavity as lucidity and force. (*Cheers.*) On behalf, then, of all your colleagues; in the name of the Army you command—and I will add of both the Civil and the Military Services of India—as the representative of your Sovereign and of her Government; as the spokesman of the Natives of India, from amongst whom the major part of the gallant battalions you led to victory were recruited, I now bid you farewell. And from the bottom of my heart I trust that you will long live to enjoy your well-merited honours, and to assist with your fresh experience and ripe wisdom the counsels of the Indian Administration in England. (*Long and repeated applause.*)

I need not say that in losing you now it is a great consolation to me, and to all of us who are responsible for the proper conduct of Indian affairs, that your connection with the Government of India is still to remain unbroken. Arriving in England at a time when external circumstances have necessitated the reconsideration of many difficult military and political problems, your presence among the official advisers of the Secretary of State cannot fail to prove of the greatest service and utility; and glad am I to think that, while the memory of your noble example and great deeds will be stimulating every one of us out here—from the junior ensign in the army to the highest officials in the land—to emulate your patriotic devotion to the service of your Queen and country, you yourself will be

*Sir Donald Stewart*

pursuing at home, I trust with unabated strength, vigour and success, that splendid and blameless career which, to the deep and unspeakable regret of your comrades, friends, admirers, and fellow-subjects, is so soon to reach its destined close in India. (*Loud and continued cheering.*)

Ladies and Gentlemen, I call upon you to drink health, long life, and prosperity to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

*Sir Donald Stewart replied as follows:—Your Excellency, Ladies, and Gentlemen,*—I hope you will permit me to thank Your Excellency for the very cordial terms in which you have proposed the toast of my health, and for the generous sentiments you have expressed in reference to my services generally. Though I have at all times striven to do my duty to the best of my ability, I am bound to say that, whatever my military reputation may be, the credit is due, not so much to any merit of my own, as to the admirable qualities of the troops and the efficiency of the officers serving under my orders. No General who had the good fortune to command such troops as those which served under me a few years ago, could fail to achieve success; and I entertain the hope that their spirit and discipline have not deteriorated during the five years the Army has been under my direct command. (*Cheers.*)

During my long service in this country I have, I believe, held almost every Staff appointment open to an officer of the Army, and I have had some experience of the working of various branches of the civil administration.

Tempting offers of permanent civil employment have been made to me at different times; but I felt I was unsuited to such work, and have held to my original profession; and I have never had cause to regret my decision in this respect.

My experience is that honest good work is usually recognised and in the end rewarded. And I can assure those young officers now present, who may be desirous of



*Sir Donald Stewart.*

following in my footsteps, that the zealous and careful performance of duty is more likely to secure advancement to the highest offices in the State than any amount of family connexion or interest.

Before I sit down, I desire especially to take this opportunity of thanking Your Excellency and my colleagues of the Council for the consideration with which my demands on account of military expenditure have uniformly been treated at your hands. Expenditure in this unproductive branch of the service is usually distasteful to the guardians of the public purse; but I am bound to acknowledge that, during my tenure of office as Commander-in-Chief, proposals for the improvement of the Army or the benefit of the soldier have seldom been rejected when the Government was satisfied that the recommendations were reasonable and proper in themselves.

And now, Ladies and Gentlemen, I beg once more to express my sincere thanks to you all for the kind reception you have given to His Excellency's toast (*Loud and long-continued cheers.*)

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MR. AMIR ALI.

[At the close of the proceedings in the Legislative Council held 15th Oct. 1885. at Simla on the 15th October, His Excellency the President, after some preliminary observations in regard to the ensuing meeting of the Council, spoke as follows :—]

As, however, in any case I shall be precluded from being present should such a Council be held, I desire to take this opportunity, on behalf of my colleagues and of myself, to express the very great regret with which we all experience the fact that this is the last occasion on which we shall have the co-operation and assistance of our honourable colleague Mr. Amir Ali.

Every one of us has appreciated to the utmost not only the great ability, conscientious industry, good sense, and large and thorough knowledge of affairs which Mr. Amir Ali has brought to bear upon our deliberations but we have also had occasion to admire the unfailing courtesy, good temper, and gentleman-like manner in which he has discharged his important duties. I may add for myself that he never speaks without exciting my personal envy at the eloquence and facility with which he uses the English language. In conclusion, I can assure him that he carries with him the personal respect and regard of us all, and that we are united in our deep regret at the loss of his valuable assistance.

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## ADDRESS FROM THE DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

29th Oct. 1885.

[On Tuesday morning, the 20th October, the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin, Lady Helen Blackwood and Miss Thynne, accompanied by the members of His Excellency's Staff and Mr. H. M. Durand, Foreign Secretary to Government, left Simla on tour. Passing through the territory of the Raja of Nahun, His Excellency arrived at Delhi on the morning of the 29th October, where he was received by a large number of Civil and Military officials and Native gentlemen. In the evening a *Conversazione* was held at the Town Hall, where an address of welcome was presented by the Municipality to His Excellency. The roads between Ludlow Castle (the residence of Their Excellencies during their stay in Delhi) and the Town Hall were brilliantly lighted up, while a great illumination was displayed at the Town Hall itself. His Excellency was received by Mr. MacNabb, the Commissioner, and Mr Smyth, Deputy Commissioner, and the members of the Municipal Committee, in the Durbar hall, which was prettily decorated. Mirza Suliman Shah, Honorary Magistrate, read the address, which was in the vernacular. The address contained a reference to local self-government, the principles of which had not yet been fully applied in Delhi as contemplated by Government. The Committee hoped, by loyalty and devotion to their duty, to prove their worthiness of the confidence reposed in them in this matter. Regret was expressed at the delays and difficulties which had harassed the Committee in their efforts to carry out the water-works and drainage schemes. Aid was asked from Imperial sources, as the Committee could not raise the 12½ lakhs necessary for the water-works. The Committee also referred to the Central Asian difficulty, and paid a high tribute to the Viceroy's statesmanship in bringing about a settlement. It was mainly due to him, they said, that the Amir did not sever his connection with England, and that the Afghans were won over to amity. The loyalty shown all over India during the crisis was a grateful sign of the times. The address concluded with a loyal prayer for the permanent rule of the Queen-Empress.

The Viceroy replied as follows :—]

*Gentlemen*,—I beg to thank you heartily for the friendly terms of your address, and for the generous welcome with which you and your fellow-citizens have greeted my arrival

*Address from the Delhi Municipality.*

in your world-famed city. It has always been one of my great desires to visit a place which has been the capital of so magnificent an Empire, the scene of so many dramatic episodes in the history of India, and is still the site of a multitude of architectural monuments of surpassing beauty. Nor, believe me, in dwelling on the records of your city's past, can any one in my situation fail to be reminded of the duties and responsibilities of Government towards the Delhi of to-day and of the future. Though change of time and circumstances no longer admit of Delhi being the centre and head-quarters of the Administration, it must ever remain one of the chief ornaments of Hindustan, and the home of a numerous and influential community whose prosperity and interests it will be the duty of all those responsible for the welfare of the country at large to foster and protect; and I sincerely trust that each advancing year will convince its inhabitants that, though shorn of some of the liveliness and colour with which it was invested during the time of its former Rulers, they will have obtained a more solid, if more prosaic compensation, in the firm security for life and property and the impartial administration of justice which have been secured to it under the rule of our Queen-Empress. These conditions being supplied, it will be for the citizens of Delhi themselves, by the intelligence of their municipal administration, and by the development of their native arts and industries, to regain—or rather I would prefer saying—to maintain the pre-eminence they enjoyed in the past. In their endeavours to do so they will be able to count upon my warmest sympathy and assistance. I am glad to think that it should have been my privilege to confirm to them the advantage of those municipal institutions to which they have referred with such legitimate pride; but which, it is but just to add, were designed for them by my illustrious predecessor. Without giving any pledge upon the subject as to times and seasons, I can assure them that no one will be more personally

*Address from the Delhi Municipality.*

gratified than myself at the arrival of the day when a still fuller measure of civil independence may be extended to them.

With regard to the other matter to which you have alluded, it is a question which has not yet been brought officially to my notice. There is no doubt that were I left to myself, and were I to act under the impulse of the moment, and with the impression of your friendly reception still present to my mind, I should be disposed to acquiesce in any demands of the character which you have preferred to me; but it is not merely a question between the gentlemen around me and their guest of to-night, but between every Indian Municipality and the Government, and I could not presume to decide it without the assistance of my colleagues, and especially of my financial adviser. All that I can now say is that when the matter of your water-works is brought officially before me, I will give to the consideration of the subject my best and most careful attention.

I have now to thank you for the kind words in which you refer to the efforts of the Government of Great Britain and of India to preserve a condition of peace along our North-West Frontier. There is no doubt that at one time our tranquillity was seriously threatened; but thanks to the wisdom of those principally concerned, and especially to the loyalty and the moderation of the Amir of Afghanistan, whose assent we were bound in honour to obtain, war—the greatest calamity with which a country can be afflicted—has by the mercy of God been averted.

In conclusion, I beg to assure you that I shall not fail to convey to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress the expression of your loyalty and devotion. Her Majesty is always deeply touched by such proofs of the good-will of Her Indian subjects, whose welfare, contentment, and happiness are as dear to Her as are those of any other of Her people.

## LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE NEW GENERAL HOSPITAL, DELHI.

[On Monday morning, the 2nd November, the Viceroy, who was 2nd Nov. 1885. accompanied by Lady Dufferin, laid the Foundation Stone of the new General Hospital at Delhi. Mr. Smyth, the Deputy Commissioner, read an address, in which the prominent position the city of Delhi had always occupied in the world of Medical Science was touched upon and the history of the Hospital briefly related. In asking His Excellency to perform the opening ceremony, Mr. Smyth explained that it was the unanimous desire of the Native gentlemen, who were the largest subscribers to the fund for the new building, that the Hospital should, with His Excellency's consent, be called "The Dufferin Hospital" instead of "The Delhi Hospital," as was originally contemplated. This decision to rename the Hospital was come to only on the previous evening and after the leading members of the Native community had met and been personally introduced to His Excellency at the *Conversazione* which was held at the Town Hall.

The Viceroy in declaring the Hospital to be open spoke as follows :—]

*Gentlemen*,—I can assure you it gives me the very greatest pleasure to have had an opportunity of participating in the ceremonial of to-day. I am always glad to evince by every means in my power my deep sympathy with all enterprises which are conducive to improving the sanitary condition of the people of India, the prevention and cure of disease, and the mitigation of human suffering ; and I am especially touched by your kind thought in suggesting that my name should be connected with so noble an institution as that whose foundations I am about to lay. I am glad to see that you have referred in becoming terms to the well-known excellence of the local Native physicians of this place in former days ; nor should it ever be forgotten how great is the debt of gratitude which the Science of Europe, and especially the Science of Medicine, owes to the East. It was Arabic literature that preserved intact the fruit of the world's earlier experience and research

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*Address from the Ajmir Municipality.*

during those dark ages which almost submerged and obliterated for a time the intellectual achievement of the classic nations. But the centre of gravity of all human excellence, whether in the fields of art or of science, is perpetually shifting. Yesterday it was here, to-day it is in Europe, tomorrow it may move still further west; but, wherever it may be, thanks to the rapidity of modern communication, its results are soon universally disseminated and become the property of all. The past history of India is a sufficient guarantee that the seed we are now sowing will fall in fertile soil, and will be certain, I trust, to bear the most beneficent fruits. That this Hospital may not only become a source of relief to thousands, but also a successful witness to the true principles of medical science, is my earnest hope; and most heartily do I congratulate its founders and promoters upon the successful issue of their labours and this day's auspicious inauguration.

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#### ADDRESS FROM THE AJMIR MUNICIPALITY.

5th Nov. 1885. [The Viceroy and Lady Dufferin, accompanied by Sir Edward Bradford (Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana) and His Excellency's Staff, left Ulwar on the morning of the 5th November after a stay of two days, and arrived at Ajmir at half-past five o'clock in the evening. Here there was a large assembly of the community, Civil and Military, to receive Their Excellencies. The railway station was handsomely decorated and a guard of honour of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps was drawn up on the platform, whilst the Merwara Battalion formed a second guard at the entrance to the station. Amongst a number of Native gentlemen present were the Maharaja of Kishenghur and Raja Dhiraj of Shahpura. A deputation from the Ajmir Municipality were also present with an address of welcome which was read by the President. The address contained assurances of loyalty and references to the local self-government scheme; it called attention to the recent improvement in Ajmir, which included the provision of a good water-supply, and expressed a hope that the Government would

*Address from the Ajmir Municipality.*

assist the Municipality in its efforts to benefit the sanitary condition of the city. Reference was also made to Lady Dufferin's medical scheme, which the Municipality earnestly trusted might be brought to a successful issue, and the address concluded by wishing His Excellency a prosperous and a peaceful term of office.

Lord Dufferin replied as follows :—]

*Gentlemen*,—I assure you it gives me the very greatest pleasure to find myself at Ajmir, and my arrival could not be more auspiciously welcomed than by the very kind and hospitable address with which you have been good enough to present me. Nothing has struck me more during my brief journey through India than the universal manner in which the privileges of self-government are appreciated by the various Municipal bodies with whom I have been brought into contact. I consider that circumstance a most encouraging sign ; and I am glad to find that in this place, as elsewhere, patriotic and public-spirited Native gentlemen have been found ready to undertake the arduous duties and responsibilities attaching to them as members of Municipal bodies. Although, perhaps, there are other functions of Government which attract greater attention, and secure to a higher degree the admiration of the world at large, believe me there are few objects to which men can devote their attention in a more useful manner than in endeavouring to improve the sanitation of our large towns, and, above all, of placing at the disposal of their inhabitants a good and wholesome supply of water. Efforts of this description will always meet with my heartiest sympathy and support, and as far as in me lies I will do everything in my power to forward and encourage them. It is with great interest and pleasure that I shall hope tomorrow to inspect those works to which you have alluded, and which I have no doubt will reflect equal credit on the town and on those persons who are principally interested in promoting them.

Finally, I cannot conclude this very brief and imperfect reply to your kind words without expressing how very



*Opening the Mayo College at Ajmir.*

deeply touched I have been by the allusion you have made to the efforts upon which my wife has entered for the mitigation of some of those evils to which her sex in India are subject. As yet, of course, the scheme is inchoate, and it will require a great deal of care and attention to bring it to a successful issue; but if there is one thing more than another which is calculated to encourage Her Excellency's endeavours, it is the hearty reception which the movement she has inaugurated has met on all hands both from the Princes and the people of India. They have convinced her, and convinced me, how ready the people of India are to acknowledge any single-minded effort which may be made by any one who is to contribute to their welfare and happiness.

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## OPENING THE MAYO COLLEGE AT AJMIR.

7th Nov. 1885. [On the afternoon of the 7th November 1885, the Viceroy opened the Mayo College at Ajmir and Lady Dufferin distributed the prizes to the assembled students. The immense hall of the College was crowded with Europeans and Natives, who gave Their Excellencies, on their arrival, a most enthusiastic reception. Amongst those present were Sir Charles Aitchison, Sir Oliver St. John, Sir Edward Bradford, and a number of political officers, the Maharajas of Ulwar and Kishenghar, and several other Native Chiefs. The Viceroy, who was accompanied by Lady Dufferin, Lady Helen Blackwood, and Miss Thynne, was received by Sir Edward Bradford and Major W. Loch, Principal of the College. On Their Excellencies taking their seats, Major Loch read an interesting account of the origin and growth of the College, the facts of which, briefly, were that, in 1870, at a durbar held within a few yards of the present building, Lord Mayo proposed to the Rajputana Chiefs then assembled a project he had much at heart, namely, the establishment of a College to be devoted exclusively to the education of the sons of the Chiefs, Princes, and leading members of the aristocracy of Rajputana. After Lord Mayo's death, Sir Charles Aitchison, then Foreign Secretary, proceeded to give effect to Lord Mayo's wishes, and nearly six and a half lakhs of rupees were eventually subscribed towards the College by the Chiefs of Rajputana. The

*Opening the Mayo College at Ajmir.*

scheme had been completed by the addition of boarding-houses for the students from the various States, as well as ornamental grounds. The foundation stone was laid in July 1877 by Sir Alfred Lyall, then Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, and the building, which was designed by the late Major Mant, was virtually completed in June 1883. The style of the building is Hindu-Saracenic, which was selected by Lord Northbrook as the most suitable to adopt in a part of the country where the palaces and finest buildings bear witness to its popularity. The entire cost of the building was over three and a half lakhs of rupees. The attendance had been steadily increasing up to the present, and there were now 79 young Chiefs on the rolls of the institution. In concluding his statement, Major Loch asked the Viceroy to declare the College open, and called upon the Chiefs and Sirdars for whose benefit the building had been erected, to remember the precepts and example of the great statesman whose name the College bore.

The Viceroy then rose to reply to Major Loch's address and was very heartily cheered, while in the course of his speech he was frequently interrupted by bursts of enthusiastic applause.

His Excellency spoke as follows :—]

*Ladies, Princes, Chiefs and Gentlemen,*—It is almost superfluous for me to tell you that I experience exceptional satisfaction in taking part in this day's celebration. The late Lord Mayo was a personal friend of my own, and I am naturally glad to have an opportunity of showing my interest in the prosperity of an institution which bears his name, and to join with you in paying a well-merited tribute to his memory. But, however grateful such an act might be to my private feelings, it is in my public capacity and as the representative of Her Majesty and the British Government that I desire more especially to mark my admiration of the intention and ideas with which Lord Mayo was inspired when he founded this College, to emphasize my approval of the special objects for which it was designed, and to assure you of my earnest desire to extend the sphere of its usefulness. And in doing this I feel that it is not to the statesmanlike views of Lord Mayo alone that I am according the acknowledgments which are their due, but that I am also conveying, in as marked a way as circumstances permit, my appreciation of the public-

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spirited manner in which the Princes and leading Chiefs and inhabitants of Rajputana have associated themselves with his noble work. Though the idea of such a foundation originated with Lord Mayo, it is to the generosity and wise liberality of the Rajput Rajas, and aristocracy that the realisation of the project is due, and most heartily do I congratulate them on the effective manner in which they have been able to give effect to the intentions of their late lamented Viceroy. (*Cheers.*)

And now, turning for a moment to those for whose benefit so many have laboured and so much has been done, I would wish to address to them a few words of earnest and friendly advice. In the first place, I would remind them that, whether as the scions of ancient houses, as the heads of historical families, as destined to fill public positions of importance in Rajputana, or as the future Chiefs of independent States, there has already fallen upon their young lives the shadow of heavier responsibilities and stricter duties, as well as the sunshine of loftier aspirations and wider possibilities, than any which encompass the existence of the bulk of their countrymen. The happiness of thousands, the tranquillity of vast territories, and the general prosperity of the Empire at large, may be advanced or retarded in a sensible manner in proportion to the degree to which they may take advantage of the opportunities of self-improvement afforded them within these walls. For this reason it is exceptionally incumbent upon you, my young friends, to cultivate certain special qualities, and to avoid certain special dangers. Inasmuch as Providence has placed you in a position of considerable social dignity, has relieved you from the pressure of sordid cares, and the anxieties incident to straitened circumstances, it should become a matter of pride and conscience with you to clothe yourselves with those manly virtues and characteristics which in all ages have been recognised as the proper adornment of the well-born, such as self-restraint, fortitude,

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patience, the love of truth and of justice, modesty, purity, consideration for others, a ready sympathy for the weak, the suffering, and the oppressed, and, above all, with that noble courtesy which does not merely consist in grace of manner, and a veneer of conventional politeness, but which is the outcome of an innate simplicity and generosity of spirit which instinctively shrinks with scorn and disgust from anything approaching to egotistical vanity and vulgar self-assertion. On the other hand, you should be equally watchful against those temptations to which wealth, with its opportunities of self-indulgence, in all ages and all countries, has been peculiarly exposed, such as sloth, idleness, sensuality, effeminacy of mind and body, and all those baser influences which render a man a burden to himself, a disgrace to his family, and a curse to his country. And in saying this I would warn you that we are living in a shifting world,—in a world in which those very privileges and advantages upon which you have been led—I do not at all say illegitimately—to pride yourselves, are being continually exposed to the criticisms of public opinion, and the ordeal of intellectual competition. If, then, Rajputana is to maintain her historical position as one of the leading provinces of Hindustan, and the ancient home of all that was high-bred, chivalrous, and heroic, it is absolutely necessary that the sons and representatives of its famous houses should endeavour to retain as leaders of the people in the arts of peace, and as their exemplars in the van of civilisation, that pre-eminence and renown which their forefathers won, fighting sword in hand at the head of their clans on many a field of battle. (*Cheers.*) And, believe me, such peaceful triumphs, promoting, as they do, the well-being of multitudes of our fellow-creatures, are far more worthy of your ambition than any which were gained in those miserable days when scarcely a twelvemonth passed without the fair fields of India being watered with the blood of thousands of her children.

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But, passing from these general topics, I would have wished to have made a few specific recommendations in regard to matters of detail. Having, however, already detained you longer than I intended, I will confine myself to a single point which has been already frequently referred to on similar occasions, namely, the great desirability of your becoming thorough masters of the English language. In doing so, I will not particularly insist upon the obvious advantage of your acquaintance with a tongue so rich and varied in its literature, and through which you can make yourselves acquainted at first hand with the ideas of some of the greatest men that have ever lived, as well as with the latest results of modern philosophic thought and scientific research. I would rather remind you of the practical benefits which the due prosecution of your studies in this direction will confer upon you. English is the official language of the Supreme Government under which you live, and of the books which deal with the public affairs, the domestic administration, and the general interests of your country, and it will be of continual use—indeed, I may say of absolute necessity—to you in the positions which you may be called upon to fill. The keen-witted inhabitants of many other parts of India have fully appreciated this fact, and all their energies have consequently been devoted to the acquisition of English. As a consequence, many of them both speak and write it with an eloquence and fluency beyond all praise. Now, I trust that those I am addressing have sufficient self-respect, and take a sufficient pride in their province not to wish it to fall behind the other component parts of the Empire in this particular; and therefore, again I say, let it be one of the principal objects of your ambition while within these walls to acquire the English language. (*Cheers.*) Already in the Councils of Providence the edict has gone forth that English should be the language chiefly prevalent upon God's earth. Within another hundred years it has been

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calculated that the English-speaking races of the world will number upwards of a thousand millions. Under such circumstances, it would indeed be a disgrace if any of Her Majesty's subjects in India with any pretensions to belong to the educated classes should remain ignorant of it. (*Cheers.*)

And now, Ladies, Princes, Chiefs and Gentlemen, it only remains for me to congratulate those present—and especially those who, like my honoured friend Sir Charles Aitchison, and your first Principal,\* who is also here upon this occasion, were the first promoters of this great and noble institution—on the practical success it has attained, and on the favourable future extending before it. Already it has turned out pupils possessed of those characteristics which we in England most highly value; nor need I go further in illustration of this fact than to point to the first and as yet the only Rajput Prince whose State I have yet visited, and with whom I have had the pleasure of a few days' personal intercourse, the Raja of Ulwar—(*cheers*)—an honoured pupil of the Mayo College, who has more than kept the promise of his youth by the intelligence of his government, and by the personal industry which he brings to the management of his affairs. He is administering his State in a way to conduce to the prosperity and contentment of his people, his own reputation, and the honour and welfare of the Supreme Government. (*Cheers.*) If only the Mayo College will continue to turn out such rulers, we may well envy that illustrious Viceroy to whose wisdom we are indebted for its establishment, and whose honoured memory it is destined, I trust, to preserve in the land for many and many a generation. (*Loud and continued applause.*)

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[His Excellency having formally declared the Mayo College open, a Royal salute was fired, after which Major Loch rose, and, addressing Lady Dufferin, gave a brief history of the progress of the College

\* Sir O. St. John.

*Opening the Mayo College at Ajmir.*

since his assumption of the Principalship, and concluded by asking Her Excellency to distribute the prizes to the students. Lady Dufferin having distributed the prizes amid much cheering, Major Loch, on behalf of the students, presented Her Excellency with a very handsome album as a souvenir of the part she had taken in the day's proceedings. In thanking Major Loch on behalf of Lady Dufferin, His Excellency spoke as follows :—]

*Major Loch*,—Lady Dufferin has requested me to thank you warmly in her name for the beautiful present you have made her, and bids me add that she has read in a Greek author of a certain person who was boasting of the strength of the walls of his city. The individual to whom he made the observation replied that the best walls of a city were the men who dwelt within them. You have alluded in becoming terms to this beautiful hall and its lovely decorations, which are worthy of the praise you have bestowed on them, but to her mind its chief ornaments are the bright, industrious, and intelligent youths who stand around us. In conclusion, Lady Dufferin proposes, with your permission, as long as she remains in the country, to present annually a gold medal to the Mayo College, to be competed for on terms which we will settle hereafter. (*Loud and prolonged applause.*)

[The proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.]

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ADDRESS FROM THE CENTRAL INDIA ASSOCIATION,  
INDORE.

[Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin left Ajmir on 14th Nov. 1885, the night of the 7th November, and having visited Oodeypore, where Lady Dufferin performed the ceremony of opening the "Walter Hospital," arrived at Indore on the 12th November. Here, on Saturday morning, the 14th November, a deputation from the Central India Association, whose head-quarters are at Mhow, waited upon His Excellency at the Residency, and presented him with an address of welcome. The address expressed pleasure at His Excellency's visit to Central India, which, though backward in some respects as compared with other parts of the country, was "in no way behind the age" in loyalty to the British Government; it also expressed "sincere gratitude" to Lady Dufferin for her efforts to elevate the condition and lessen the sufferings of Native women, and various questions of local administration and reform were touched upon, to which it was hoped His Excellency would be able to give some share of his attention.

Lord Dufferin replied as follows :—]

*Gentlemen*,—I beg to return you my most cordial thanks for your address; and, believe me, I fully appreciate the considerate manner in which you have touched upon the various topics to which it refers. It is indeed a great pleasure as well as a great advantage to have an opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with the Princes, Chiefs, representative bodies like yourselves, and those other influential personages in India on whose good-will, co-operation, and friendly assistance, the Government is necessarily dependent for the proper administration of the affairs of this great Empire. The first duty of the Viceroy is to learn. It is much better that he should act slowly and deliberately with knowledge, than embark upon experimental lines of policy on the strength of imperfect information. The populations of India are so diverse, its interests are so complex, the traditional customs of the people in various localities are so multiform, that, except in respect of certain large and great questions, an absolutely



*Address from the Central India Association, Indore.*

uniform régime is scarcely suitable. It is for this reason that the introduction of Municipal Government, wherever the circumstances of a district render it possible, cannot fail to prove a most important advantage both to the Government and to the people at large. It introduces into our administrative system a certain element of flexibility and adaptive power which will conveniently mitigate the tendency inherent in all Imperial Governments to too rigid a generalisation. As you justly observe, I have no more earnest wish than that the various public-spirited bodies whose members are ready to sacrifice both their time and their private convenience to the public interests of their several neighbourhoods, may continue to merit both the approval and the gratitude of the Central authorities.

Turning now to the kind allusion you have made to the humble efforts of Lady Dufferin to contribute, as far as lies in her power, to the general welfare of the community, I can assure you, both in her name and in my own, that nothing has touched us more than to observe the generous and large-hearted manner in which Her Excellency's proposals have been welcomed both by the Princes and the people of India. Not only have contributions from the highest to the lowest in the land flowed in in a broad stream of liberality, but, what is even more valuable and encouraging, Her Excellency has received from all directions and from all classes the most encouraging proofs of their sympathy and approval. It is now self-evident that she has addressed herself to the remedy of an evil which is universally recognised, and for the supply of a want which is everywhere felt. Her one idea in this matter has been the material mitigation of human suffering. Her scheme stands upon this single basis, and is quite disconnected from any subsidiary purpose, and from all extraneous influences, whether political, social, or religious. Its success is already fully assured, and it has acquired a national character, which I trust its various supporters in all parts of India will be careful to maintain.

OPENING THE DALY HALL, RAJKUMAR COLLEGE,  
INDORE.

[After receiving the Deputation of the Central India Association 14th Nov. 1885. (see p 89), His Excellency drove to the Daly Hall of the Rajkumar College. Here he was received by Sir Lepel Griffin, the College officials, and a large number of European and Native gentlemen. Sir Lepel Griffin in a short speech asked the Viceroy to declare the College Hall to be open, and His Excellency spoke as follows:—]

*Ladies, Princes, Chiefs, and Gentlemen,*—I assure you that it gives me the very greatest pleasure to have been permitted to assist at this most interesting ceremony. The cause of education has in me a sincere and earnest friend, and I cannot tell you what pleasure I experienced when on entering yonder building I found displayed upon a marble tablet, which I trust will endure for many generations, the names of no less than thirty Chiefs of Central India who have contributed to raise this useful building. As I have so recently had an opportunity of expressing my sentiments in regard to a similar institution, it would be out of place were I to repeat what I said upon that occasion. I will therefore simply content myself with assuring all those who are interested in the future prosperity of this University that I shall always be ready and anxious to promote its interests, and to extend the sphere of its usefulness. As Sir Lepel Griffin has already observed, it has been my good fortune to come into contact with several of the former pupils of the College, and I was much pleased by the readiness with which they addressed me in English. In conclusion, however, there is one remark I should like to make, and that is, that all we Englishmen must be very grateful to that generous thought which induced the Princes and Chiefs of Central India to name the College after their own friend Sir Henry Daly. I am well aware that Sir Henry Daly was one of the most accomplished and high-minded public servants of the

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Crown that ever pursued a career of usefulness in India. He was from first to last the champion and friend of the Native Princes and of the Native States; and I assure you it is very gratifying to us, whose aim and desire it is to follow in the footsteps of those who have been most distinguished by their humble endeavours to do their duty towards the people of India, to have such a proof that we are serving a nation generous enough to preserve after our departure such an enduring record of their name and fame as that which you have erected in honour of Sir Henry Daly.

[His Excellency then declared the Daly Hall of the College to be open.]

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## DINNER AT JODHPORE.

17th Nov. 1885. [The Viceroy and Lady Dufferin arrived at Jodhpore on the evening of the 15th November. Here an extensive camp had been pitched by the Maharaja and a large number of guests (including the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay) invited to meet Their Excellencies. On the night previous to their departure the Maharaja entertained Lord and Lady Dufferin at dinner, at the conclusion of which, the Maharaja proposed the health of the Queen-Empress. The toast having been responded to, Major Powlett, the Resident, on behalf of the Maharaja, proposed Their Excellencies' health in the following terms :—

*Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,*—His Highness the Maharaja has requested me to say a few words on his behalf. He desires to express his deep gratitude to Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Dufferin for their kindness in honouring Jodhpore with their presence, and he has this feeling, not only because he regards their visit as an additional proof of the favour of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, but because both Their Excellencies have shown the most friendly interest in, and the most kindly feeling towards, his State, his family, and himself. (*Cheers.*) When the Empress of India treated the Princes of Marwar with kindness and trustfulness, the Rathores supported the throne with loyalty and devotion.

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and they shed their blood in its service on many a hard-fought field (*applause*); but for generations the superior power, whether Mogul or Mahratta, was oppressive or hostile, and either fostered dissension within or distressed the country by attacks from without. The establishment of British predominance brought a security and prosperity to Marwar such as it had never known before, and these benefits roused a spirit of gratitude which the Maharaja Takht Singh, His Highness's father, had during the Mutiny of 1857 an opportunity of manifesting. (*Cheers.*) His Highness would be glad to show that he, too, is animated by the spirit of his father, and that he and his family are ready to run risks and to make sacrifices in the service of Her Gracious Majesty. (*Loud and continued applause.*) His Highness desires also to thank His Excellency General Hardinge and all the ladies and gentlemen present for coming to Jodhpore on this occasion. He heartily hopes that they are enjoying their visit and that they will carry away pleasant impressions of Marwar. (*Cheers.*) With Rajputs, as with Europeans, the practice of drinking with one another in token of friendly feeling and mutual trust is common, and His Highness feels that he is acting in accordance with the national custom when he asks you to do what he knows you will do with the warmest pleasure, namely, to join him in drinking to the health of his noble guests, Lord and Lady Dufferin. (*Loud and continued cheers.*)

In replying to the toast the Viceroy spoke as follows:—]

*Ladies and Gentlemen,*—His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpore has been pleased, in very proper and becoming terms, to propose the health of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. It therefore becomes my duty as Her Majesty's representative to express my due acknowledgments, and to assure His Highness in return that Her Majesty will deeply appreciate such expressions of loyalty to her throne and devotion to her person as he has authorised me to convey to her. His Highness has also been kind enough to refer to myself and to Lady Dufferin in very friendly terms. I can assure him that we are both deeply sensible of the great consideration he has shown us, and of the splendid hospitality with which he has signalled our arrival in his State. But, however touched I may be by

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this mark of his personal regard, I have been even more deeply gratified by the proofs which have been brought to my notice of the great improvements which have been of late years effected by His Highness's administration. Not only has he displayed the most trustworthy energy in extirpating those bands of marauders who had established themselves within his boundaries, to the great injury of the cultivators and of all peaceably disposed persons, but he has conferred upon his capital the inestimable benefit of an infailing supply of pure and wholesome water. We all know that in former days the chiefs and notabilities of the ancient house of Jodhpore were famous for their unswerving fidelity to the rulers to whom they had sworn allegiance, as well as for their energy and prowess in the battlefield; but I will venture to say that though of a more prosaic character, the act of His Highness to which I have referred confers upon him as legitimate a title to the favour of his Sovereign and to the ennobling recognition of posterity as did in their day the warlike achievements of his ancestors. To improve the general health of the locality, to extirpate disease, to save large populations from the ravages of pestilence, thereby mitigating an incalculable amount of human suffering, and proportionately enhancing the happiness of millions is as noble an enterprise as a human being can undertake; and most heartily do I congratulate His Highness upon the ability and success with which he has carried his various beneficial projects into effect. (*Cheers.*)

And now, Ladies and Gentlemen, before I sit down I will take the liberty of proposing to you to drink His Highness's health, and in doing so I am sure that I may take the liberty of speaking on behalf of all those who are present, and of thanking His Highness for the great and noble generosity with which he has provided for the comfort of each one of us who have been his guests. There is no one in this room who will not carry away with him the

*Dinner at Jeypore.*

pleasantest recollections of the happy days they have spent under His Highness's roof. (*Loud and continued cheers.*) His Excellency concluded by proposing health and prosperity to His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpore.

[The toast was enthusiastically responded to.]

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DINNER AT JEYPORE.

[On Thursday morning, the 19th November, the Viceroy and Lady <sup>21st Nov. 1885.</sup> Dufferin arrived at Jeypore, and were received by the Maharaja and his principal officials at the railway station, the road to the Residency, where Their Excellencies stayed during their visit, being lined with His Highness's troops. During Their Excellencies' stay at Jeypore, various entertainments were provided by the Maharaja; and on the evening previous to their departure, Lord and Lady Dufferin were entertained by His Highness at a dinner at the palace. After dinner the Maharaja in a short speech proposed the health of the Queen-Empress and of the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin. Replying to the toast His Excellency spoke as follows:—]

*Ladies and Gentlemen,*—My first duty is to return my thanks to His Highness the Maharaja for the manner in which he has been good enough to propose Her Majesty's health, and, in the next, to offer him my personal acknowledgments, both in my own name and in that of Lady Dufferin, for the kind allusions he has been pleased to make to us. I have derived great satisfaction from my visit to his capital. The city is in itself a most remarkable monument of the foresight and ability of his great ancestor who founded it, and who not only excelled his native contemporaries as a warrior, statesman, diplomatist, and man of science, but was equally in advance of every other sovereign of his age, whether European or Asiatic, in his conceptions as to the manner in which a great capital ought to be laid out. I am free to say that at the commencement of the eighteenth century, no city of England, France, or Italy possessed such broad and stately streets, such airy

*Dinner at Jeypore.*

and noble thoroughfares as were designed by that Prince for the city which so justly bears his name and perpetuates his memory. Well may the example of such a predecessor stimulate his descendant to follow an equally wise and beneficent career. That the present ruler is disposed to do so has become apparent. Though young in years and at the outset of his reign, he has already distinguished himself by his endeavours to improve the general condition of his State. Like other Princes whose exertions in this direction I have already noted, he has supplied Jeypore with good water, which is the surest way of mitigating disease and improving the general health of the locality. Under his auspices an excellent school of art, a flourishing college, an hospital and other cognate institutions, are stimulating the intellectual advancement and the material prosperity of his subjects. So satisfactory indeed has the manner in which His Highness is conducting his affairs proved to the Government of India that it has determined, and I had the pleasure of announcing the fact to His Highness this morning, to invest him with full administrative powers. In doing so, it is pursuing a policy which my colleagues and I will be always anxious to follow and accentuate, namely, that of assuming towards the Princes of India an attitude of benevolent trust and confidence, and abstaining, as much as possible, from all irritating and unnecessary interference with what is every day becoming, with but few exceptions, their enlightened and praiseworthy rule. (*Cheers.*)

In conclusion, Ladies and Gentlemen, I am sure I shall be acting in accordance with your wishes if I express to His Highness in your name our very great sense of the hospitality and kindness he has shown to us all. (*Cheers.*)

[His Excellency concluded by proposing the health of His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore.]

## DINNER AT BHURTPORE.

[The Viceroy, Lady Dufferin, and party left Jeypore on the morning of the 22nd November and arrived at Bhurtpore at half-past four on the same day. On the following evening the Maharaja entertained Their Excellencies at dinner. After dinner the Resident, Colonel Euan Smith, on behalf of the Maharaja, first proposed the toast of the Queen, and then of the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin. He said that it was the Maharaja's desire to express his keen and thorough appreciation of the honour done him by Their Excellencies' visit to Bhurtpore, and his hope that it would be the precursor of other visits from Their Excellencies during Lord Dufferin's Viceroyalty. The Maharaja, in common with the rest of the Indian public, had read with interest and pleasure the graphic accounts of the Viceroy's tour in Rajputana, and of the picturesque and striking local accessories which, in many instances, had accentuated and heightened the effect of the welcome offered to him. The Maharaja felt that, although Bhurtpore laboured under a disadvantage as regards the picturesque, yet he bade his guests believe that, in the depth and sincerity of his welcome, he was second to none. He had also the consolation of remembering that Bhurtpore had the advantage of accessibility; and on this he founded his hope of another visit from Lord and Lady Dufferin.] 23rd Nov. 1885.

The Viceroy replied in the following terms :—]

*Ladies and Gentlemen,*—In the first place I beg to return, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, my sincere thanks for the kind and cordial manner in which the Maharaja of Bhurtpore has been good enough to propose Her health. We all know that the ruler of this State yields to none of his brother princes in his devotion to the throne and person of the Queen-Empress. I have also to thank him for the kind and considerate terms in which he has been pleased to allude to Lady Dufferin and myself. I can assure him we are deeply sensible of the consideration and hospitality with which he has welcomed us. Nowhere have we received more sincere proofs of those feelings of loyalty which His Highness has been good enough to translate into personal kindness towards



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*Address from the Agra Municipality.*

ourselves; and amongst the many picturesque scenes through which we have passed, we shall always entertain a pleasant recollection of the fire-lit approaches to His Highness's capital through which we have passed to-night. My friend Colonel Euan Smith has conferred an attribute on Bhurtpore, which at all events at one time we did not find it to possess. He has said that Bhurtpore was very accessible, but when an English army was fighting on behalf of the rights of the ancestors of the present Raja against a usurper, they found it anything but accessible. Now, however, His Highness has not only opened his gates to us, but he has also opened his heart. I can assure him that every one of us here to-night is very sensible of the kindness he has extended to one and all of us; and in return I ask you to drink his hearty good health. (*Cheers.*)

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ADDRESS FROM THE AGRA MUNICIPALITY.

27th Nov. 1885 [Leaving Bhurtpore on the morning of the 25th November, Lord and Lady Dufferin and staff proceeded by carriages, provided by the Maharaja, to Futtehpoore Sikree, where they remained for a few hours, and then drove on to Agra, which was reached about 5 o'clock. On their arrival in camp, Their Excellencies were received by Sir Alfred Lyall (Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh), and all the principal Civil and Military officials, and Native gentlemen, assembled at Agra. On the afternoon of the 27th November His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. Mackenzie Wallace, proceeded to the Town Hall, where an address of welcome was presented to him by the Municipality. On arriving at the Hall the Viceroy was received by Mr. Kaye, the Commissioner of Agra, a number of Civil and Military officials, and the members of the Municipality. The address was read by the Vice-Chairman, and contained expressions of loyalty to the Queen-Empress, of welcome to Lord and Lady Dufferin, and of congratulation to His Excellency on the present comparatively satisfactory aspects of the "political situation," and of confidence in his ability to deal wisely with future possible difficulties; the deputation rejoiced at His Excellency's firm and decisive attitude

*Address from the Agra Municipality.*

regarding the Burmese difficulty, which affected imperial as well as mercantile interests; reference was made to the complicated character of various questions of internal policy which would severely tax the financial capacities of the Government in their efforts to establish an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure without resorting to oppressive taxation; the extension of the railway to Agra (the address remarked) had "carried away the various trades for which the city was once famous," and there seemed "no prospect of a return of the golden days of its history;" but it was nevertheless hoped that Their Excellencies would find much to interest them in the magnificent monuments which adorned the city and its environs. The address concluded with a warm expression of the gratitude of the Municipality and of the citizens of Agra to Lady Dufferin for her sympathetic efforts in the cause of female medical education in India.

His Excellency replied as follows :—]

*Gentlemen,*—I cordially thank you for the kind reception you have given me on arriving at Agra, and I am especially sensible of the manner in which you allude to the exertions made by the Government of India to preserve the inestimable blessing of peace along our North-Western frontiers. (*Cheers*). No doubt at one moment the position of affairs was very critical, and if the danger has passed away it may be taken for granted that the firm and decided attitude adopted in India, combined with the moderate counsels which guided the conduct of the persons principally interested, contributed powerfully to the satisfactory issue which has been reached. (*Cheers*.) It is a matter of extreme regret to me that the condition of affairs on our Eastern border should not prove equally tranquil. This is not the occasion upon which to enter into any detailed explanation of the circumstances which led to our rupture with Burma, but of this you may be sure, that if hostilities could have been avoided with advantage and honour, no one would have been more anxious for such a conclusion to the disputes which have arisen between ourselves and the Government of King Theebaw than my colleagues and myself. I am in hopes, however, that the measures we have taken to meet the crisis which has been forced upon us, will prove so prompt, effectual, and decisive, as to reduce

*Address from the Agra Municipality.*

to a minimum those calamities which war, even on a small scale, can never fail to entail. Our external affairs once satisfactorily settled, the Government will be able to direct its whole attention to those questions of domestic interest to which you have most properly referred. (*Cheers.*) Amongst these, the finances of the country must always occupy a very important place. Nor, I fear, will the great changes which have recently taken place in our neighbourhood be altogether without their effect upon their condition. We hope, however, that by the exercise of reasonable prudence and forethought, by avoiding a policy of adventure, and by carefully looking to our home defences, we may create for ourselves a situation which will render us more indifferent than we have hitherto been to the chances and changes of the outside world; and that even should we have to pay a small additional premium, it will be recognised by every one as by no means onerous in comparison with the freedom from periodical alarms and the many other incalculable benefits it will secure. (*Loud applause.*)

In conclusion, I must add one word of thanks to you for your kind allusion to Lady Dufferin's efforts to benefit the female portion of her Indian fellow-subjects. As I have already had occasion to say, Her Excellency has but one object in view—a simple-minded desire to mitigate human suffering, untainted and uninfluenced by any subsidiary thought or motive, whether social, political, or sectarian.

Thanking you again for your good wishes, and congratulating you most heartily on your possession of one of the greatest architectural gems on the face of the earth, I will now ask leave to conclude this imperfect recognition of the kind welcome you have afforded me. (*Loud cheers.*)

[A number of Native gentlemen were then presented to the Viceroy. His Excellency on driving away from the Town Hall was enthusiastically cheered by an immense crowd of people who had assembled in the neighbourhood.]

## ADDRESSES AT AGRA.

[In the course of Saturday, the 28th November, no fewer than five 28th Nov. 1885. addresses of welcome were presented to the Viceroy at Agra. In the morning, accompanied by Mr. Mackenzie Wallace, Lord William Beresford, Mr. Kaye, the Commissioner, and two Aides-de-Camp, Lord Dufferin drove to St. Peter's College, where an address was presented by the Rector, Professors, Masters and Pupils of the College and of St. Paul's School. His Excellency in replying said :—]

*Monseigneur, Reverend Fathers and Gentlemen,*—It is superfluous for me to tell you that it gives me great pleasure to testify by my presence on this occasion the interest which I take in your institution. It is well known to all how beneficent is the work which it accomplishes. It rescues from misery and death year after year hundreds of unfortunate orphans, and it trains them up to a life of industry, honesty, and happiness. Those who are engaged in such a labour as this may well feel assured that they have played a part in the world alike honourable in the sight of man and agreeable to Almighty God. I am also glad to remember that this institution is indebted for its earliest establishment to the beneficence and liberality of a great Mahomedan ruler. It will always afford me great satisfaction by every means in my power to assist you in carrying out your designs and extending the sphere of your operations; and if the authorities of the establishment will permit me, I propose every year during my tenure of office as Viceroy to place at the disposal of the Bishop and of those connected with the College a medal to be competed for by the scholars. (*Cheers.*) Perhaps I may also be permitted to take this opportunity of asking for a holiday for the boys. (*Loud applause.*) In conclusion, I must not forget to acknowledge in proper terms the loyal expressions towards the person and throne of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress with which you have concluded your address. (*Cheers.*)

*Addresses at Agra.*

[His Excellency then drove to the Agra College, where he was received by Sir Alfred Lyall, the Principal of the College, and other officials. On the Viceroy taking his seat Mr Kaye read an address of welcome on behalf of the College, to which His Excellency replied as follows :—]

*Your Honour, Ladies and Gentlemen,*—I beg to thank you most heartily for the cordial welcome with which you have greeted my arrival amongst you, and the pleasure I have received from your kind words has been very much enhanced by the evidences which surround your portals to the vigour and health of the youths whom you are educating. (*Cheers.*) I have learned with the greatest pleasure of the revival of the prosperity of the Agra College, and I can well believe that so satisfactory a result should have occurred under the auspices of one, who, while eminently excelling as an Indian administrator, is at the same time one of the most refined and accomplished scholars of our generation. (*Cheers.*) I sincerely trust that all those favourable influences which have enabled you to advance to such a pitch of efficiency will not only continue, but acquire still greater force, and I need not say that you may always count upon my most earnest co-operation. With this view I venture to promise every year during my stay in India one or two medals to be competed for amongst the pupils of the College. (*Loud cheers.*) I have also to thank you for the kind allusion you have made to Lady Dufferin's efforts to improve medical education amongst the women of India. The fact of persons like yourselves, clothed with so much authority and influence, thus publicly announcing their willingness to co-operate with her in her endeavours, is one of the best assurances she can have of the ultimate success of her undertaking; and you are perfectly right in supposing that there is no object which lies nearer to her heart than to carry out her scheme in such a manner as is most consonant to the ancient habits, customs, and traditions of the Indian people.

I have not failed to mark with satisfaction the allusion you

*Addresses at Agra.*

have made to the desire of the Government, whenever it is possible to do so, to take the people of India into their confidence. I can assure you that, as long as I occupy my present position, I shall endeavour to gratify the legitimate curiosity of Her Majesty's subjects in this country. It must be remembered, however, that in diplomatic matters it is advisable to observe, for a certain time at all events, an amount of reticence which is not necessary in our domestic affairs, inasmuch as the subjects with which we deal do not merely concern ourselves, but are also the secrets of those with whom we may be negotiating. There is, however, a matter of great importance to this country, for the announcement of which this is a very fitting opportunity. I have just received telegraphic news from the General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces in Burma, announcing the capture of what, after Mandalay, is, I believe, the most important town of that kingdom, which has been occupied, I am happy to think, without loss upon our side, and I believe with very little loss to those who were unfortunately opposed to us. (*Loud applause.*) Not only so, but General Prendergast informs me that the people of Burma are returning to their daily avocations with cheerful alacrity; that they are evincing the utmost confidence in our desire to protect them; and that they are welcoming him and his army as their saviours from the terrible tyranny to which they have for so many long years been exposed. (*Loud cheers.*) General Prendergast adds that he expects to-day to be in possession of Ava itself. (*Cheers.*)

In conclusion, Your Honour, Ladies and Gentlemen, allow me to thank you for the patience with which you have listened to me, and the unmistakable kindness of the address of welcome you have presented to me.

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[Addresses were then presented to His Excellency from the Bharat Varshya National Association, Aligarh, and from the Founder and Manager of the Mufid-i-am School, Agra, at the conclusion of the

*Addresses at Agra.*

reading of which Sir Alfred Lyall, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, rose and said :—]

*Gentlemen*,—I think that all here present would wish that this assemblage should terminate with some repeated expression of our feelings at the high honour which has been done to the College, to the Committee, and to all who are interested in education in this part of India, by His Excellency's visit here to-day—an honour which has been enhanced by the kind and generous expressions in the speech of His Excellency, expressive of general interest in Indian education, of interest in the welfare of this College in particular, and of His Excellency's determination to give practical assistance to the Agra College by the presentation of the two medals which he has so kindly promised. (*Applause.*) This is a college in which, as Your Excellency may know, the natives of this part of the country are peculiarly interested. It is one of the oldest; it is founded on native endowments, and it is a college which, at a time when there was some question of its continuance, the natives of this province came forward with great generosity and with remarkable alacrity to support, and the consequence is that it has been placed on a newer and stronger, and in every way a more satisfactory, basis. It is for these reasons that we are all specially pleased that His Excellency should have visited us, and I may say on the part of all here that we regard the presence of the Viceroy as an incident of real and material importance in the annals of the College, and a subject of lively satisfaction to us all.

And now I request you to give three cheers for His Excellency the Viceroy. (*Loud and continued cheering.*)

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## RESTORATION OF THE FORTRESS OF GWALIOR.

[On the 1st December, the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin, accompanied by Sir Frederick Roberts (the recently-appointed Commander-in-Chief in India), with their personal staffs, left Agra by special train for Gwalior, which was reached in the afternoon. On the following morning the Viceroy, with Sir Frederick Roberts, visited the Fortress, and in the evening His Excellency held a special Durbar for the purpose of formally announcing to Maharaja Scindia the restoration to him of the Fortress of Gwalior, with the neighbouring Cantonment of Morar. The scene was one of unusual magnificence. Over one hundred and fifty of Scindia's Sirdars attended, and were seated according to their rank in the Durbar, while in another portion of the hall were assembled Sir Frederick Roberts and his staff, the General Commanding the Division and his staff, and a brilliant company of Civil and Military officers. Lady Dufferin and a number of ladies were also present. The Viceroy entered the Durbar Hall in procession, with his staff, and was received by the Maharaja and Sir Lepel Griffin at the entrance, and conducted to a chair of state on the dais, where His Excellency took his seat, the Maharaja being seated on his right and Sir Lepel Griffin on his left. After a short interval the Viceroy rose and addressed Maharaja Scindia as follows :—]

2nd Dec. 1885.

*Your Highness*,—I have invited you to meet me here to-day, in order that I might formally communicate to you the intelligence that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India has resolved to bestow upon you a signal mark of her confidence and favour.

Twenty-eight years ago India was shaken by a great convulsion; and, in common with many other Native Princes, Your Highness found yourself involved in the gravest difficulties and dangers.

These eventually culminated in the overthrow of your authority, by a misguided soldiery, which had risen in revolt alike against Your Highness and against the British Government. The rebels were speedily defeated and dispersed by Her Majesty's troops; but in the interests of peace and order, it was thought desirable that the Fortress



*Restoration of the Fortress of Gwalior.*

of Gwalior and the neighbouring Cantonment of Morar should be temporarily garrisoned and held by a British force. This arrangement has been maintained up to the present day. Time, however, with its healing hand, education with her divine light, and the irresistible and subtle influences of civilization, have in the meanwhile been making great changes around us. Order and tranquillity have succeeded to disturbance and unrest. Convinced both of the power and of the intention of the British Government to protect the weak, to control the unruly, and to reward the well-disposed, the inhabitants of the Native States of India, with few exceptions, have for many years past been following the path of progress in peace and contentment, while their rulers have long since recognised the benefits accruing to them from the predominance of a government which unfeignedly desires the perpetuation of their dynasties, and the maintenance of their rights, demanding only in return that they should be loyal to their Empress, and should administer their important governments in such a way as to promote the happiness of their subjects, for whose welfare the paramount Power is ultimately responsible.

One of the results of this change has been that some of the precautions which were at one time necessary both for the protection of the Princes themselves and for the maintenance of the imperial authority, have become superfluous.

For these reasons, and because the Ruler of this State, as is well known to all present, holds an exalted place among the loyal and capable feudatories of the Crown, Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has determined to restore to Your Highness's possession and keeping the noble Fortress which towers above the capital of your State.

In accepting this important trust, Your Highness need have no apprehension that the support which you have hitherto received from the British Government will be

*Restoration of the Fortress of Gwalior.*

in any way diminished. In consequence of the extension of railways, and the changes which have taken place in the military requirements of the situation, we can act as effectively from a distance as from the positions we now occupy ; and Your Highness may rest assured that if ever the necessity should arise, the British Government will fulfil with promptitude and energy the obligations imposed upon it by existing engagements.

Her Majesty the Queen-Empress well knows that in restoring to Your Highness the Fortress of Gwalior, she is gratifying one of the most ardent wishes of your heart, and I may add that it is a personal pleasure to myself to be the instrument of conveying to Your Highness this fresh proof of Her Majesty's favour. At the same time the Queen-Empress hopes that this act will be regarded throughout India, not merely as a personal favour bestowed upon the individual Chief to whom it has been accorded, but as an indication that Her Majesty and the English nation have not failed to appreciate the universal loyalty to the imperial rule, and to the throne and person of Her Majesty, which has recently been displayed in so striking a manner by the Princes, the Native States, and the people of India.

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[Mr. Durand, the Foreign Secretary, then delivered a translation of His Excellency's speech in the vernacular ; and after a brief pause the Maharaja replied in a short speech, which was rendered into English by Sir Lepel Griffin as follows :—

“In the first place I desire to express to Your Excellency my thanks for the honour you have done me in visiting my capital ; and in the second place, my gratitude for your having fulfilled the deepest wish of my heart in restoring to me the Fortress of my ancestors. So long as I live I shall never forget the kindness and honour that have been bestowed upon me by former Viceroys, your predecessors, and especially by Your Excellency. I trust that you will always consider me among your sincere friends and well-wishers, and that I may be counted among those who are most warmly attached to the service of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress.”

*Restoration of the Fortress of Gwalior.*

The proceedings then came to a close, and the Viceroy, taking leave of Maharaja Scindia, left the Hall in procession as he had entered it.

In the evening the Maharaja entertained the Viceroy and a large number of guests at a banquet in the palace. Towards the close of dinner the Maharaja entered and was seated close to the Viceroy. Sir Lepel Griffin on behalf of the Maharaja having proposed the health of the Queen-Empress, and of Lord and Lady Dufferin, the Viceroy spoke as follows :—]

*Ladies and Gentlemen,*—In rising to acknowledge on behalf of the Queen-Empress the courteous terms in which the Maharaja has been good enough to propose her health, I am anxious to take the opportunity of offering him my sincerest congratulations on this morning's proceedings. When I received him in Durbar, I was speaking as Viceroy and in the name of the Government of India. My language was of necessity formal and restrained. Now, however, that I am addressing him as a personal friend and as a guest under his roof, I may indulge in a more familiar strain. I may tell him what intense personal satisfaction I have derived at being the fortunate instrument through which the natural and legitimate desires of his heart have been gratified. In restoring to his keeping the noble Fortress of his ancestors, which, with its historical monuments, its picturesque characteristics, and its commanding position, the greatest monarch might be proud to possess, I well know that it is to one of the most loyal feudatories of Her Majesty, to one of the best friends of the Government of India, to a fine soldier, and to a brave and honourable prince, that this great trust has been confided. (*Cheers.*) And, furthermore, let me assure him that the gift thus conferred upon him by his Sovereign is conveyed freely, ungrudgingly, and untainted by any misgivings or regrets. Long, I trust, may His Highness live to look forth from its coronet of towers over the noble expanse of territory at the feet of his Fortress of Gwalior, and for many and many a generation hereafter may his descendants refer with gratitude and reverence to the name

*Restoration of the Fortress of Gwalior.*

of their distinguished ancestor through whose merits and good fortune so bright a jewel of the State was restored to the family. And in saying this, I feel that indirectly I am addressing the Princes of India at large, and that the especial honour which peculiar circumstances have enabled the Queen-Empress to confer upon one of their most illustrious representatives, is in a certain sense shared by them all, as no more striking proof could be given to the world of the deep trust reposed in their loyalty as a class by their Sovereign and the British nation. At all events, it is in this light that Her Majesty and her Government hope that the matter may be regarded. (*Cheers.*)

And now, Ladies and Gentlemen, before I sit down, I will ask you to drink the Maharaja's health. The major part of this company is composed of the officers and of the inhabitants of the neighbouring Cantonment of Morar. I know that I am expressing the feelings of those gentlemen and of all connected with them, when I say that it is with extreme regret they have learned that the arrangements following upon the cession of the Fort of Gwalior will remove them from the vicinity of the munificent Prince and considerate host and neighbour, within whose territories they have enjoyed such a pleasant sojourn, and of whose personal kindnesses they have had so many proofs. (*Loud cheers.*)

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## ADDRESS FROM THE MUNICIPALITY OF LUCKNOW.

4th Dec. 1885.

[The Viceroy arrived at Lucknow at 9 A.M. on the 4th December. At the railway station His Excellency was met by a Deputation from the Municipality of Lucknow, who presented him with an address of welcome. The address remarked on the general satisfaction which was felt at Lord Dufferin's appointment as Governor General, as well as the confidence in his ability to deal with pending questions—a confidence which had since been amply justified by the firm and able manner in which His Excellency had dealt with the complications on the North-Western Frontier. It referred to Lady Dufferin's sympathetic efforts to further the cause of medical education among the women of India, which had "called forth the admiration and affection of all classes," and it concluded with some observations on the progress of municipal administration in Lucknow and with the warmest expressions of confidence in Lord Dufferin as Viceroy. His Excellency replied as follows :—]

*Gentlemen,*—It is with the utmost sincerity that I offer you my best thanks for the kind and friendly address with which you have welcomed me to the city of Lucknow—a city round whose walls there cling many sad and solemn, as well as many triumphant, memories, and within whose precincts there passed to his rest one of the most heroic, chivalrous, and unselfish soldiers and servants of the State that ever sacrificed health and life in India for his Queen and country. His name, and the names and fame of hundreds of others who were his brave companions in that time of trouble, will not only long live in the pages of history, but have received additional and undying lustre at the hands of the greatest poet of our age, whose son, I am happy to think, has to-day accompanied me to the spot which has inspired one of his father's noblest poems. Though we also in our generation have our troubles, anxieties, and preoccupations, those miserable times have passed away, and the India of to-day, her face averted from the past, and not discontented with the

*Address from the Municipality of Lucknow.*

present, is pressing forward with high hope and widening aspirations to what I trust will prove an ever-brightening future.

I have remarked with pleasure the modest terms in which you speak of your own efforts as a civic body to contribute to the general progress and prosperity of the community with which you are connected; and that very spirit of modesty which characterises your address, is in itself the best guarantee we can wish to have of the success with which your efforts will be undoubtedly crowned. My illustrious predecessor said on one occasion, if I remember right, that, rather than discourage or damp the spirit of local self-government by any over-severity of remonstrance, it would be better for us to put up for a time with the initial mistakes and shortcomings of our newly-fledged municipalities, even though their first inexperienced and tentative efforts should fall short of the efficiency which might otherwise be required. Though you yourselves stand in need of no such indulgence, I may be permitted to say that, however closely and strictly the Government of India may be disposed to watch, and, if need be, to criticise, the proceedings of older and more responsible urban administrations, in the soundness and wisdom of this considerate opinion I fully concur.

And now I must thank you for the friendly allusions you have made to the endeavours of the Government to maintain peace along our North-West Frontier, and to the successful issue of our campaign in Burma. Fortunately, we have attained the object for which the Burmese Expedition was undertaken without serious loss of life, either to ourselves or to those who were unhappily opposed to us; and I have been informed by our authorities on the spot that nothing could be more satisfactory than the good-will and friendly spirit displayed by the population of Upper Burma and of Mandalay towards us. The future arrangements to be introduced into that region will now have to be

*Address from the Municipality of Lucknow.*

considered carefully, deliberately, and after a full examination of the various elements of a most momentous question. It is undoubtedly necessary to the peace and security of Lower Burma as well as of our Eastern Indian Frontier, that our political ascendancy should prevail throughout the upper valley of the Irrawaddy. Whether this may be best secured by the union of both sections of the Burmese people under British rule, or by the re-constitution, under certain conditions, of the Kingdom of Upper Burma, is a very grave and serious matter, not to be settled hastily or without the most anxious examination as to what will be conducive to the interests of India, to the welfare of the Burmese people themselves, and to the requirements of the Empire at large. Of this at all events you may be sure, that the Government of India will not approach the question in any light or thoughtless spirit, nor will it in any way seek to commit the Government of Her Majesty prematurely to a line of action which may not approve itself to the English people. We commenced the war against our will, and our chief cause of satisfaction in the conquest of the kingdom has been that the event has neither brought disaster upon the country we have taken, nor engendered feelings of animosity towards us amongst its inhabitants.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, allow me to thank you for your kind allusion to Lady Dufferin's efforts to improve the medical education of the women of India. I have already had so many opportunities of expressing my own and her deep sense of the sympathy with which her proposals has been met, that I need not again refer to the subject. My not doing so, however, must not be misinterpreted as any want of gratitude upon our part for the kind expressions you have made use of in regard to them. (*Applause.*)

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## PRESENTATION OF COLOURS AT LUCKNOW.

[An interesting ceremony took place on the Lucknow parade 4th Dec. 1885 ground on the afternoon of the 4th December, when new colours were presented to the 2nd Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment, by the Countess of Dufferin. The Leicestershire Regiment, the old 17th, is one of the most senior corps in the service, having been raised as far back as 1688. Its badge is the Royal Tiger and its distinctions are "Louisburg," "Afghanistan," "Ghuznee," "Khelat," "Sevastapol," "Ali Masjid," and "Afghanistan, 1878-79." The 2nd Battalion was raised in 1858, and received its first colours from Lady Vivian at Devonport in the following year. After a varied tour of service the battalion arrived in India in 1876. The ceremony of presenting the colours was performed at a parade of the Lucknow garrison, under the command of Lieutenant-General M. Dillon, C.B., C.S.I., A.-D.-C., commanding the Lucknow Division. The troops on the ground were the 17th (D.C.O.) Lancers, O-3 Royal Artillery, the 2nd Leicestershire, the Oudh Volunteers, and the 12th Khelat-i-Ghilzaies. At four o'clock the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin arrived under an escort of the Oudh Light Horse, and were received with a royal salute. Accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, Sir Alfred Lyall, General Wilson, the members of the Viceregal party, and other spectators, Their Excellencies then moved nearer to the alignment, and the picturesque ceremony of trooping the colours commenced. The farewell honours having been paid to the old colours, the new, resting on a pile of drums, were duly consecrated by the Chaplain of Lucknow, the Rev. E. Stone, and presented by Lady Dufferin to the two senior Lieutenants of the battalion. In presenting the colours Her Excellency said:—]

*Colonel McPherson, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men of the 2nd Battalion of the Leicestershire Regiment*,—On this spot, already rendered famous by the heroic deeds of British soldiers, I confide these colours to your keeping, in the full assurance that you will guard them bravely and faithfully as the symbols of your Sovereign's honour, your country's freedom, and the homes and hearths of England.

[Colonel McPherson made the following reply:—

*"May it please Your Excellency*,—On behalf of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 2nd Battalion of the



*Presentation of Colours at Lucknow.*

Leicestershire Regiment I have the honour to tender to Your Excellency the expression of our respectful and most heart-felt thanks for the very high honour Your Excellency has so graciously deigned to confer on us by the presentation of these new colours, which henceforth are sacred to us, and will always recall to our minds this day with feelings of true loyalty and devotion to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and our country. This battalion, though twice ordered on active service, never became engaged with the enemy. It does not become me to make professions for the future, but I think I may safely point to the past conduct of British soldiers in the hour of trial as a fair inference that with the help of God they will not in future be wanting in their duty to their Queen and country. Once more allow me to thank Your Excellency for undertaking the kind office you have just now so well performed, and to assure you that it will not be lightly forgotten by us; but in days to come, whenever these colours may be unfurled at our Sovereign's call, Your Excellency's name will be associated with them."

The presentation ceremony over, the troops re-formed column and marched past. Line was then formed, in which order the troops advanced and gave the farewell salute. In the evening a very successful ball in honour of the new colours was given by the regiment at the Chutter Manzil.]

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## LICENSE TAX AMENDMENT BILL.

[In the Legislative Council which assembled at Calcutta on the 4th Jan. 1886. 4th January 1886, the Hon. Sir Auckland Colvin moved for leave to introduce a Bill for imposing a tax on income derived from sources other than agriculture. He concluded an exhaustive speech on the motion as follows: "In the necessities of the time,—in the interest of all classes of the community,—in the present incidence of our Indian taxation,—in the legitimate and necessary result of the financial policy pursued by our predecessors,—in the admissions of those who oppose an income tax,—will be found the justification of the measure which I now have the honour to ask Your Lordship to allow me to introduce. I have shown what our financial position is; I have added that, while we are not forgetful of economies, we cannot hope, in the ensuing year, for any great relief in this direction; I have stated why, in our opinion, resort to indirect taxation is undesirable; I have pointed out that direct taxation is the necessary outcome of the financial policy of the last eight years; I have drawn attention to the provisions of the Bill to prove that it is framed with a view to profiting by the great experience which in a quarter of a century we have acquired; I have glanced at the objections which may be urged in view of the silver exchange, and while deploring its effect on the position and the circumstances of so many here in India, I have given my reasons for thinking that, objection for objection, there is more to be said in favour of the struggling silent masses than of the few on whom addition to their present difficulties will fall; and I now look to the candour and intelligence of my hearers to decide whether in these circumstances some revised form of direct taxation is not inevitable, and whether direct taxation in the form embodied in the Bill which I wish to lay before the Council is not unquestionably a course which is more free from objection than any which can be urged upon our attention as alternative."

His Excellency the President spoke as follows :—]

As Sir Auckland Colvin has made so complete and lucid a statement of our present financial position, and the reasons which have compelled the Government of India to introduce the present Bill, it would have been scarcely necessary for me at this stage of the proceedings to trouble you with any observations of my own, did not I think it my duty to seize the earliest opportunity of taking

*License Tax Amendment Bill.*

upon myself, as the head of this Government, the full responsibility of a measure which, however imperative, must by its very nature prove extremely unpopular. The Financial Member in taking the initiative has merely discharged the technical duties attaching to his office, and he is no more responsible for the policy upon which we have determined than any other member of the administration, inasmuch as the causes which have created the difficulties with which we are about to grapple have in no way resulted from circumstances over which the Financial Department have had the slightest control. Before, however, I touch upon that part of the subject which concerns the future, it is but right that the Indian tax-payers, and the Indian public generally, should receive a full explanation in regard to the past, and to the causes which have occasioned the actual deficit which will confront us at the conclusion of the present financial year. That deficit, as you have been already told, will probably amount, in round numbers, to £2,800,000. The principal portion of this sum, which may be put roughly at a couple of millions, is due to those preparations which we were compelled to make on our side of the water in view of a possible contest between Great Britain and Russia. The nature of the crisis to which I allude was thoroughly understood from one end of India to the other. Its gravity was fully appreciated, and there probably has never been a more gratifying feature in the history of this country than the way in which all classes of Her Majesty's subjects came forward, not merely with a unanimous expression of loyalty and devotion to the throne and to the person of the Queen-Empress, but, in numerous instances, with offers both of personal and material assistance. In these circumstances, it scarcely is necessary for me to show that the expenditure which we at that time incurred was necessary and inevitable. It will be sufficient for me to point out that so imminent was war considered by Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues that the reserves were

*License Tax Amendment Bill.*

called out and a powerful fleet was equipped by the British Government, at an expense of six and a half millions. I imagine that no one will care to suggest that, while these sacrifices were being made by the English tax-payers with the view of maintaining the sanctity of the North-Western Frontier of India, India herself should have remained a listless spectator of the scene, and have done nothing for her own defence. But though we felt it incumbent upon us to prepare for what then appeared the probable contingency of war, we restricted our precautionary measures to those which the barest necessities of the case required. We contented ourselves with providing such an amount of transport and stores as would enable us to place a *corps d'armée* of observation on our own frontier. We did not mobilise a regiment, or move a man, or spend a penny, otherwise than on these initial and elementary measures, and had any Government done less, it would have deserved impeachment.

The other items of the deficit have been occasioned by the construction of a temporary line through the Bolan Pass from Rindli to Quetta, and by our military operations in Upper Burma, the cost of the latter of which has been estimated for the current year at £270,000. With regard to the first of these projects, the Bolan line, I need not say much. It is well known how fatal to the lives of our soldiers and how intolerably expensive has been in times past the despatch of troops on foot along this fatal road. A considerable period must of necessity elapse before the Harnai route can be completed, and were a war to occur there is no doubt that the existence of direct and through railway communication to Quetta would save thousands of lives, as well as the original cost of the railway many times over.

As to the Burmese war, though it is not perhaps a very fitting opportunity for explaining the policy of the Government, there are one or two observations it might be opportune for me to make in regard to it. That our proceedings

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in the matter have been almost unanimously approved of in England has long since been sufficiently apparent. In this country, however, a different view has been taken of the affair by a considerable proportion of the native press. That this should be the case has not at all surprised me, and I readily admit that the instinctive aversion so many of our native friends have shown to the Mandalay expedition has been both natural and reasonable. As a general principle, it is not desirable that either the limits or the political and financial responsibilities of the Indian Empire should be extended, and every Indian tax-payer is perfectly justified in apprehending that every war, no matter upon how moderate a scale it may be conducted, or how successful its issue, must add to the public burdens. Nor, indeed, can we expect that those larger and predominant considerations which dictated the line of action we have followed should be present to the minds of the great mass of the Indian people. To them Burma is a remote and foreign country. The history of our relations with the Government of King Theebaw during the past years is alike indifferent and unknown to them, and we must not be surprised if the inhabitants of Lahore, or of Trichinopoly, Benares or Multan, should fail to remember that, for thirty years, Lower Burma has formed an integral part of the Indian Empire; that it has contributed its full share, and, as the Burmese allege, more than its full share, of taxation to the Imperial Exchequer; and that anything which affects its security or welfare must of necessity prove of as deep concern to the Government of India as if it lay in the heart of Her Majesty's Indian possessions. A variety of concurrent circumstances made it only too evident that the future of Lower Burma would be seriously compromised unless we came to some satisfactory understanding with the Government of Mandalay in respect to the various outstanding complaints which for years past we had been vainly preferring to the Burmese King. An

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honest and sincere endeavour was made to reach an amicable settlement, but our well-meant intentions were frustrated by the folly of the ruler, and we were forced very reluctantly to undertake the conquest of the country. Thanks to the skill, the prudence, and the humanity with which the expedition has been conducted by General Prendergast, and to the zeal and energy displayed by Her Majesty's forces of both services, English and Native, the capital of Upper Burma has been occupied, it may be said, almost without bloodshed, and certainly without engendering any bitterness of feeling between ourselves and the Burmese people. That these proceedings will entail a certain amount of cost cannot be denied; but, without endorsing the complaint of the representatives of Burmese interests, who maintain that the Indian Exchequer has unduly profited for many years past by the exorbitant amount of Burmese revenue which it absorbs, it will probably be found, when the debtor and creditor account between India and Burma is finally examined, even after the expenses of the present war have been duly debited, that an ultimate balance sheet will be shown which may by no means prove unsatisfactory to the Indian tax-payer. As to the degree to which the revenues of Upper Burma may suffice to provide for the wants of its own administration in future, nothing at present can be said. It was necessary, of course, once the conquest of the country had been effected, to determine and to declare for diplomatic purposes its international status. This has been done by the Proclamation of the 1st of January, under which the authority of the Viceroy is substituted for that of the late King. Such an arrangement, however, though required by the actual circumstances of the case, will eventually be replaced by a more fully regulated system, the nature of which will, in all probability, not be determined until I have myself visited Mandalay, and been in a position to submit a report to the Queen's Government at home.

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Having now dealt with the causes of our actual deficit, and one or two subjects cognate to them, I will ask permission to make a few further observations in regard to the Bill we propose to introduce. The object of that Bill is to impose a tax upon those classes who at this moment contribute nothing, or only contribute in a very imperceptible degree, to the Indian revenues. On the necessity for strengthening our present financial position I will not enlarge. Sir Auckland Colvin has clearly shown that the financial position of the country is gravely imperilled by a harassing uncertainty in regard to the future of silver. The fall of a penny in the price of silver at once adds, in round numbers, a million to our expenditure. In this manner, since I entered upon the duties of my office, an additional charge of a million sterling has been laid upon our shoulders; and, though I trust that the depression of the metal may have reached its lowest limit, the possibility of a further fall, and the consequent presence of an element of uncertainty in all our accounts, renders it absolutely incumbent upon the Government to take such precautionary measures as the circumstances of the case permit. After consultation with a number of persons, both English and Native, who are entitled to speak with great authority upon such questions, we have framed the provisions of the present Bill, and from first to last the utmost care has been taken to render their application both equitable and as consonant to the habits and feelings of those affected by it as possible. I am aware that in all Eastern countries there is great objection to anything approaching to direct taxation, and I might have hesitated to give my assent to such a measure as the present if it had been an unprecedented essay in that direction; but so far from this being the case, direct taxation has for some years past formed a portion of the fiscal system of India. The license tax is a tax essentially direct both in its principle, its incidence, and its application, and so far

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as I have been able to learn by enquiry, or to gather from the public prints, the opposition which this impost originally encountered has in a great measure subsided. Its assessments have been gradually brought into harmony with the real status of those who have been subjected to it. Its inquisitorial character has been eradicated, and it is now submitted to with as much cheerfulness and good humour as is compatible with the infirmity of human nature. The necessity then of some addition to our public revenues being admitted, the Government naturally considered that the extension of a tax similar in principle to the license tax to those classes of the community who are not subject to its operation, was both a just and a desirable expedient. The only alternative open to us was to re-enhance the salt tax; but, though this would have been an indirect tax, and consequently not so unpopular as the one we are about to impose, its operation would have chiefly affected the poorer masses of the community. Now, I am very far from wishing to say that in the presence of any overwhelming necessity, such as that of a great war or a great famine, it might not be necessary to raise the duties upon salt. It would be by such a measure alone that a great emergency of the kind could be met, and all minor considerations would have to be postponed to the imperative necessities of the hour; nay even something short of either of these calamities might justify us in resorting to it; but when the situation merely requires a comparatively slight addition to our current revenue, it is obvious that any honourable man who had to choose between taxing the most indigent classes who already contribute a considerable share of the public burdens, and taxing those classes who, though in easier circumstances, scarcely contribute anything, it is to the latter alternative that he would resort. This at all events is the conclusion that the Government of India has come to in the matter. We look abroad, and we see that the peasant pays his salt tax, which, though it has been



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reduced, still supplies us with a yearly net revenue of £6,000,000; that the landowner pays his land tax and his cesses; that the tradesman and the merchant pays his license tax; but that the lawyer or doctor, the members of the other learned professions, the officers of Government, and other persons occupying an analogous status, and the gentleman at large, pay little or nothing. I look around this very table, and what do I see? That there is not one of us into whose pocket Sir Auckland Colvin is able to get so much as his little finger. For instance, take my friend Mr. Mandlik, a most eminent and distinguished member of the legal profession. He will admit, I am sure, that his qualifications to rank as a tax-payer are of the most microscopic proportions. The same may be said of my friend Mr. Peari Mohan Mukerji, except in so far as he may be a landowner; but whatever revenues he derives from land are exempted from the operation of this Bill. I might make the same appeal to most of our other colleagues, and, what is equally sad, I am forced to make an identical confession in regard to myself and to the members of the Government. There is not one of us who pays any really serious sum from his income into the Imperial Exchequer.

Now, surely this cannot be right, and to such an anomaly it is no answer to say that direct taxation is repugnant to oriental customs. Justice is the inhabitant neither of the East nor of the West. She admits no geographical limits to her supremacy, her throne is on high, and sooner or later, in spite of prejudice or custom, she never fails to vindicate her title to the respect and veneration of mankind. It is then in the name of justice that we propose the imposition of this tax, and we feel assured that every fair and right-thinking man in the country, no matter how his private interests may be affected by our action, will recognise that no other course was open to us. Indeed, already I see that no less intelligent a body than

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the congress of Indian delegates lately held at Bombay have forestalled our conclusions, and have passed a resolution, recommending, in default of other expedients, the extension of the license tax to those members of the community who hitherto have enjoyed an undeserved immunity from the visits of the tax collector.

But, though I do not anticipate that any serious objections will be raised to the principle of the Bill, it is possible that adverse criticisms may be passed upon some of its details. I need scarcely say that the most searching criticism, especially if accompanied by practical suggestions, will be very welcome and will receive from the Government most careful and impartial consideration. I do not anticipate, however, that any great changes will be necessary, because great care has been taken to divest it of all those unsatisfactory characteristics which have hitherto rendered the imposition of direct taxation so unwelcome. Warned by the experiences of those who have gone before us, we have carefully eliminated from our Bill everything that rendered former measures of the kind odious and obnoxious. In fact, our project is merely an expansion of the license tax. The license tax is a one-storeyed house, and on the top of it we are putting a second storey, but the order of architecture in both will be the same; and as the foundations of the one have stood the test of time and of popular criticism, so I trust will the walls of the other possess the same solid characteristics.

But there is now another aspect of the question to which I am bound to refer. Following in the steps of Sir Auckland Colvin, I have shown, I trust in a perfectly conclusive manner, that the instability of silver, and the loss by exchange we have sustained during the current year, have compelled us to strengthen our financial position in the manner I have described; but, besides this, other unexpected calls upon our revenue have arisen, which have also had their influence in determining us to introduce the pre-

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sent Bill. A few short years ago, India was an isolated region, cut off from the rest of the world, on two sides by the sea, and on the third by a range of mountains whose further slopes were inhabited by populations destitute of modern arms, unskilled in the arts of war, and from whom no serious acts of aggression were to be apprehended. But within a period of startling brevity this situation has been completely revolutionised. A great European Power has advanced its confines by sudden leaps and bounds into what by comparison may be called close proximity to our own frontier. It is true, several hundred miles still separate the territories of India from those of Russia, but the intervening space is ruled by a Prince in close alliance with ourselves, whose interests are cognate to our own, and the invasion of whose territories we are solemnly pledged to resent so long as he conducts his external relations in accordance with our advice and wishes. I do not propose to waste the time of the Council by entering upon any justification of the arrangements out of which the foregoing obligation has arisen. They were made by my illustrious predecessor, to whose good management and wise conduct of the affairs of the North-West we are indebted for a united Afghanistan and a friendly Afghan ruler. But whatever their character, they have to all intents and purposes brought, though in an indirect manner, the area avowedly dominated by our political influence and ascendancy into direct contact with one of the greatest military monarchies of the day. Under these circumstances it would be the height of folly upon our part if we did not recognise the change which has taken place in the external position and relations of the Indian Empire. My own opinion is that the counsels of Russia are controlled by a just and peace-loving Emperor, and inspired by a moderate and unaggressive statesman; but those who have watched the recent current of events in Europe and the origin and causes of some of the most bloody wars of the last thirty

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years, must be aware that the hands of monarchs, however powerful, and of ministers, however conscientious, are violently forced and their most earnest desires counter-vailed by a hundred disturbing influences. The accident of a moment, a wave of popular prejudice or passion, the influence of a subordinate but powerful party in the State, a chance collision between distant pickets,—each one of these, or all combined, have been and will be again sufficient to bring the nations of the earth into disastrous collision. But for the accidental circumstance of the Amir being in my camp at Rawal Pindi, and the fortunate fact of his being a Prince of great capacity, experience, and calm judgment, the incident of Penjdeh alone, in the strained condition of the relations which then existed between Russia and ourselves, might of itself have proved the occasion of a long and miserable war. But, not only so, there are other contingencies and untoward possibilities which must occur to the mind of every one, though it may not be desirable or prudent to specify them in detail, which, were they to happen, would still further accentuate the change in our circumstances which the entry of Russia into the valley of the Hari-Rud, and her advance to the borders of Maruchak, Maimena, and Balkh, have occasioned. If then the situation is such as I have described,—and I have endeavoured to shape my language in accordance with absolute fact and the suggestions of plain common sense,—it is evident that we should be neglecting a grave and obvious duty did we not follow the example of all civilised communities under such circumstances, and place our frontiers in such a position of defence and impregnability as will render us comparatively indifferent to the changes and chances of the outside world, and restore to us that feeling of security and independence of others which is absolutely essential to the stability of our credit and the healthy condition of our finances. These necessities have been equally admitted by the late and the pre-

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sent Governments of Great Britain. During a remarkable debate which took place last year, the representatives both of the Conservative and of the Liberal parties united in recognising the necessity of completing with as little delay as possible such a system of defensive railways, fortifications, and other works along our north-western frontiers as would effectually bar our doors against all chances of annoyance from beyond them, no matter from what source they might proceed—whether occasioned by a foreign foe or by any change of policy on the part—I will not say of the present ruler of Afghanistan, for of his steadfastness and fidelity we have received satisfactory proofs—but on the part of any of his successors. With such a consensus of opinion in the Parliament of Great Britain, the Government of India had no difficulty in discerning what line of action to adopt. Some very complete and well-considered projects for the construction of military railways wherever strategic considerations might require them to be laid had already been drawn up by the late Viceroy and accepted by the Secretary of State, and during the past summer the military authorities here, in conjunction with those at home, have been elaborating a plan for the erection of such places of strength, fortresses and fortified positions, as may be best adapted for the purpose we have in view. In doing this we shall be merely following the example of every other nation in the world, who, no matter how friendly may be its relations with its various neighbours, rightly feels that its security and peace should not be allowed to depend upon their good-will, however genuine, or their professions of amity, however sincere, but upon their own valour and prudence, aided by such means as military science can suggest for the protection of their borders.

It has also been determined for the same reasons to increase to a moderate degree the numbers both of the British and of the Native forces in India. This is a

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measure which the late Commander-in-Chief, one of the most economical, sagacious, and prudent officers that ever occupied that high position, most earnestly counselled, and the necessity for it has been impressed upon us in an equally emphatic manner by his present distinguished successor, as well as by other persons entitled to speak with scarcely less authority. But, though anxious and ready to give every proper consideration to the recommendations of those who are the legitimate advisers of the Government of India in these matters, we felt that due regard had also to be paid to the financial exigencies of the situation. Consequently, the addition we propose to make to our present forces falls considerably short of the figure desired by Sir Donald Stewart and other high military authorities both here and at home. In coming to this conclusion the Government has felt that it was incurring a very grave responsibility, but still, on balancing the conflicting considerations forced upon our attention, we are convinced that the more moderate limit we have adopted is the one best suited to the circumstances of the case.

Unfortunately, precautions of this kind cost money, and the necessities of the case require them to be pushed with energy and rapidity, and although the expenditure needed for the greater proportion of these works will be, as heretofore, provided by loan (and by sums refunded to us from time to time by the private companies to which Government railways may be transferred), we shall have of course to pay the interest on whatever sums we borrow. Then again there are three Famine Railways which have been already commenced, and which the Government are determined to complete with all despatch,—namely, two in Madras and one in Northern Bengal. And here perhaps I may take an opportunity of correcting an error which has been frequently made, and which seems to return to new life each time that it is corrected,—namely, that any inroad has been made upon the Famine Grant. When I arrived

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in the country, I found that the system which had been followed by my predecessor had been to apply half a million a year from the Famine Grant to Famine Railways ; £250,000 to Irrigation Works ; and the remainder of the Grant to the diminution of debt. The justification for its application to this latter purpose has been so fully set forth and explained in a speech of Sir Evelyn Baring's that I need not say any more upon that head. Such was the system I found in vogue when I arrived in India, and during the current year that is the exact system which has been followed. These facts are perfectly well known to all that are acquainted with the subject, and now that I have myself re-stated them in Council, I trust that the foolish ghost of this perennial fiction has been once and for ever laid. In fact, I may say that, so far from diverting the Famine Grant to extraneous purposes, there is nothing which myself and my colleagues have so strongly urged upon the Secretary of State as the desirability of continuing the policy sanctioned by our predecessors, at all events until we shall have reached a stage when our Famine Protective Railways shall have sufficiently multiplied to compress within tolerable bounds the chance of such casualties from famine as have desolated the land in past times. But, though such is our intention and desire, we have thought it perfectly consonant with the principles I have enunciated to ask the Secretary of State that, instead of making all these Famine Protective Railways ourselves, we should be permitted to apply a small proportion of the Famine Grant to the payment of interest to certain companies whom we propose to entrust with the construction of special lines possessing a protective character, and which, by their completion, will diminish the evil consequences of bad seasons in various threatened districts.

Such, gentlemen, are the circumstances under which the Government of India have asked this Council to give leave for the introduction of the present Bill. Stated

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briefly, our chief justification for the measure is to be found first of all in the extraordinary fall of silver which has recently taken place, and in the uncertainty which prevails as to the future fluctuations which may affect its value. In the presence of such a state of things, the strengthening of our financial position became an absolute duty, and the performance of this duty has been rendered still more incumbent upon us by the necessity, which has been equally recognised by every shade of public opinion in England, of strengthening our frontier defences, and prosecuting with energy the completion of our frontier railways. In determining the amount of money to be raised, we were very careful to limit it to the minimum sum which we thought it safe to ask for, and you may be satisfied that in carrying out the programme which has been determined upon, the Government will be careful to square its efforts with the means at its disposal. All the works which are contemplated cannot, of course, be carried out at once, and by the exercise of prudence and discretion, and by a wise adaptation of the means at our disposal to the ends in view, it may fairly be hoped—unless some unforeseen catastrophe should over-set our calculations—that with this slight addition to the taxation of the country, which as I said before will merely touch those who hitherto have contributed but slightly to the public burdens, we shall be able to carry out our programme. Nor need we by any means despair of a very considerable proportion of the expenditure to which I have referred proving remunerative. Railways of course which are simply constructed for strategical reasons cannot be expected, as they are not intended, to prove profitable commercial speculations; but it so happens that the two principal railways which are to subserve our Military needs will run in such a direction as in all probability to become of the greatest service to commerce. As every one knows, the caravan route which connects Hindustan



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with Persia and Central Asia runs through Quetta, and the goods which are now conveyed on camels' backs to the proximity of the Indus may be expected to feed the chief of these lines with a continually growing traffic. Again, the Sind-Saugar Railway, which will enable us to move our troops along the whole face of our frontier, may from the peculiar circumstances of its location eventually become a considerable commercial artery. These results, however, are only subsidiary to the main purpose of the two lines in question, and I merely mention them as affording some consolation to those of us who like myself have an instinctive dislike to purely military expenditure.

It only remains for me, gentlemen, to thank you for the patience with which you have listened to me, and to apologise for the length of my observations; yet there is one thing which I desire to say before I conclude. Although I have not the slightest doubt or difficulty in recommending you to agree to the introduction and to the eventual passing of this Bill, I cannot help desiring to express my extreme and heart-felt regret that the occasion should have arisen for legislation of this description. The imposition of taxes is always an ungrateful task to any Government even when its measures have received through their representatives the sanction of a majority of the people. The performance of such a duty to persons situated as are my colleagues and myself is still more irksome. When I reached the shores of India, I had marked out for myself a very different programme. For five years the country had been administered by a wise, cautious, and distinguished statesman, who had devoted his attention to the internal welfare of Her Majesty's Indian subjects. Peace reigned from one end of the land to the other; and though our Financial Member could not boast of more than an actual equilibrium between our resources and our expenditure, there was no reason to anticipate until some months after my arrival that anything was likely to disturb the even

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tenor of our way. My predecessor having had such exceptionally favourable opportunities for introducing reforms, and of bringing the institutions of the country into harmony with its growing wants and aspirations, my ambition was confined to the humble intention of watching the effects of his policy, and tending and watering what he had planted. We all know how rapidly these prospects have been overclouded by a succession of adverse circumstances over which this Government has had no control; and now, at the expiration of the first year of my term of office, I and those associated with me in the government of the country find ourselves driven to a course of action which cannot fail to cause inconvenience to certain classes of our fellow-countrymen, whose worldly trials and troubles are already sufficient, I dare say, to try their patience and fortitude to the utmost. Let me assure them that, at all events, neither my colleagues nor I have failed to comprehend the many sacrifices which the imposition of this taxation, moderate as is the scale we have adopted, and comparatively few as are the individuals it will affect, cannot fail to entail upon many of them; and most deeply do we lament the necessity of subjecting them to the ordeal. These observations more especially apply to those Anglo-Indian servants of the State who are compelled by their domestic necessities to transmit to England the greater part of their hard-won earnings for the support of their children. That very depreciation of silver from which the revenues of the State have so greatly suffered has also made itself felt in their case with the most bitter severity. On the other hand, however, it must be remembered that only five years ago three millions of taxes were remitted by the Government of the day. The amount of taxation which we are about to impose will not probably bring in more than six or seven hundred thousand pounds, so that when all is said and done, the inhabitants of India will be still left the enjoyment of more than two millions of the taxation which was remitted

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in 1882 by Sir Evelyn Baring. Indeed, if an actual calculation were made, I think it might probably be shown—at all events in the case of the wealthier classes we are now bringing into our net—that the gain they have derived from the remission of the import duties compensates them in a considerable degree for the additional impost to which they are being subjected. Be this, however, as it may, whatever the sacrifice, whether it affects the Anglo-Indian or the native servants of the British Crown—of this I am sure, that if they are once convinced that the measures proposed by this Bill are necessary to maintain unendangered the honour of the Queen-Empress and the safety and security of the Indian Empire, and of the millions of hearths and homes it contains, as well as the stability of our public credit, they will cheerfully submit to them. The offers of assistance forwarded to me during the course of last summer in so generous a manner by the Princes, Zamíndárs, and leading men of the country more than justify such an expectation. But the days are past for supplementing the resources of the State by private benevolences. The only fair and effectual way of accepting the assistance we have been proffered is by recommending to the generous acceptance of the people a fair, just, and equal measure of taxation. This in our hearts and consciences we believe we have done. But there is one other measure by which we intend still further to fortify our financial position, and to protect it from whatever changes or chances the future may bring forth. Although from time to time during past years frequent endeavours have been made to examine the great machine which constitutes the Indian Government, with the view of rendering its operation more effective and economical, much I cannot but believe still remains to be done in that direction. As you are aware, the Government of India itself controls but a part of the expenditure of the country, so large a proportion of the Imperial resources having been confided to the control of the Provincial and subordinate Administrations. Very soon, however, the

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Provincial contracts instituted between ourselves and the Local Governments will expire ; and it will be necessary, especially in view of the circumstances to which I have referred, most carefully to review them. At a time when fluctuations in the currency are threatening the stability of our whole financial system, and when the possibility of external commotion is darkening the political horizon, it is very evident that the duty of economy and retrenchment ought to be prosecuted with the utmost energy and decision. Already we have initiated this policy with effect ; and by an appeal to the Provincial Governments, which I must say was answered with the greatest loyalty, we have to a very considerable extent been compensated for our additional military expenditure. But this was a temporary measure to meet an equally temporary need. It is now desirable to ascertain whether it would not be possible to add considerably to the margin of our resources by a careful revision of our Imperial and Provincial expenditure, as well as by the addition to our income with\* which the present Bill will provide us. With this view the Government of India have determined to issue a Financial Commission, so strongly constituted and furnished with such instructions as to ensure that the task entrusted to them will be conscientiously performed, and to prove conclusively that the Viceroy and his colleagues are thoroughly in earnest in their determination to adapt the administration in all its branches to the financial exigencies of the Empire.

[The motion was put and agreed to. Sir Auckland Colvin then introduced the Bill, explaining its more important provisions, and the Council was adjourned.]

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## PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 18TH BENGAL INFANTRY.

7th Jan. 1886.

[On Thursday afternoon, the 7th January, the Countess of Dufferin presented new colours to the 18th Bengal Infantry, in the presence of a large assembly. The proceedings took place on the parade ground of the regiment at Alipur. The ceremony of "trooping" the old colours having been duly carried out, the regiment formed three sides of a square, and the consecration of the new colours was performed by the Bishop of Calcutta. In presenting the colours to the regiment Her Excellency spoke as follows :—]

*Colonel Toker, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men of the 18th Regiment of Bengal Infantry*,—It is a pride and pleasure to me to find myself encompassed by the bayonets of one of the oldest Native regiments in Her Majesty's Indian Army, a regiment whose fidelity never wavered, though disaffection and rebellion raged around it, and whose valour on several occasions has proved as conspicuous as its loyalty. It is then in the certainty that your future conduct will be worthy of your past, that I confide these colours to your keeping, well knowing that in the ranks of your Sovereign's armies, none will guard them more bravely or more faithfully.

[Colonel Toker in reply said :—"I beg on behalf of the regiment to express our thanks for the great honour Your Excellency has done us in presenting us with our new colours to-day. We stand, I believe, on the self-same ground where the regiment was first raised, more than 80 years ago, as the Calcutta Militia, afterwards the Alipur Regiment, and although our origin has been somewhat humble, I do not think we should be ashamed of it, seeing that it was the loyalty of the regiment at the critical time of the Mutiny, and the excellent character (I quote the words of the Government order) which it had borne previously, which caused it to be raised from the status of a militia to the rank of a battalion of the line. It is a matter of much regret to me that the regiment has had no opportunity of gaining any honorary distinctions on its

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colours, but I have every hope that our new colours now presented to us under such auspicious circumstances may hereafter bear a more memorable record. I trust I may not be deemed boastful when I say that our men are ready to go anywhere and do anything in the service of the State whenever they may be given the chance. On the occasion of the last expedition to Burma, the regiment volunteered as one man for service in the field, remarking that they had long eaten the salt of the State and wished to show that they were grateful for it. In conclusion, I would say that, wherever it may be the fate of our standards to be carried, we shall ever remember with pride the day when they were presented to us by Your Excellency and consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta."

Before the proceedings concluded, the Viceroy took the opportunity of congratulating the officers of the regiment on having received the new colours, and of expressing his pleasure that Lady Dufferin had presented them.]

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LICENSE TAX AMENDMENT BILL.

[A debate took place on the License Tax Amendment Bill in the 11th Jan. 1886. Legislative Council which assembled on the 11th January. Sir Auckland Colvin moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Honourable Messrs. Ilbert, Hope, Quinton, Hunter, and Steel, the Honourable Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, the Honourable Pearl Mohan Mukerji, and the mover, with instructions to submit their Report on the 22nd instant.

The speakers on the motion were Messrs. Hunter, Steel, Quinton, Evans, Goodrich, Babu P. M. Mukerji, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir A. Colvin, and Mr. Hope.

His Excellency the President closed the discussion as follows :—]

Before putting the question, I may be permitted to express the very great satisfaction I have derived from the generous unanimity with which the various members of this Council have expressed their approval of the measure which is before them. Quite independent of those who are connected with the Government, we have amongst us

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the representatives of the three most important interests in India affected by the present Bill. We have a most distinguished member of the mercantile interests, to whose incisive and weighty speech I am sure we have all listened with the greatest pleasure and profit. We have an equally distinguished representative of the interests of the learned professions. And we have also amongst us two gentlemen who are exceptionally authorised to speak on behalf of the interests of the Native community. When, therefore, we find that the representatives of these three interests have been good enough to acquiesce in a measure which any Government would have introduced with a considerable amount of anxiety, we may well congratulate ourselves upon the result. But there is another view in which I personally may be permitted to regard this question, which gives me even more satisfaction than that which I derive from the consciousness that a Government measure has been unanimously approved by this Council. As the representative of the Queen-Empress, and as in some sort the spokesman of the British people, I feel that the unity of effort which we have agreed to make in common for the protection of the Indian Empire is a better proof and test than any which could be produced of the solidarity of interests which unites Her Majesty's Native and British subjects in one common bond of loyalty towards the Queen and the Empire. And let me assure those gentlemen who represent so ably Native interests in this Council that the fact that through them the Native community has stepped forth so cheerfully and patriotically to support the policy of the Government on this occasion, will not fail to be appreciated at its true value by their fellow-subjects at home.

[The motion was then put to the Council and carried, and the Council was adjourned till the 22nd instant, when Sir Auckland Colvin presented the Report of the Select Committee.

The Report of the Select Committee was discussed at a meeting of the Council which took place on the 29th January, the members who took part in the discussion being Sir A. Colvin, Mr. Steel, Babu P. M.

*The Foreign Officers at Delhi.*

Mukerji, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Mr. Hope, and Mr. Evans. At the close of the discussion, Sir Auckland Colvin moved that "the Bill as amended be passed," and the motion was put and agreed to.]

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THE FOREIGN OFFICERS AT DELHI.

[On Saturday morning, the 16th January 1886, the Viceroy left Calcutta by special train for Delhi to witness the "March Past" of the troops, numbering about 40,000, who had been engaged in the winter manœuvres. His Excellency arrived at Delhi on the evening of the 17th, and on the following Tuesday, before the "March Past" took place, he breakfasted at Colonel Upperton's camp in order to meet the Foreign Military Officers who had been deputed by their respective Governments to attend the manœuvres. A number of guests, including many ladies, were also present, and the Foreign Officers were all in full dress. After breakfast His Excellency rose and spoke as follows :—]

*Ladies and Gentlemen,*—As this, I fear, is the only opportunity I shall have of doing so, I hope I may venture, in the name of the Government of India, to express how highly we consider ourselves honoured by the presence of those European officers who have come from so great a distance to witness the military manœuvres in which so considerable a portion of Her Majesty's forces in India, both British and Native, have lately been engaged. On behalf of my colleagues, and as the representative of the Queen-Empress in this country, I now bid them most heartily welcome. All are distinguished representatives of the respective armies to which they severally belong, and I have no doubt we shall derive very great profit from such observations and criticisms as may have occurred to them. But not only do I desire to welcome them as head of the Indian Government, I also wish to express my great personal satisfaction at receiving them in our midst. It so happens that there is not one amongst them to whom, had he come as an ordinary traveller, I should not have felt bound to show special courtesy and attention. For instance, there



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is Prince Esterhazy, from whose grandfather at an early period of life I experienced great personal kindness, and who has received his mission here at the hands of Count Kalnoky, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who was an intimate friend and colleague of my own at St. Petersburg. In company with Count Kalnoky I was permitted to be a spectator of Russia's annual great manœuvres, when I had ample opportunities of appreciating the splendid and gallant appearance and of noting the efficiency of the men and officers of the Imperial Russian Army, as well as of receiving most considerate kindness at the hands of His Majesty the Emperor. Not only so, but one of the Russian officers present wears the uniform of the regiment who were good enough, when we left St. Petersburg, to depute some of their number to say farewell to Lady Dufferin at the station when they almost smothered her with bouquets. Again, I see opposite to me two officers representing the most venerable and one of the mightiest of European monarchs. Through accidental circumstances, during a period of thirty years, I have experienced from time to time at the hands of the Emperor of Germany repeated marks of his never-failing urbanity and goodness of heart, and I hope that when the representatives of the German Army return to their native land they will lay my respectful homage at the feet of their sovereign, and assure His Majesty of the unspeakable pleasure it has given me to show them whatever attention lay in my power. On my left I am honoured by the presence of the representatives of the French Army. One of them is well known to be more respected and universally liked in London than any one who has occupied a similar position. His colleague is an old acquaintance, and both represent a country with most of whose distinguished statesmen and generals I have had the good fortune to be upon terms of intimacy. We have also many friends in common. To extend to these two officers my most respectful greetings is naturally, therefore,

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a labour of love. With the officers who come from Italy I can boast no personal acquaintance, and yet probably I am united in sympathy with them by far stronger ties than they themselves suspect. Though an Englishman, or rather an Irishman by profession, by birth I am an Italian, and I never hear their beautiful language spoken without its recalling many agreeable memories. They can, therefore, well understand how pleasant it has been to me to welcome them to India. Again, on the other side, are two other officers whose presence here is as grateful to my feelings as that of any of their colleagues, inasmuch as they represent the army of the United States—a country which I had often occasion to visit when Governor-General of Canada, and whose border I never passed without experiencing at the hands of its inhabitants such an amount of kindness and hospitality as it would be impossible for me to forget. If, therefore, I have ever found myself in the midst of any company whose presence I should welcome, it is that of those distinguished officers now present at the table. At the same time there is one consideration which, perhaps, mars the harmony of my greetings. As followers of the profession of arms, it is the duty of our military visitors to bring to the utmost efficiency those means of mutual destruction to which nations are forced to appeal in the last resort. Now it has been my duty, as a diplomatist for several years, to apply whatever faculties I am possessed of to rendering those armies, whose organisation they are so eager to bring to perfection, as inoperative as possible. Wars are the reproach and disgrace of diplomatists, whose ambition should be the reverse of that of our military friends,—namely, to render war a lost and forgotten art. Unfortunately hitherto the soldiers have too often got the better of us. But whatever my professional instincts might have been as an Ambassador, I am free to confess that, as Governor-General of this country, my desire for the maintenance of peace has been still further intensified ; and

*The Foreign Officers at Delhi.*

most heartily do I pray that the wisdom of all our Governments, and the calmness and moderation of public opinion in the various countries of the world may confine the efforts of all nations to such mimic warfare as that which you, gentlemen, have lately witnessed on the plains of India, and that in Asia, as in Europe, the beneficent triumphs of civilisation may never be marred or interrupted by the terrible necessities of war. In conclusion, I have only to express my regret that my proximate voyage to Burma will prevent me from entertaining our foreign visitors in Calcutta in the manner I should desire. If they will permit it, however, I will commission my daughter to welcome them to Government House in Lady Dufferin's name and my own, and to give a ball in their honour, in order that they may have an opportunity of convincing themselves how favourable is our climate to feminine beauty; that our ladies' eyes are more fatal than our artillery; their wit more pointed than our bayonets, and that they are ready to give them as kind, though, perhaps, a more dangerous welcome to the capital of India as that which we have endeavoured to extend to them in our camp at Delhi. And now, ladies and gentlemen, I beg to propose the health of the Emperors, Kings, and Chiefs of the States of the countries whose officers have done us the honour of visiting India.

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### THE "MARCH PAST" AT DELHI.

[After breakfast with the Foreign Officers, the Viceroy accompanied by his staff proceeded to view the march past of the troops. The weather proved very unfavourable, and heavy and incessant rain fell during the day. At the conclusion of the march past, the Viceroy addressed the Commander-in-Chief as follows :—]

*General Roberts*,—I beg to offer you my heartiest congratulations on the noble and imposing spectacle which has been presented to us this morning, and which has proved a fitting termination to the series of useful and interesting manœuvres which Her Majesty's Army has been recently executing. I must request you to convey to the Generals of Division and to the officers and men of all arms under your command my great satisfaction at their fine appearance and bearing, as well as at the very creditable manner in which they marched past this morning under somewhat trying circumstances. I believe that the army in the field to-day is the largest which has ever been brought together in India, and I congratulate you most heartily on finding yourself at the head of such gallant troops. It will be my duty to acquaint the Queen-Empress with the circumstances attending this day's performance, and I am sure that Her Majesty cannot fail to derive the very greatest pleasure from the excellent account I shall be able to give her of her army in India, and of the individual regiments, whether British or Native, whom I have had the privilege of inspecting.

[The Viceroy returned to Calcutta on Thursday evening, the 21st January.]

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## THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

27th Jan. 1886.

[A general meeting of the National Association for supplying female medical aid to the women of India, was held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Friday, the 27th January, at 5 P.M. The Viceroy presided, Lady Dufferin being seated on His Excellency's right, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on his left. The meeting was largely attended by the European and Native community of Calcutta. In opening the proceedings Lord Dufferin spoke as follows :—]

*Ladies and Gentlemen,*—I do not remember ever having taken part in any public proceedings with greater pleasure than I now experience in presiding over this meeting—one of the most important perhaps that has ever been held in India, and upon the successful issue of which a vast amount of human happiness is dependent. In the first place, it is always a delight to me, as it is to all her subjects, to obey the behests of our Sovereign ; and in endeavouring to launch a scheme for the improvement of the medical treatment of the women of India, we are fulfilling the special injunction of Her Majesty the Queen. In the next, I am standing before you as the advocate of an undertaking which has been initiated and shaped by one for whose goodness, wisdom, and simplicity of purpose I have the most respectful admiration. But, however strongly the considerations I have mentioned may lead me to plead with all the earnestness I can the cause of the Association we are about to found, a still more powerful inducement than either has been constantly present to my mind, and that is the firm conviction I entertain that, if only we are able to carry out in its full integrity, and to the required extent, the programme we have settled, there will ensue in the course of time a greater alleviation of suffering among the million homes of India than has been afforded them during the whole of the present century either by the spread of civilisation or by the efforts of the Government. After all, ladies and gentlemen, if we analyse

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the conditions of human life and catalogue the material sources of its sorrows, where shall we find a more fruitful cause of anguish than in bodily pain and sickness and the multiform miseries of ill-health. Not only do they paralyse our physical energies and activities, and render us incapable of those pursuits and industries upon which the well-being of those nearest and dearest to us is so dependent, but they prostrate our mental faculties, and what is even worse, they too frequently enfeeble and undermine the healthy tone and temper of our moral dispositions. Happily Providence in this case as in every other has provided men with the means, if not of extirpating, at all events of diminishing to an extraordinary degree, much of the suffering to which I have referred. Within the last few years the true principles of sanitation have been recognised, the causes and sources of many preventible diseases which raged like a plague amongst the human race have been discovered, and their propagation has been almost completely arrested. Means have been found of assuaging the intolerable agony with which surgical operations were formerly accompanied, and the average duration of human life in those countries where the medical art is afforded a fair field has been sensibly prolonged. It is perfectly true that India, in common with other Asiatic countries, has greatly benefited by the triumphs of the medical science of the West, which is thus paying back the benefits which at the early dawn of modern history she received from the physicians of the East. But, however admirable and efficacious may be the Native school of medicine in this country, it is a patent fact that the benefits it is able to confer remain almost completely beyond the reach of one half of the Indian community. Custom, decorum, the traditions—I will not say of immemorial ages, because I believe the expression would be historically incorrect, but of many generations—coupled with an instinctive delicacy of sentiment, which

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indeed is by no means absent in other countries—have more or less closed the doors of the zenana to the visits of properly qualified members of the medical profession. As a consequence, the duty of combating those terrible bodily afflictions to which women even more than men are liable has necessarily fallen into the hands of a class of female practitioners who, however great their deftness and zeal, are utterly incapable of fulfilling the heavy responsibilities imposed upon them, and whose modes of dealing with their patients at certain critical conjunctures are, I understand, of a deplorably clumsy and inefficient character. The object then of our present effort is to found an Association which in its ultimate development shall supply the women of the land, from one end of it to the other, with proper medical advice and attendance, under conditions consonant to their own most cherished ideas, feelings, and wishes; and in considering this object we must remember that in some respects the importance of maintaining a high average standard of health amongst the women of the country is even greater than that of doing so amongst the men. The sickness of a man indeed may mean loss of employment and many other distressing consequences; but the ill-health of the women of a household is tantamount to perpetual domestic wretchedness and discomfort as well as a degradation in the strength and virility of subsequent generations. Whether, therefore, from the point of view of pure humanity, or from that of utility, we are bound to strain every nerve to remedy this great defect in our present social system. Now, if there is one direction in which science has made progress, it has been in the means which have been discovered of alleviating the special sufferings and trials to which women are particularly liable; and knowing what we do about the system in accordance with which they are at present treated in India, we may well comprehend how grave and urgent is the obligation of placing within the

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reach of our native female fellow-subjects those merciful alleviations which have been so providentially revealed to modern surgery. If the efforts of this Association were confined to this one object, it would amply justify its existence. But our ambition extends much further than this. It is with the whole range of maladies to which flesh is heir that we are about to contend, not only in the great centres of wealth and population, like Madras and Bombay, where the battle indeed has been waged for some years past under very encouraging auspices, but throughout the whole region of the mofussil. Our ambition is eventually to furnish every district, no matter how remote, if not with a supply of highly trained female doctors, at all events with nurses, midwives, and female medical assistants, who shall have such an acquaintance with their business as to be a great improvement upon those who are now employed. Of course where the circumstances of the locality permit of a more highly organised and effective system, there our efforts will be more ambitious. It would be altogether out of place for me, however, to attempt to explain the practical details of our scheme. I have already detained you too long; but I trust there is no one whom these words may reach who will not be willing to come to our assistance, to join with us in this noble work, and in their respective spheres to do their best to lighten the burden of physical misery by which at this moment and for ages past the women of India have been oppressed. Sickness and pain is the common lot of humanity. Rich and poor, the people of all lands and the professors of all religions are engulfed in this universal liability. Well may we hope then that on this occasion the various communities of India will unite in one determined national effort to countervail its effects. The response which has been already made from all sides to our original appeal proves that this will be the case. From a hundred different quarters, both from small and



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from great, from the princes of the land, and from individuals in more humble stations, sympathetic replies, as well as considerable material assistance, have been received. The sum already subscribed to the Central Fund amounts to a lakh and a half, and the branches are also doing well. But I need not remind you that this amount is altogether inadequate to what will be required for any extensive operations. What is wanted is a permanent annual income, whether derived from the interest on our capital, or from yearly subscriptions. Those who will hereafter address you will explain more fully the nature of our requirements. For the moment I will simply content myself with saying that I hope that when our report has been distributed, and has been fully considered by the leaders of public opinion, and by those upon whose assistance we must so largely depend for success, what has already been done will receive a still more energetic impulse, as well as material assistance upon a far larger scale and in a more permanent form.

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[The meeting was then, in turn, addressed by Mr. Ilbert, the Bishop of Calcutta, Mr. Justice Chunder Madhub Ghose, Surgeon-Major Cleghorn, Sir Steuart Bayley, Messrs. Keswick, Goodrich, and Broughton, Sir Jotendra' Mohun Tagore, and Syed Amir Hosan. A vote of thanks having been proposed to the Viceroy for presiding, His Excellency rose and said :—]

*Ladies and Gentlemen,*—Up to this point I have not thought it necessary to interrupt the proceedings of the meeting by asking you to accept one by one the various resolutions which have been submitted to you by the speakers who have had the honour of addressing us. I thought it more convenient, as all those resolutions are but part of a whole, to put them to this assembly *en bloc*. Before, however, I do so, I may perhaps be permitted briefly to express to all those present my sincere thanks for the kind manner in which they have been

*Address from the inhabitants of Rangoon.*

good enough to receive the observations relative to myself which have been submitted to them by the three last speakers. This is the first occasion upon which I have found myself surrounded by such large numbers of my native fellow-subjects, and I cannot help expressing to them my deep and heart-felt satisfaction at the thought that we should be thus united in a common endeavour on behalf of an object which I can assure them is as dear to the hearts of their European fellow-subjects as it can be to their own. I do indeed believe, and fervently trust, that the auspicious of the Bishop of Calcutta will be fulfilled, and that a community of interest and endeavour will still more indissolubly unite in the bonds of a common loyalty and a common friendship, all those who, whether Natives or Europeans, are proud to be subjects of the Queen-Empress, and citizens of the great Imperial dominions.

[His Excellency then put to the meeting the series of Resolutions which had been proposed by the various speakers. These were unanimously adopted, and the proceedings terminated.]

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ADDRESS FROM THE INHABITANTS OF RANGOON.

[On Wednesday morning, the 3rd February 1886, the Viceroy 7th Feb. 1886. left Calcutta for Upper Burma. His Excellency, accompanied by the Countess of Dufferin, Mr. Mackenzie Wallace (Private Secretary), Lord William Beresford (Military Secretary), Major Cooper and Lord Clandeboye, Aides-de-Camp, Dr. Findlay, and Mr. J. McFerran, left Government House at half-past seven o'clock and drove to the Sealdah station, whence they proceeded by special train to Diamond Harbour, where the Government S. S. *Clive* was in waiting to convey Their Excellencies to Rangoon. On board the *Clive* to accompany the Viceroy to Upper Burma were His Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts (Commander-in-Chief in India) with his Military Secretary, Colonel Pole Carew, and Mr. H. M. Durand, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India. The *Clive* left Diamond Harbour on the forenoon of the same day, and on the afternoon of the 7th

*Address from the inhabitants of Rangoon.*

February arrived in Rangoon harbour. The Viceregal party was met at the mouth of the river by Mr. Bernard, Mr. Symes, and Mr. Mackenzie, Home Secretary to the Government of India. Great preparations had been made in Rangoon to welcome the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin. At the landing-stage a large building was erected, reproducing the front of Killyleagh Castle, the ancestral home of Lady Dufferin's family. The Viceroy was received on landing by a large assemblage, comprising the chief officials, the leading merchants, the representatives of all the various nationalities in Rangoon, and by a guard of honour composed of the local volunteers. As the vessel approached the stage, a salute of 31 guns was fired by the Rangoon Volunteer Artillery, while at the same time the men-of-war in the harbour, the *Bacchante*, the *Woodlark*, the *Turquoise*, and the *Sphinx*, manned their yards and saluted. After inspecting the volunteers, His Excellency addressed them as follows :—]

*Colonel Van Someren, Officers and Men of the Rangoon Rifle Volunteers*,—It gives me great pleasure that my first duty after landing in Burma should be to thank you in the name of the Government of India, and of your countrymen generally, for the noble manner in which you behaved during the recent crisis. The way in which you came to the assistance of the Administration was duly reported to me at Calcutta, and I am delighted to have inspected you and to have been able to express in these few words my great satisfaction, not only with your conduct, but with the conduct of all British volunteers who devoted themselves so gallantly and cheerfully, under very trying circumstances, to the service of their Queen and country.

[The Viceroy then proceeded by a covered passage to a large temporary building, profusely decorated and gilded, and copied from a Burmese pagoda. It was filled with many hundreds of persons of different nationalities—Europeans, Burmese, Karens, Chinese, and natives of India. An address, numerously signed, was presented by an influential deputation, comprising a large number of the leading inhabitants of Rangoon. Mr. Thompson, Chairman of the Viceroy's Reception Committee, read the address, which, after welcoming His Excellency on behalf of the inhabitants of Rangoon, went on to say that the Viceroy had come to Burma at a most important crisis in its history. The Province of Upper Burma, which, by the valour of British arms, had just been added to the Empire, was still suffering

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from disorder, which was the outcome of years of misgovernment. The Committee looked to the wisdom and experience of His Excellency with the confident hope that order would speedily be restored, and that the people would be rendered happy and prosperous under the British administration, which, they felt convinced, was the only possible guarantee for the peace and security of the country. The prosperity which had attended and rewarded British rule in Lower Burma they wished to see extended to their neighbours in the upper country, to the mutual advantage of the people, the expansion of trade, and the spread of civilisation. His Excellency would not be in Burma many days without perceiving that the country deserved, and would well repay, a liberal expenditure on its administration and development. Even in Lower Burma there were some matters which called for reform and improvement, but it would be out of place to advert to these matters, more particularly on the present occasion. They trusted, however, that His Excellency would condescend to listen to the representations which they hoped to make concerning the affairs of the province at a more convenient opportunity during his stay. The address then concluded with a heart-felt prayer for the health and happiness of Lord and Lady Dufferin.

His Excellency replied as follows :—]

*Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen*,—I thank you most heartily for the kind reception you have prepared for me. I little imagined that in order to reach Rangoon I should have to pass through the gatehouse of the ancient castle of Killyleagh, and I need not say that both Lady Dufferin and myself are very much touched by the delicacy of the attention thus prepared for us. Although for some time past the affairs of Burma have been occupying the attention of the Indian Government, you can hardly expect me immediately after my arrival to say anything in regard to them. After my return from Mandalay I may perhaps have an opportunity of saying a few words to you in regard to the future prospects of the country. In the meantime I shall be only too happy to profit by any information which such old and experienced residents as yourselves may be good enough to place at my disposal. I again thank you most heartily and warmly for your magnificent reception.

*Address from the European community at Mandalay.*

[A procession was then formed and the Viceroy proceeded towards Government House. In recognition of the services rendered by the local Volunteers, the Viceroy's guard of honour consisted of mounted volunteers. A great portion of the route from the wharf to Government House was an unbroken line of triumphal arches and other decorations. The Burmese community had erected six arches, being the greatest number erected by any one nationality. The arches along the route were generally covered arcades, crowded with representatives of the various nationalities by whom they had been erected. By special permission of the Chief Commissioner, an address was presented to the Viceroy on behalf of the Burmese population of the province under the arch erected by that community; and the Viceroy received the address with a few words of thanks. In the evening His Excellency held a reception at Government House, which was very numerously attended.]

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ADDRESS FROM THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY  
AT MANDALAY.

13th Feb. 1886. [Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin and Sir Frederick Roberts, with their respective staffs, left Rangoon for Mandalay on Monday, the 8th of February. The first portion of the journey was made by railway to Prome, and occupied a few hours only. Here one of the steamers of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, the *Min-doan*, was in waiting to convey Their Excellencies to Mandalay, which was reached at 10-30 A.M. on the 13th February. At 3 P.M. on the same day the Viceroy made his public entry into the city. He was received on landing at the wharf erected for the occasion by Lieutenant-General Prendergast (Commanding the Burma Field Force), and the principal military officers in Mandalay. His Excellency, who was accompanied by Lady Dufferin, then proceeded to a reception room, constructed of canvas and wood, which had been erected opposite the landing-stage where the steamer was moored. At the end of the room two state chairs from the palace, lately the property of King Thesbaw, were placed. On the right of the chairs were seats for the military officers and the Burmese ministers; on the left for the civil officers and the local community. A guard of honour of the Hampshire Regiment was stationed outside.

Their Excellencies having taken their seats, Colonel Sladen introduced the representatives of the English and foreign communities

*Address from the European community at Mandalay.*

at Mandalay, who presented His Excellency with the following address :—

*Your Excellency*,—We, the undersigned clergy, merchants, traders, and residents in Mandalay, desire to approach Your Excellency on the occasion of your first visit to the city for the purpose of offering a cordial and respectful welcome to the Countess of Dufferin and yourself. We rejoice to receive you as the representative of the Queen-Empress as Viceroy of India, and as a statesman who has made himself beloved in every country over which he has ruled, and as one who has always increased the happiness and welfare of those whom he has governed.

In Upper Burma there exists a wide field for improvement by developing the vast but hitherto neglected resources of the country, by restoring peace and order, by confirming to all a just and impartial administration of the laws, and by securing to the people all those blessings which flow from English rule. We feel confident that the interests of Upper Burma will receive Your Excellency's careful consideration, whilst the marvellous progress which the adjoining and kindred province has made since it became a portion of the British Empire demonstrates what beneficent changes may be effected in this the latest addition to Her Majesty's dominions, and we would assure Your Excellency of our loyalty and anxious desire to support and co-operate with the Government by all the means in our power in advancing the moral and material welfare of the country.

It affords us special pleasure to find that you are accompanied by the Countess of Dufferin, a lady who has used the influence pertaining to her exalted station for the purpose of ameliorating and raising the condition of her sex in British India, and who has thereby secured for herself the gratitude and affection of all.

In conclusion, we respectfully hope that both Your Excellencies may be spared to maintain the high position you at present occupy, and that in future years your visit to Burma may serve as one of the pleasantest reminiscences of your Eastern Administration.

The Viceroy replied as follows :—]

*Gentlemen*,—I beg to return you, on behalf of Lady Dufferin and myself, our cordial thanks for the kind terms in

*Address from the Burmese community, Mandalay.*

which you have welcomed us to Mandalay. It is needless for me to assure you that the subjects to which you have referred have for some time past been occupying the close attention of the Government of India, and no effort will be spared to secure the desirable objects you have enumerated. Unfortunately the maladministration of the late King of Upper Burma has rendered lawlessness and dakaity so general throughout the land that it may require some perseverance and patience before perfect order is restored in outlying districts. But for these inevitable incidents of the situation we were quite prepared. Already some of the chief centres of disturbance have been tranquillised, and I have no doubt that our remaining efforts will be attended with similar success. In the meantime, it is the earnest desire of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress to establish at once such an order of things in Upper Burma as shall secure the permanent happiness and prosperity of its inhabitants. It is by this means that the interests of those who, like yourselves, are engaged in prosecuting commercial enterprises amongst them will be best promoted. I must not forget to express my personal thanks for the kind reference you have been pleased to make to Lady Dufferin in the concluding portion of your address. (*Cheers.*)

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ADDRESS FROM THE BURMESE COMMUNITY,  
MANDALAY.

[The Burmese community then presented an address of welcome, which the Viceroy, through Colonel Sladen, acknowledged briefly, and to which His Excellency subsequently sent the following reply in writing :—]

*Gentlemen,*—I beg to thank you for the friendly welcome with which you have greeted me on my arrival at Mandalay, and I need not say how glad I am to find that you and your fellow-citizens should have accepted in so heartily and cheerful a manner the new order of things

*Address from the Burmese community, Mandalay.*

which has been established amongst you. Upper Burma has now been permanently incorporated with the British Empire, and you yourselves have definitely become the subjects of the Queen-Empress and of the British Crown. As a consequence, I am charged by Her Majesty, and by her government, to assure you that your prosperity, welfare, and interests will remain a constant object of solicitude to her and to her Ministers. No efforts will be spared to improve your condition, to develop the resources of your country, and to afford to each one of you opportunities of employing his industry and his faculties to the best advantage. Nor is it necessary for me again to repeat the promises already made to you by my officers, that your religion will be respected, the property of your ecclesiastical establishments placed under the protection of the laws, and that absolute freedom of worship will be extended equally to all classes. I may also take this opportunity of adding that the exertions of the Government will be indefatigably directed to the suppression of disorder and to the creation of absolute security for life and property from one end of the country to the other. For many years past British administration has spread prosperity and contentment throughout the entire region of Lower Burma, and you may rest assured, that having now become indissolubly united with the other subjects of Her Majesty the Queen, you will not fail to share with them the benefits accruing from a just and temperate government administered under the auspices of a powerful and beneficent sovereign.

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## ADDRESS FROM THE MAHOMEDAN COMMUNITY OF MANDALAY.

[To an address of welcome from the Mahomedan community of Mandalay, His Excellency, on the 18th February, sent the following reply:—]

*Gentlemen*,—It has given me very great pleasure to receive such a cordial welcome from the Mahomedan residents of Mandalay. Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has at all times taken a special interest in the well-being and advancement of her Mahomedan subjects, and the Government of India has very recently given public demonstration of its own anxiety to see the Mahomedan community of India marching fairly abreast of the other races of the Empire. You may rest assured that in Upper Burma, under the impartial administration of British officers, you will not only have full protection in the exercise of your religious rites, but every encouragement to improve your position and extend your commercial operations. I am glad to receive your testimony as to the success of the measures taken by my officers to prevent outrages at the time of the capture of the city and to restore order after the fall of the native government. I trust that you will continue to give them your loyal and constant support, and co-operate with them heartily in those measures of sanitation and improvement which it will shortly be necessary to inaugurate in Mandalay.

[His Excellency, with Lady Dufferin, Sir F. Roberts, Mr. Bernard, and other officers, then drove in procession to the Palace. The route was lined with troops, only a comparatively small number of Burmese being assembled in the streets. There were two triumphal arches erected, and venetian masts marked the route. Their Excellencies and party were shown over the Palace, and remained for a short time to see the Burmese drama of "Ramazat" performed.]

## MILITARY OPERATIONS IN UPPER BURMA.

[On the evening of the 17th February, the Viceroy entertained Sir Frederick Roberts (Commander-in-Chief in India), Lieutenant-General Prendergast (Commanding the Forces in Upper Burma), Mr. C. E. Bernard (Chief Commissioner of British Burma), and a large number of military officers, at dinner at Mandalay. After dinner His Excellency addressed the assembly as follows :—] 17th Feb. 1886.

*Sir Frederick Roberts and Gentlemen,*—As this is the first time I have found myself in the presence of the Commander and chief officers of the army serving in the field in Upper Burma, I desire to take the opportunity of proposing to you the health of Sir H. Prendergast and of all those, both officers and men, British and Native, who have served under him during the recent successful campaign, and with the toast I will couple the names of the officers and men of the naval brigade, as well as of the officers and men of the Burmese volunteer corps. It is needless for me to repeat what is known to all, that the invasion of Upper Burma was undertaken with regret by the Indian Government. We had no quarrel with its inhabitants, and the prospect of its conquest, whatever might be the ultimate advantage, was certain to be fraught with immediate expense, anxiety, and embarrassment. On the other hand, the existing relations between ourselves and the Burmese Court had become intolerable, inasmuch as they were fast tending to jeopardise the security and most vital interests of our own territories. We, therefore, chose the lesser of two evils, and determined to put an end to the disastrous rule of a prince who was a curse to his own subjects and an impossible neighbour. But in directing General Prendergast's advance upon Mandalay, the Government of India reminded him that it would be his duty to come as little as possible into collision with the people of the country, who are kindred in blood, religion, and in all their material interests with our own subjects in Lower Burma. How

*Military operations in Upper Burma.*

admirably General Prendergast and those serving with him have executed those directions it is impossible to overstate. By rapidity of movement, by skilful strategy, by the exercise of humane forbearance, and the assumption, whenever possible, of a conciliatory attitude, General Prendergast succeeded, with comparatively little loss upon our side, and, what was greatly desirable, with the infliction of a minimum of punishment upon those who were opposed to us, in occupying Mandalay, in capturing its king, and in taking possession of the country.

And believe me, gentlemen, that to have led a British army into an enemy's capital in such a manner is, under the circumstances, far more creditable to him and to those associated with him than would have been a costly victory, however glorious, on a fiercely-contested field of battle. Nor will his countrymen fail to appreciate the sense of duty which has enabled him and his army to win their stainless laurels. The annals of continental warfare show how a ruthless general may wilfully trace his name in letters of blood on the pages of history. General Prendergast has chosen the better part, and, as a consequence, has enabled me to ascend the river, pass along the streets of the town, and enter the palace amidst the ranks of a smiling, trustful, and reconciled population. Again, it is a quality of success to conceal from public notice the many chances of failure which have beset, on all sides, the enterprise which it has crowned; but those who may hereafter study the nature of our recent operations, will not fail to appreciate what disastrous consequences might have ensued had slackness or indecision on the one hand, or recklessness on the other, directed the movements of our troops. In the name, then, of his Queen and country, and in the name of the Government of India, I beg to tender to General Prendergast, his officers and his men, my warmest thanks, and in doing so I would desire to extend my expressions of gratitude to all those civil officers who so

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ably seconded his endeavours, to Mr. Bernard and to Colonel Sladen, to whose courage and knowledge of the people and of their language we are so much indebted for the surrender of the King, as well as to their various assistants. This, however, is neither the time nor the occasion for me to particularise individuals. In due course an official report of all the recent occurrences will be forwarded to the Government of India, which will then have an opportunity of bringing to the notice of the Sovereign the names of those who may have specially distinguished themselves. In the meantime there is one announcement I am authorised to make, which, I hope, will not be received with displeasure at this table, namely, that Her Most Gracious Majesty, with the advice of her Ministers, has been pleased to grant a gratuity of three lakhs of rupees to the field force serving in Upper Burma.

And now, gentlemen, it only remains for me to hope that the work of pacification, under the auspices of the civil officers, will meet with the same success as has crowned our military efforts. For some time, indeed, they will still need the support and assistance of the troops, who have already shown with what patience and energy they can discharge the peculiarly harassing duties imposed upon them by the necessity of the suppression of dakaity—duties far more distasteful to regular troops than the hardships of open warfare. We were well aware, however, from previous experience, that it might take a considerable time, even after the constituted authorities of the country had made their submission, before absolute tranquillity would be restored. It took two years before Lower Burma settled down after the conquest of Pegu. As we all know, from time immemorial, dakaity has been the traditional weakness of the Burmese people. Unfortunately, under the weak and disastrous rule of King Theebaw, gang robbery became rife from one end of the country to the other, and this unhappy state of things has,

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*Military operations in Upper Burma.*

of course, been still further stimulated by the disbandment of his army, and the confusion and disturbance in men's minds which the war and the sudden change of government were certain to entail. But I am glad to learn, on all hands, that district after district, under the supervision of our British officers, is being reclaimed from the reign of terror by which it was dominated. Above all things I rejoice to see that there is not the slightest sign of anything approaching to partizan warfare against ourselves, and that whenever a collision takes place between our troops and any native combatants, it is not that the English posts have been attacked, but that our soldiers have succeeded in overtaking various bands of marauders, acting without concert, who have been burning and pillaging harmless and unprotected villages. These excesses the Government of Her Majesty has decided to terminate at every risk and cost. With this view, and in order to give full effect to the Proclamation issued on the 1st of January, by which Upper Burma was declared for ever annexed to the British Empire, the country will be at once placed under the supreme and direct administrative control of British officers, whose experience and energy will enable them, I trust, to repair in a few years the loss and injury entailed upon it by the misgovernment of its former ruler, to restore the security of life and property, and to raise it to the same high level of individual comfort and commercial prosperity as is enjoyed by the inhabitants of Lower Burma under an analogous régime. Though some months, or perhaps years, may elapse before we have seen the realisation of all our hopes, I have no doubt that ere a decade has passed away, we shall be able to reckon the inhabitants of Upper Burma amongst the most contented and prosperous of Her Majesty's subjects; and, when the pen of history shall eventually trace the causes and the results of the conquest of Burma, the good service which Sir Harry Prendergast and his gallant companions in

*Address from Moolla Ismail and Moolla Dawd.*

arms have rendered their Queen and country at the most momentous period of the recent crisis, will be honourably recorded.

*General Roberts and Gentlemen*,—I beg to propose to you the health of General Prendergast and of the officers and men of the three services who have acted under his command, and with that toast I would desire to couple the health of Mr. Bernard and the civil officers who so ably seconded their endeavours. (*Loud and continued cheering.*)

[General Prendergast, in returning thanks to His Excellency the Viceroy, expressed the great obligations under which he lay to the officers and men of his force for the successful result of the campaign.

Mr. Bernard remarked that his difficulties had been much lightened by the excellent preparations for the campaign that had been made by the Government of India. He expressed his conviction that Upper Burma would quickly settle down to order, and that the country gave promise of a prosperous financial future.]

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ADDRESS FROM MOOLLA ISMAIL AND MOOLLA DAWD.

[In reply to an address from Moolla Ismail and Moolla Dawd, 18th Feb. 1886, merchants of Mandalay, the Viceroy said :—]

*Moolla Ismail, and Moolla Dawd*,—I thank you for your kind words of greeting, and congratulate you on the success of your efforts to beautify the road through which I entered Mandalay. The British Government relies upon the assistance and support of public-spirited gentlemen like yourselves for the successful carrying out of the measures which will be necessary for the proper regulation of this great city, and for its development and improvement as a centre of trade. I feel sure that you will do all that in you lies to work cordially with the civil officers, and to induce your neighbours of other nationalities to do the same.

### ADDRESS TO THE HLUTDAW.

18th Feb. 1886. [Before going on board the *Mindoon* steamer, previous to his departure from Mandalay, the Viceroy addressed the members of the HlutDaw in the following short speech, which was read by Mr. Mackenzie Wallace, and translated sentence by sentence by an interpreter :—]

*Gentlemen*,—I bid you good-bye. I thank you heartily for the friendly feeling you have shown me, and I have been very glad to make your personal acquaintance. You have now become British subjects under the rule of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, and I have no doubt you will serve her with loyalty and fidelity. The country having passed under the direct administration of British officers, I must call upon you to give them your hearty support. Their highest desires and endeavours will be to promote the well-being of Her Majesty's Burmese subjects; to restore tranquillity amongst them; to develop the resources of the country; to respect its customs; to place its religious property and establishments under the protection of the law; and to advance the well-being of all classes. As good citizens, these objects cannot fail to be as dear to you as to them. It is the intention of the Government to make as much use as possible of Native officers and of Native assistants in carrying on the work of the Administration, and to treat Native gentlemen of dignity and position like yourselves with all the consideration that is your due. Your experience and your acquaintance with affairs will enable you to render considerable service to the British Government in the new positions which will be offered to as many among you as can be employed with advantage. In return for whatever favours may be conferred upon you, I am sure I shall be able to count upon your rendering faithful and effective service to your new Sovereign.

### THE NEW CATHEDRAL, RANGOON.

The Viceregal party left Mandalay by the steamer *Mindoon* at daybreak on Friday morning, the 19th February, and, disembarking at Prome on Monday, the 22nd, proceeded by special train to Rangoon, which was reached the same evening. On Wednesday morning, the 24th February, Lord Dufferin laid the foundation stone of the new Cathedral in Rangoon. There was a large concourse of spectators. In performing the ceremony Lord Dufferin expressed his pleasure, as a member of the Church of England, at having been given the opportunity of being present on so interesting an occasion, and congratulated the Bishop on the fine structure it was contemplated to raise, which would be visible as a sign of the Christian religion in Burma, but still more he congratulated all present on the fact that its pure and holy doctrines would be still better set forth by the lives, examples, and teachings of the clergymen he saw around him. The Burmese were a most amiable and lovable people. He considered those happy whose lot was cast amongst them.

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### ADDRESS FROM THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, RANGOON.

[On Tuesday morning, the 23rd February, a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce of Rangoon waited upon the Viceroy at Government House, and presented him with an address. The address, on account of its length, was taken as read. It touched upon a large number of subjects affecting Burma, that, in the opinion of the memorialists, required reform.]

Lord Dufferin, in replying, observed that the important questions referred to were deserving of the attention rather of the Viceroy in Council than of the Viceroy on tour. Alluding to a statement made in the address, to the effect



*Address from the Chamber of Commerce, Rangoon.*

that Lower Burma paid over to the Indian exchequer a net sum of one million yearly, the Viceroy said that though he could not accept that statement as representing the whole case, yet it was undoubtedly true that Lower Burma was a very rich province, and for many years past had been in a position to transmit large contributions to the revenues of India. But, on the other hand, she was allowed to retain in her own possession a larger proportion of her income than most other provinces; consequently, though the Indian tax-payer had largely benefited, it might fairly be contended that Burma herself had not been wronged. She was as much an integral portion of the Indian Empire as the Central Provinces, and was consequently bound with them to contribute her quota to the general fund. Moreover, the expenses which the late war would entail, and which would be a charge on the Indian budget, might very well be regarded as a set off to the alleged overplus of revenue which Lower Burma seemed inclined to complain of paying for Imperial purposes. In conclusion, Lord Dufferin said: I think it right to mention a circumstance which will probably interest you. You are aware that by the Queen's proclamation of the 1st of January, Upper Burma was annexed to Her Majesty's possessions, and placed under the personal administration of the Viceroy. Of course it was obvious that the latter part of this arrangement could only be of a provisional character. This fact, together with other circumstances, seems to have cast a certain amount of ambiguity over the character of the proclamation itself. In order, therefore, to remove any doubt as to the nature of the government to be established in Upper Burma, I may at once tell you that that province will be placed under the direct and immediate control of British officers. The largest possible use, of course, will be made of Native assistance, but the Supreme Government of the country will be in the hands of Her Majesty's British officials. I trust the conclusions arrived at by Her Majesty's Govern-

*Decoration of Burmese Gentlemen.*

ment will prove as conducive to the benefit of Lower Burma, as I have no doubt they will be to the welfare and happiness of Her Majesty's subjects in Upper Burma.

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DECORATION OF BURMESE GENTLEMEN.

[On Wednesday afternoon, the 24th February, the Viceroy held a 24th Feb. 1886.  
darbar at Government House, Rangoon, for the purpose of decorating with badges of honour three Burmese gentlemen and for the reception of various memorials. The latter were twelve in number, and consisted of addresses from the Municipality, the Educational Syndicate, the Volunteers, the Rangoon Bar, the Burmese inhabitants of Rangoon, the Persian traders, sundry merchants (on the timber trade), the Tamil and Telegu Christians, the Gee Heng section of the Chinese community, the Shans, the Burmese Elders, and the Hokkien Chinese community. Most of the memorials referred to questions of purely local interest, Lord Dufferin replying more or less briefly to them.

In presenting the chains of honour to the Burmese gentlemen the Viceroy prefaced the gift with the following remarks :—]

Amongst the many duties incumbent upon a Viceroy of India, there is certainly none which gives him greater personal pleasure than that of conferring honour in the Queen's name upon such of Her Majesty's subjects as have merited their Sovereign's favour, and this pleasure is always enhanced when the recipients of such a mark of imperial approbation is a native. Her Majesty's English subjects, living near her presence, have continual proofs of her beneficent regard, but those who, like our fellow-subjects here in the East, live remote from the footsteps of the throne can scarcely form an adequate notion of the unceasing solicitude with which she watches over them. Such an act, however, as that which I am now performing will, I trust, be a sufficient proof of her readiness to recognise and reward merit, as well as of the deep interest which the Queen-Empress takes in the welfare of the inhabitants of her most distant provinces.

ADDRESS FROM THE MUNICIPALITY OF RANGOON.

24th Feb. 1886. [In concluding his reply to the address from the Municipality of Rangoon, the Viceroy spoke as follows :—]

In conclusion, gentlemen, as the representatives of the city of Rangoon, I hope you will allow me to take this opportunity of expressing to you what infinite pleasure I have derived from my visit to Rangoon. The prosperous appearance of the town far surpassed my expectations, and I am glad to think that, as the result of my visit, there is every prospect of that prosperity receiving a very forcible stimulus. I shall always, when in India, watch over your interests with care and solicitude. Nothing will give me greater pleasure than to hear good reports both of Rangoon and of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Burma now united under the sovereignty of Her Gracious Majesty, and if anything were needed to induce me to discharge my duties as Viceroy to this part of Her Majesty's possessions placed under my control, it would certainly be the kindness and sympathy and the friendly reception which I have met at the hands of all classes, of all ranks, and of all nationalities of Her Majesty's subjects inhabiting Rangoon, and from none have I received greater marks of loyalty towards the throne and person of Her Majesty as represented by the Viceroy, and of appreciative kindness, than from the Municipality.

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### EDUCATIONAL SYNDICATE.

[In concluding his reply to the address from the Educational 24th Feb. 1886. Syndicate, Rangoon, the Viceroy said :—]

In conclusion, allow me furthermore to express with what very great pleasure I see united in so noble and useful a work members of various creeds. It gives me especial pleasure to have an opportunity of paying a well-merited tribute of respect to the eminent ecclesiastic I see before me, Dr. Bigandet, whose long residence in Burma and the devotion of whose life to the interests of the Burmese entitles him to every respect at the hands of the representative of the Queen-Empress.

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### ADDRESS FROM SUNDRY MERCHANTS ON THE TIMBER TRADE.

[An address on the subject of the management of the forests of 24th Feb. 1886. Upper Burma was presented to the Viceroy by certain members of the mercantile community of Lower Burma, and on behalf of others carrying on business elsewhere in British India. The memorial urged that a monopoly in the trade in timber was inconsistent with English constitutional principles. Mr. Egerton Allen, who acted as spokesman for the memorialists, also emphasized the same point, explaining that the views which he expressed were also those of the merchants of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. The Viceroy in replying said :—]

*Gentlemen,*—The memorial undoubtedly deals with a very difficult, very thorny, and a very burning question. It is one of those subjects which 'it would be almost disrespectful for me to attempt to examine on the present occasion. The private interests at stake on the one hand are very considerable. The interests of the public at the same time require most careful protection at the hands of the Government of India. All I can say at present is, that we will go

*Address from the Rangoon Bar.*

into the question with the assistance of those who are best competent to deal with it, and that we shall make a conscientious endeavour to act fairly in regard to existing interests, to protect the rights of the public at large, as well as to do whatever may be necessary to render the forest tracts of Burma as profitable as possible to the Government.

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ADDRESS FROM THE RANGOON BAR.

24th Feb. 1886. [In reply to an address from the Rangoon Bar, advocating certain reforms in the Superior Courts of the Province, His Excellency said :—]

*Gentlemen*,—It is always with the greatest trepidation I venture to address a body of Barristers. They are so skilful in dialectics, so practised in placing whatever case they have to advocate in a convincing light, that no one, except those who are endowed with an exceptional courage, would ever willingly enter into an argument with them. Unfortunately at this moment I am unprotected by the presence of my responsible legal advisers, and as one of the most unlearned members of the Government of India, I scarcely feel myself competent to deal, during my casual visit to Rangoon, with the somewhat complicated and difficult questions that you have raised in relation to the composition of courts and their operation in Lower Burma. All I can say is, that I will carry your memorial to Calcutta and will specially recommend it to those of my colleagues who are charged with the duty of advising the Government in such matters; and I further promise that I will not fail myself to take an intelligent interest in such recommendations as they may submit to me. The Government of India is a composite body, but its responsibilities are one and undivided. Our joint consideration—I dare not say our united

*Burmese community of Rangoon.*

wisdom—will be brought to bear on the question, and I shall then have the pleasure of communicating to you the decision at which we have arrived. In conclusion, allow me to express my very great pleasure at seeing you as a body, as well as the satisfaction with which I perceive that the Bar of Rangoon is recruited from various nationalities. Allow me also to thank you for the courteous, clear, and able manner in which you have brought your views to my notice, and again to assure you that they will receive our most earnest and respectful attention.

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BURMESE COMMUNITY OF RANGOON.

[In replying to the address from the Burmese community of 24th Feb. 1886. Rangoon, His Excellency spoke as follows:—]

*Gentlemen*,—I have great pleasure in observing that a common sentiment unites you with all your English fellow-citizens, and that is your great impatience of taxation, which seems to be a sentiment almost universal throughout the world. On coming to Rangoon, however, and observing the very prosperous appearance of the town and its inhabitants, I had hoped that taxation had probably pressed lighter upon you than, perhaps, on residents in other parts of India. When I go back to Calcutta, the inhabitants of Calcutta will certainly wish that they were Rangoon citizens when I inform them that the municipal taxes of Rangoon only amount to one half of the municipal taxation of Calcutta. At all events, whether the taxation is too high or too low, you have the consolation of knowing that you get something for your money in the shape of an excellent supply of water, a commodity which can hardly be too dearly purchased.

In conclusion, and passing from the immediate subject of your memorial, I desire to congratulate you on the

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*Gee Heng Chinese community.*

admirable manner in which you and your fellow-citizens behaved during the recent crisis, and now you have the satisfaction of knowing that you are not citizens of the mere province of Lower Burma, but of united Burma, and, unlike what it was in past years, whenever your business shall call you to Mandalay or to any other place in Upper Burma, you will be protected by the same just laws and will be under the same effective administration which has raised Lower Burma to its present pitch of prosperity. Her Majesty's Government counts upon your aid in assisting to make it known to your fellow-countrymen in Upper Burma that there is nothing which the Government more desires than to receive the Upper Burmese into the British system with the same cordiality, good-will, and affectionate regard, as you yourselves have enjoyed, to respect their privileges and customs, to place their ecclesiastical establishment under the protection of the laws, and to do everything that human ingenuity can do to make them a happy, prosperous, and contented people.

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#### GEE HENG CHINESE COMMUNITY.

24th Feb. 1886. [In replying to the address from the Gee Heng section of the Chinese community, the Viceroy said:—]

*Gentlemen,*—In the first place I must tell you how delighted I am to see you. This is by no means the first occasion on which as Her Majesty's representative I have been called upon to examine into the claims, and, when those claims were proved, to protect the rights of Chinese residents. When I was Governor General of Canada and came to British Columbia, I found that a large Chinese colony had settled there under the protection of British laws; and on entering the town of Victoria the Chinese of that city were good enough to erect in my honour almost

*The Shan community.*

as beautiful an arch as that prepared for me in Rangoon. With regard to the subject of your memorial, I understand that a question has arisen as to whether a certain building is a temple or not. That of course is a question of fact upon which I myself cannot pronounce, but I have no hesitation in telling you that if it is decided by the proper authorities that the building in question is a temple, it will be exempted from municipal taxation.

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THE SHAN COMMUNITY.

[In reply to an address from the Shan community of Rangoon, His Excellency said:—] 24th Feb. 1886.

I am very much interested in the Shan nationality. Her Majesty's Government is most anxious to make you, and not only you, but all the inhabitants of the Shan States, feel how desirous we are to gain their confidence, to cultivate their good-will, and to do everything in our power to promote their trade and advance their general interests. You will be doing the Government a real service, if you take any opportunity which you may have through your relations with the Shan States, of making the rulers and the inhabitants of those States understand that the British Government is fully determined to respect their independence, to abstain from all interference with their internal affairs, and to maintain the same friendly relations which existed between them and the late Burmese Government.

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ADDRESS FROM THE BURMESE ELDERS.

24th Feb. 1886. [Replying to an address from the Burmese Elders at Rangoon regarding the maintenance of the Buddhist religion, the Viceroy spoke as follows:—]

As you must have already heard, the guiding principle of the Government of India is to respect the religious rights, privileges, and property of the various ecclesiastical communities which are located within the Indian Empire. its attitude to all religions is the attitude of benevolence and neutrality. At the same time I have no hesitation in saying that among the many questions which have pre-occupied the Government of India in relation to the new condition of things, nothing has weighed so heavily upon the mind and conscience of the administration as the consideration of the degree to which the interests and stability of the national and religious institutions in Burma may have been influenced by the recent changes. The Queen now being the Sovereign of Burma, is called upon to regulate, to a certain extent, the relations of the Buddhistic Church to the Government. Arrangements, therefore, will probably have to be made in order that the Burmese Buddhists may find themselves in as advantageous a position in regard to the headship and the discipline of their Church as they were before. The Chief Commissioner has received instructions to put himself in communication with the principal authorities of the ecclesiastical community for the purpose of hearing what their wishes may be regarding these arrangements, and of assisting them in the name of the Government of India; and every means will be taken to facilitate whatever system of Church government it may be their wish to see established amongst them. In conclusion, allow me to assure you that, irrespective of this particular question, I am only too happy to repeat what I have already said to the chief ecclesiastic of Upper Burma, namely, that the British Government gives you its

*Hokkein Chinese of Rangoon.*

most solemn pledge to respect your religion, to recognise the dignitaries of your Church, to protect your ecclesiastical property, to afford you full liberty of worship, and to place you upon an absolutely equal footing with all other religious communities of the Empire. Furthermore, I must ask you to convey from me to your religious dignitaries and to the wearers of the priestly robe the assurance that the Government fully appreciates the good work the religious community are discharging in educating the young, and in exhibiting an example of self-abnegation and purity of life and morals.

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HOKKIEN CHINESE OF RANGOON.

[In replying to an address from the Hokkien Chinese community of Rangoon, the Viceroy spoke as follows:—] 24th Feb. 1886.

*Gentlemen*,—I am very grateful to you for the kind expressions towards myself and Lady Dufferin which are contained in your address. I assure you I fully recognise that wherever the Chinese come, they make excellent citizens, are admirable examples of thrift, industry, and good conduct, and greatly assist in advancing the general good of the community. When in British Columbia, which is, as you know, a possession of Her Majesty on the Pacific opposite to China, I found many Chinese, and Her Majesty's Canadian Government never found it necessary to impose upon Chinese emigration those restrictions which have been imposed upon it in America. Finally, I assure you that now that we have become the immediate neighbours of the great Empire of China, the British Government as well as the Government of India will be anxious to draw still more close together those bands of amity and good-will which so happily unite the two Empires. I trust that ere long the Irrawaddy will become a great highway between China and the

*Address from the Tamil and Telegu Christians of Rangoon.*

rest of the world, and that the events which have recently occurred will be a mutual benefit to England and to China. The only further remark which I have to make, is to express my personal gratitude to you for the friendly expressions contained in your address, and to say that I have had much pleasure in making your acquaintance.

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ADDRESS FROM THE TAMIL AND TELEGU  
CHRISTIANS OF RANGOON.

24th Feb. 1886. [In reply to an address from the Tamil and Telegu Christians of Rangoon the Viceroy spoke as follows :—]

*Gentlemen*,—I have the very greatest pleasure in receiving the very beautifully prepared address with which you have presented me. It is needless for me to assure you that everything that concerns the Christian communities in India will always be a matter of infinite solicitude to me. Although as Viceroy and representative of the Queen and as head of the Government I am bound to exercise the utmost impartiality in dealing with the religious interests of the various communities which co-exist and are intermixed with one another in India, there is no obligation incumbent upon me to refrain from expressing, as a humble member of the Church of England and as a Christian, my earnest and hearty sympathy with the Christian cause. I am glad to learn that your progress as citizens exemplifies in a satisfactory manner the principles and tenets of the religion you profess, and I trust you will always remember that others will judge of the merits and claims of your faith by the manner in which you practise its precepts.

I again thank you, gentlemen, most heartily for the friendly words in which you have addressed me.

#### THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

At 12 o'clock on the 24th February, a meeting was held 24th Feb. 1886.  
at Government House, Rangoon, under the presidency of Lady Dufferin, to receive a Deputation of the Committee of the Burma Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. The gathering was of a very representative character, including Burmese, Chinese, Hindus, and Mahomedans, besides the European members of the Committee, among whom were Mrs. Bernard, Mrs. Strachan, Mrs. Rowett, Mrs. Holdern, Dr. and Mrs. Douglas, and Dr. Pedley. The Secretary to the Committee read an address, thanking Lady Dufferin for meeting the Deputation and giving various details regarding the working of the local branch of the Fund, and plans for the future on various points were then made the subject of conversation. Dr. Pedley expressed the opinion that trained Burmese women would easily be able to gain their livelihood in Burma as midwives. The money of the Fund would therefore be needed more for training than for their subsequent maintenance. Lady Dufferin informed those present that it was proposed in India to issue health primers and other books under the auspices of the Fund, and enquired if a similar course would be suitable in Burma. The Bishop of Rangoon said that the Education Syndicate would give every assistance in the matter. Major Cooper, Secretary to the Central Committee, stated that a letter on the question would be issued shortly to all the local branches. At the conclusion of the meeting, Mr. Mackenzie, Home Secretary to the Government of India, drew the attention of those present to the fact that what was required to place the Fund on a sound financial basis, were not so much donations as the annual subscriptions.

At 3 P.M. on Thursday, the 25th February, the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin, with Sir F. Roberts, left Rangoon for Madras.

## ADDRESSES AT MADRAS.

1st March 1886.

[The S.S. *Clive* arrived in the Madras Harbour at 11.30 A.M. on the 1st March. Long before the hour arranged for the Viceroy's landing, namely, half-past 4, the people began to stream down to the beach until, as time advanced, many thousand natives had assembled all along the sea face and in the streets facing the harbour. Various deputations, with most of the local officials, military and civil, were assembled in a large *shamiana* which had been erected close to the pier. On Their Excellencies' arrival they were met by the Governor of Madras, and Mrs. Grant Duff, Sir Herbert Macpherson (Commander-in-Chief of Madras), and the Hon. Mr. Sullivan (Member of the Madras Council). The first address presented to His Excellency, and the only one read, was that of the Municipal Commissioners of Madras. The address stated that Madras was the oldest of the presidency capitals of the Indian Empire, and had always maintained its pre-eminence in loyalty to the Crown, and in that enlightenment which sought to educate citizens so as to fit them to take their part in public affairs. It represented that the resources at the command of the Commissioners were by no means sufficient to carry out to completion the drainage schemes and the very necessary improvements in the water-supply which were required for the well-being of 400,000 inhabitants. The Commissioners had consented to the imposition of taxes upon the people, which they believed to be the utmost they could bear, and a hope was expressed that if in future any proposals were made, the State would assist the Municipality, and that those proposals would receive consideration.

The next address presented was from the Native community. While giving His Excellency a hearty welcome, the opportunity was taken to draw his attention to various matters. It was throughout an earnest desire that His Excellency should maintain and develop the just and liberal policy of his predecessor; the strict enforcement of economy in all branches of the administration was a matter which deserved serious consideration; gratification was expressed at the appointment of the Financial Committee, as showing the Viceroy's desire to effect retrenchment, and it was hoped that His Excellency would see that the non-official and native element was properly represented on the Committee. The apportionment of expenditure between India and England on a fair basis was also a matter to which His Excellency's attention was directed. Considering the progress education had made throughout India, they hoped that the Viceroy would see the advisability of the views and wishes of the people of India being given

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more consideration than heretofore, and of utilising the indigenous talent of the country more largely in the conduct of public affairs. They trusted also that greater confidence would be reposed in the people by enlisting their voluntary services in the defence of the country, and by removing the restrictions on carrying arms for defensive purposes. Allusion was made to the severity of the salt and forest laws, the need of the promotion of useful industries and of technical education; the condition of the agricultural classes; and to the necessity which had arisen for putting the Legislative Councils on a representative basis, and for enlarging their powers.

An address from the Mahomedan community was next presented; then one from the Chamber of Commerce; and this was followed by a long address from the Mahajana Sabha, which dealt with various so-called native grievances. The Chamber of Commerce commenced its address by welcoming His Excellency on his return from the newest addition to Her Majesty's Indian Empire. The Chamber was confident that whatever might be the form of government which was ultimately adopted for Upper Burma, its inhabitants would have every cause to rejoice that they had been brought under the influences of Western civilisation. Alluding to the bold, yet prudent, manner in which His Excellency had guided the ship of State during the many anxious months of last year, the Chamber said that it was persuaded that, having by his skill and judgment secured for India the blessings of peace, His Excellency would now guide her in those paths of development and progress which lead to victories no less renowned than those of war. The Chamber expressed its special obligations to His Excellency for the courteous hearing which he had at all times extended to its representations; and they hoped that such representations, while laying no claim to infallibility, were not without their value to those entrusted with the great and honourable task of governing India. The Chamber explained that as the present visit of the Viceroy partook more of a private than of an official character, it had limited itself to a few short words of welcome, and they concluded by expressing a hope that in the future, as in the past, His Excellency might be enabled to justify the pride which his countrymen all over the globe felt in claiming him as one of themselves.

Mr. D. S. White, President of the Eurasian Society of Southern India, then presented an address of welcome from the Eurasian community. All these addresses, with the exception of the Municipal address, were taken as read. The Viceroy replied to them, collectively, in the following terms :—]

*Gentlemen,*—I beg to thank you most heartily for your kind

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welcome and for the various addresses which the important bodies and communities, whose representatives I see around me, have been good enough to present. I fully appreciate the loyal feeling which has prompted you to prepare so brilliant a reception for the representative of the Queen-Empress, and I am personally grateful for the friendly expressions of good-will which you have made use of in regard to Lady Dufferin and myself. In reply, I cannot help, in the first place, observing how much struck I have been by the appearance presented by Madras from the sea, which is far superior to what I had anticipated. Some of its public buildings are of great architectural beauty and splendour, and, what, perhaps, is a greater matter of pride to all its patriotic citizens, the eye of the stranger is at once attracted to many spots of historical interest. It was from this centre that the spread of the British Empire in India received its original impulse, and I am glad to think that the heart of your fine old city should still throb vigorously with such generous and patriotic sentiments as those with which your addresses are replete.

You can hardly expect me, on the present occasion, to touch on the various important topics to which you have very properly taken the opportunity of calling my attention. With some of the suggestions you have made I can cordially agree. Others, though of great local interest, possess a technical character, and no Viceroy could be expected to give an immediate answer in regard to them in the absence of his colleagues. Others again are of a very complicated and momentous nature, touching as they do upon various fundamental points connected with the Government of India. Even upon these, however, I might have been disposed not to remain altogether silent were it not for a special circumstance, namely, that both the present Government and their predecessors have expressed their determination to institute an enquiry into the whole question of Indian administration. There

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is no doubt that the strongest men in England will be nominated to undertake this important duty, and you can rest assured that the points to which you specially referred will be certain to attract their attention. No one, I assure you, is better pleased than myself that such a body should thus take account and stock of the past, and consider with themselves in what way it may be rendered the forerunner of a still more prosperous and satisfactory future. Every one must admit that the India of to-day is not the India of 1858, nor is it desirable to give any régime a cast-iron character. The wants and aspirations of one generation are different from those of another, and a wise government should endeavour to recognise the signs of the times, and adapt itself to their new requirements. As I make it a rule never to excite hopes which I cannot be certain of fulfilling, or to allow my views upon most questions to become prematurely known, I will content myself with saying that, if my opinions are called for, it is probable they will not be found to be out of harmony upon some important points with those of many wise, intelligent, and patriotic native gentlemen with whom I have come into contact.

And, now, gentlemen, perhaps I could not find a better opportunity than the present of acquainting the united associations of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, who have addressed Mr. Gladstone on the subject of the forthcoming enquiry, that Her Majesty's Government have not failed to consider the merits of a Royal Commission as distinguished from a Parliamentary Committee, but that in their opinion the second method, which is in conformity with precedent, would be most effective. They have, therefore, already made the announcement that they intend proposing a joint committee of both Houses for the purpose. And here I will take the liberty of correcting a misapprehension which has got abroad that some deep significance is to be attached to the fact that, while in my



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speech in the Legislative Council on the Income Tax I referred to the body appointed for the examination of our expenditure as a Commission, it has subsequently been called a Committee. As I myself originated the change, I may observe that my only motive was to prevent confusion between our own Committee and what I then imagined would be called the Indian Commission sitting at home. Whether our body was termed a "Commission" or a "Committee" would have made no change in its powers or its constitution; and, now that the English enquiry is to be undertaken by a Committee, it may possibly be desirable to denominate ours a Commission. This, however, is a very small point which I cannot determine until I return to Calcutta. With regard to the suggestion that its numbers should be enlarged, I must at once frankly tell you that I do not think it would be desirable to do so, but I may mention that it is by no means intended that its members should remain closeted at Simla. On the contrary, they will visit the various centres of administration, and they will associate with themselves other persons of knowledge and authority to examine special points and questions affecting local interests.

There is but one other point to which I need specially refer. As has been remarked in one of the addresses, a very noble and generous offer was made, both by the princes and by the people of India, at a time when war with a foreign power seemed imminent, by the one to place the resources of their States at the disposal of the Government, and by the other to form themselves into volunteer corps. The latter proposal was commented on by the Government of India in a very exhaustive and sympathetic despatch addressed to the Secretary of State. In this despatch due acknowledgment was paid to the generous and loyal sentiments evinced by such an offer, and everything that could be said on either side of the proposal was duly set forth. On the whole, however, we expressed an

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opinion that the accession to the military strength of India by the enrolment of a large number of native volunteer regiments, would not, perhaps, prove commensurate with the impediments in the way of the satisfactory establishment of such an organisation. Although we have had an intimation that Her Majesty's Government agrees generally in the view we have taken, the despatch in which their own opinion upon the question is embodied has not yet been received. It is for this reason, and in no way from any want of respect to those who have addressed the Government on the subject, or from any failure to appreciate the patriotic motives which inspired their offers of service, that, to my very great regret, a proper reply to the various communications which have been received by the Government has been so long delayed.

In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me again to thank you for your friendly greetings, and to add that, although I am perforce precluded from discussing with you all the points you have brought to my attention, I will be careful to communicate the substance of such of them as affect your local interests, or are of immediate and practical moment and are within the competence of the Government, to my colleagues; and when the proper time comes, to consider how far and by what means we may best meet the wishes of those whose recommendations are upon many points, at all events, entitled to the greatest respect.

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## INFANT MARRIAGES AMONG HINDUS.

2nd Mar. 1886. [A deputation of native gentlemen, consisting of Brahmins and non-Brahmins, waited on the Viceroy, with whom was Mr. Grant Duff, on Tuesday, the 2nd March, at Madras, to make a representation on the subject of infant marriages among the Hindus. The deputation was headed by Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao, who read an address on the subject.]

The Viceroy replied that he was very glad to meet the deputation. The subject which they had brought to his notice was a very important one. There was nothing so well engrained in the British system of government as the fixed determination, as far as possible, not to interfere in the established national customs of the people. That was the policy of his predecessors, and to it he meant strictly to adhere; but it did not follow that there should be no departure from that policy, and that the present Viceroy and the members of his government should not watch with sympathy and approval any movement that had for its subject the reformation of social customs. Personally, he thought that no custom could be more deleterious to morality and fraught with greater evils than that mentioned in the address. Every European nation would look upon it with horror. For his own part he would not like his child to enter into so momentous a contract under such conditions. If native opinion was not absolutely unanimous, there should at least be a general consensus of native opinion in favour of the movement. He had not yet been sufficiently long in the country to gauge the character, force, and extent of native opinion on the question. More than that he was not disposed to say at present, and they would not expect him to say more. At all events, they might go away satisfied that the movement had his sympathy and approval.

[The *Clive* left Madras on Friday morning, the 4th March, and arrived on the following Monday afternoon at Calcutta, where His Excellency met with an enthusiastic reception from all classes of the community.]

### OUDH TENANCY BILL.

[At the close of the proceedings in the Legislative Council held on 19th Mar. 1886. the 19th March, the Viceroy made the following remarks with regard to the Oudh Tenancy Bill:—]

As this is the last meeting of the season, and we are about to adjourn *sine die*, I think it well to explain that the reason why we have not gone on with the Oudh Tenancy Bill, which was introduced some weeks ago, has been the unavoidable absence of our colleague, the Honourable Raja Amir Hassan, who takes a special interest in the proposed legislation. We have always counted on his co-operation and assistance, but as a severe illness unfortunately prevents him from taking his place amongst us, we have thought it better to postpone putting the Bill through its second stage. In order, however, not to lose time, the Local Government intends, I understand, to publish a draft of the Bill, and to collect the opinions of competent authorities upon it.

The Council is now adjourned *sine die*.

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### DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.

[The annual distribution of prizes to the Calcutta Volunteers took 27th Mar. 1886. place on Saturday, the 27th March, at 5-30 P.M., on the ground of the Calcutta Cricket Club, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The prizes were given away by the Countess of Dufferin. The number of Volunteers present was the largest ever known at a prize distribution; they consisted of the Naval Artillery Volunteers, the Cossipore Artillery, the Mounted Company, the Pioneers, the Calcutta Rifle Volunteers (six companies), the Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteers, and the Cadets. The Viceroy on his arrival proceeded to inspect the Corps, after which His Excellency delivered the following address:—]

*Major Browne, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men of the Presidency Volunteers,*—I am sure it is

*Distribution of prizes to the Calcutta Volunteers.*

quite unnecessary that I should again assure you of the pleasure I have experienced in inspecting the fine body of men along whose ranks I have just passed. Your soldierly appearance and manly bearing is a sufficient assurance of the zeal and good-will which you have brought to the discharge of your self-imposed and voluntary duties. Nor is the high discipline you exhibit less creditable to those officers who have for so many years devoted their energies and attention to the well-being of the corps; and in connection with this subject I cannot help expressing my regret that India should have now lost the services of Colonel Walton, who commanded the Presidency Volunteers for seventeen years with distinguished success, and who has justly earned the respect and confidence of all those who have served with him and under him. Though his connection with the Volunteers has now been severed for several years, I am sure I shall be only expressing what is in the thoughts of all who hear me, when I say that he will carry home with him to England the grateful regards and the best wishes of all who are upon the ground to-day. I have also to express my regret at the corps having sustained an equally great loss by the retirement of Colonel Graham, one of the most popular and capable officers that has ever been advanced to this honourable and enviable command. But he well knows what a friendly recollection we shall all of us retain of his unfailing zeal, his constant courtesy, and those many other good qualities which rendered him the personal friend of every one with whom he came into contact.

Before concluding, I must congratulate Major Browne on the agreeable spectacle he has been able to afford both to myself, to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and to those who have graced this day's ceremony with their presence. I am well aware of the great devotion with which at considerable sacrifice to his own convenience he has watched over the best interests of the force, and I am sure that both

*Address from the Durbhanga Municipality.*

he and his brother officers will retain the pleasantest recollection of the period during which he has filled his present responsible position. The Presidency Volunteers will now pass under the orders of a new commandant. There are many officers possessed of very high qualities who were anxious for the honour of the appointment, and from amongst them I have selected one who, I have every reason to believe, will command your respect, confidence, and good-will to as great a degree as any of his predecessors. The officer in question is Colonel Harris, of the 11th Bengal Native Infantry.

[The Countess of Dufferin then distributed the prizes, at the conclusion of which three hearty cheers were given for Their Excellencies. The proceedings then terminated.]

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ADDRESS FROM THE DURBHANGA MUNICIPALITY.

[On Tuesday morning, the 30th March, the Viceroy, accompanied by 30th March 1886, the Countess of Dufferin, Lady Helen Blackwood, Miss Thynne, and the members of his staff, left Calcutta for Simla. His Excellency arrived at Durbhanga in the afternoon, and was presented with an address of welcome by the Municipal Commissioners, to which he replied as follows :—]

*Gentlemen*,—I beg to thank you most heartily for the kind address with which you have welcomed my arrival in Durbhanga. It is always a pleasure to me to make myself personally acquainted with the different parts of the vast empire over whose destinies I have been called upon to preside, because I feel that it is by coming into contact with various sections of the people and by visiting the various centres of population that I shall best fit myself both to understand, and, I trust, to gratify the wishes and aspirations of Her Majesty's Indian subjects. I thank you especially for the kind reference you have made to Lady Dufferin, and I assure you it greatly enhances the pleasure of my visit to remember that it is not one

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*Address from the Benares Municipality.*

either of idle curiosity or even of mere friendship to my friend the Maharaja, but that we have an important object in view, an object which I am glad to find has already recommended itself to your approval.

In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me again to thank you for the kind personal references which you have been good enough to address to myself, and to say that I certainly shall not fail to remember with the greatest pleasure my first arrival amongst you.

[His Excellency left Durbhanga on the 1st April.]

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**ADDRESS FROM THE BENARES MUNICIPALITY.**

April 1886.

[The Viceroy and the Countess of Dufferin arrived at Benares on the 1st April, and remained for some days as the guest of the Maharaja. The Municipal Commissioners presented the Viceroy with an address of welcome, to which His Excellency replied as follows]:—

*Gentlemen*,—It is scarcely necessary for me to assure you that it has given me great pleasure to visit your venerable city, which no traveller through Hindustan would willingly leave unseen, surrounded as it has been by a traditional halo of celebrity for so many generations. I may add that my satisfaction has been much enhanced by the opportunity it has given me of making the acquaintance of one of the kindest and most courteous of India's nobles, His Highness the Maharaja. I thank you for the kind sympathy you expressed for those who, like myself and my colleagues, are charged with the heavy cares incident to the administration of the affairs of this vast empire, which, as you justly observe, have been exceptionally anxious during the short period it has been my good fortune to reside in your midst. Believe me our one thought by day and by night is to do our duty by you and by our Sovereign, wisely and justly, and to advance, as far as lies in our power, the prosperity of all classes and conditions of Her Imperial Majesty's subjects

*Address from the Benares Municipality.*

in India. I am well aware, as you most truly say, that your attachment to the Queen-Empress and Her Government is neither the result of weakness nor of ignorance, but is a willing tribute paid by intelligent and high-minded men to a form of government which under God's Providence has been established amongst you, which protects your dearest interests, and which is destined, I trust, not merely to spread abroad the benefits of peace, of justice, and of good administration, but, as time goes on, to satisfy all your reasonable aspirations. Nor will the Executive Council ever receive in any other spirit than that of sympathy and respect whatever suggestions for the general welfare may be submitted to it by those amongst you who are entitled to give expression to the wants, and feelings, and wishes of the people. Being myself an humble cultivator of one branch of Oriental learning, and having always had a taste for linguistic and philological studies, I can well sympathise with your desire to unite the cultivation of modern European learning with your own classical literature; and so far as lies in my power, I shall be happy to assist you in gratifying it.

In conclusion, allow me to thank you for the kind reference you have been pleased to make to my wife's humble endeavours to ameliorate the condition of your countrywomen. Her appeal to the princes, nobles, and people of India has always met with the most gratifying response, and I trust, as year by year goes on, the various institutions which are being established with the view of providing for the teaching and training of female doctors and nurses may be continually multiplied in a land, one of whose chief characteristics has always been an unfailing flow of charity and profound sympathy for every form of suffering.

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### OPENING THE MUIR COLLEGE, ALLAHABAD.

8th April 1886.

[On Thursday afternoon, the 8th April, the Viceroy formally opened the Muir College at Allahabad, the foundation stone of which was laid by Lord Northbrook in December 1873. Lord Dufferin unveiled at the same time the statue of Sir William Muir (the founder of the College) which stands in the principal hall. There was a large assembly of ladies and gentlemen. On His Excellency taking his seat, Mr. Justice Tyrrell read an address giving an account of the origin of the building, of its construction, and of the administration and progress of the College since classes were commenced in connection with it in 1872.

The Lieutenant-Governor (Sir A. Lyall) having addressed the assembly, the Viceroy rose and spoke as follows :—]

*Your Honour, Ladies and Gentlemen,*—It is always a pleasure to me to be allowed to co-operate, in however humble and indirect a manner, with those who are engaged in promoting education amongst the people of India—one of the noblest, and, thanks to the aptness and docility of its scholars, one of the most grateful tasks which England has set herself as flowing from the establishment of her supremacy in this country; and on this occasion the pleasure has been very much enhanced by the fact that we are met together to do honour to one who, in addition to his honourable career as a great civil servant, and to his successful cultivation of oriental literature, was distinguished beyond all his contemporaries in discerning the educational needs of the community amongst whom he laboured, and by the wisdom, vigour, and success with which he succeeded in supplying them. This vast and noble structure, so graceful in outline, so rich in ornamentation, and so happily combining the spirit of the purest style of oriental architecture with the requirements of modern utility, is as striking a proof of Sir William Muir's triumphant exertions in the cause which he had so much at heart as it is destined to prove an enduring monument of his fame and name; and glad am I to think that his gallant son should be present here to-day to witness the honest and enthusiastic

*Opening the Muir College, Allahabad.*

manner in which all of us now assembled beneath this roof desire to acknowledge his distinguished father's merits. Nor in honouring him, who was the author of the enterprise, must we forget what is due to those public-spirited and patriotic princes, nobles, and gentlemen who, by their personal exertions, as well by the exhibition of a liberality which seems inexhaustible in India when any really good work has been set on foot, have enabled the original idea of the founder of your College to be translated into solid stone and a substantial existence. The great tower rising above us appropriately commemorates the name of the late Maharaja of Vizianagram, who, I am told, by a single stroke of the pen, gifted the executive committee with no less than a lakh of rupees. In the same generous manner the Nawab of Rampur, himself an author, a poet, and a scholar, together with a large number of other noblemen and gentlemen, contributed to the building fund of the college; and I now seize the opportunity of assuring them that their conduct on the occasion has not failed of due appreciation at the hands of the Government, as well as of all their fellow-subjects, whether European or Indian.

And now I suppose I shall be expected to say something in reference to the great subject of education. This I would willingly do, did I think that any remarks of mine, after what has already fallen from his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, himself one of the most refined and distinguished scholars of the day, could serve any special purpose on the present occasion; but the truth is, the question has been so thoroughly examined and threshed out both in India and in England by persons far more able to deal with it than myself, that I have no hope of being able to say anything either striking or original. At all events, to do so would require a great deal more thought and preparation than I have been able to give to the few observations I am now addressing to you. I will therefore

*Opening the Muir College, Allahabad.*

content myself with briefly observing that the education of a people ought to produce three results. It should make them better, wiser, and richer than ever they were before. For the accomplishment of the first we must rely on the study of moral philosophy and of the Divine order of the world; for the second, on a comprehensive acquaintance with general literature; and for the third on the prosecution of the arts and sciences, and more specially on a wide and extensive diffusion amongst all classes of a technical education. To such an audience as that which I see around me I do not think there is any need for my making any special recommendation of the first of these two branches; but with regard to the third the case is somewhat different, and a few words may perhaps be said on it with advantage. At Simla last year I took occasion to advert to a growing difficulty, with which, in common I imagine with every one else, I foresaw we were likely to be especially confronted in India, namely, that of providing the continually increasing number of aspiring and intelligent young men, who are being annually turned out of our schools and colleges, with adequate and suitable employment. Further reflection and observation have only confirmed my opinion of its serious character; and I am quite convinced that all those who are heartily interested in the progress and happiness of the Indian people cannot do better than set themselves seriously to consider how it may best be met. The other day I visited the College at Benares. I found the hall thronged with a great many hundreds of young men, whose bright countenances and high-bred demeanour gave one a very favourable idea of the intellectual capacity, and mental power, of the community from which they were drawn. In making a few enquiries as to the general character of their studies, I asked one of them to what use he intended to put his talents after the completion of his curriculum. He replied that he would look for employment under the Government, and I

*Opening the Muir College, Allahabad.*

have little doubt that the great majority of the young men present would have given me the same answer. But, as Mr. Grant Duff has most justly observed in his remarkable address, and as must be obvious to every one, even supposing that the doors of the Civil Service were opened ever so wide to our young Indian aspirants, only a tithe of the class to whom I am referring could be so absorbed. The promising young student I saw at Benares represented at the most the outturn of a single year of only one of many similar establishments; but the manufacture of similar claimants for Government employment, the great majority of whom must of necessity be doomed to disappointment and discomfiture, is going on at hundreds of other seats of learning all over the country. Would it not then be more useful to the nation, as well as better for themselves, if other and more independent walks of life were opened up to them? To a considerable number, the Bar, and what are known as the liberal professions, will offer an honourable alternative, but even to these the avenues are already sufficiently crowded and their present variety is extremely limited. But, as the Governor of Madras has pointed out, there are a great number of other careers which in Europe are thought eminently worthy to be followed by gentlemen of birth and breeding, but which can scarcely be said to exist in India, principally for the reason that they require a previous technical education for their successful and remunerative pursuit. It is to supply this want that the exertions of the Government and the attention of the community at large should be principally directed. The co-operation of both is equally necessary; and, so far as I am personally concerned, I need only say that nothing would give me greater pleasure than to be instrumental in extending and enlarging the scope of our educational efforts in the special direction to which I have referred. And now, Your Honour, Ladies and Gentlemen, I will conclude these very imperfect observations by heartily congratu-

*Opening the Muir College, Allahabad.*

lating all present on having brought the great work of founding, establishing, and organising this College to a triumphant issue. The Lieutenant-Governor has suggested that it might be rendered susceptible even of greater extension and of the accrual of a higher dignity. The time perhaps has not yet arrived for the Viceroy to express any decisive opinion as to how far such a consummation may be opportune or desirable; but I have no hesitation in saying that any recommendation in the sense hinted at by Sir Alfred Lyall, when backed by his great name and authority, will not fail to command the most respectful consideration at the hands of myself and my colleagues. It now only remains for me, Your Honour, Ladies and Gentlemen, to complete the duties with which I have been charged, by directing that the statue of Sir William Muir should be unveiled and by declaring this College open.

[At the conclusion of his speech, His Excellency was conducted through the building, and then left the College for Government House under a royal salute from the guard of honour which was drawn up at the entrance.]

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ADDRESS FROM THE CAWNPORE MUNICIPALITY.

[The Viceroy passed through Cawnpore *en route* to Simla on the 9th April 1886, when the Municipal Commissioners of that place took the opportunity of presenting him with an address of welcome, to which His Excellency gave the following reply :—]

*Gentlemen,*—I beg to return you my best thanks for the kind words of welcome which have just been read to me by your representative, and to assure you in return that it gives me very great pleasure to visit a city which, as has been justly observed in your address, is in some degree the actual child and product of the introduction of British rule into this country. I am glad to observe from the information which I have studied that your town is in a prosperous condition, that your manufacturing industries are flourishing and increasing, and that your fellow-citizens are contented and hopeful in regard to their future prospects. I beg to thank you also for the kind manner in which you have referred to Lady Dufferin and to her humble efforts to improve the medical education of women in this country.

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## THE OUDH RENT BILL.

9th June 1886.

[At a meeting of the Legislative Council which was held at Simla on Wednesday, the 9th June, the Hon. Mr. Quinton moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to rent in Oudh be referred to a Select Committee. Mr. Quinton spoke at some length on the necessity for legislation and on the objections urged by the Talukdars against the measure. The Hon. Rana Shankar Baksh (the representative of the Talukdars), while supporting the motion and accepting the two main principles of the Bill, pointed out those provisions which in his opinion were open to objection, and urged that the Talukdars might be allowed sufficient time for stating their objections and making suggestions. Sir Steuart Bayley having addressed the Council, His Excellency the President spoke as follows :—]

I shall only trouble the Council with a very few observations, and I cannot preface them in a manner more consonant to my own feelings and to the sentiments which I know to prevail amongst my colleagues than by congratulating them and myself upon the acquisition of our new Member,\* who has already shown by the ability with which he has expressed his views what a useful and worthy accession he is likely to prove to the Legislative Council of the Government of India.

At our last meeting in Calcutta I explained that the reason why we did not then proceed with the Bill was the unavoidable absence of our colleague the Honourable Raja Amir Hassan, who was prevented from taking his place among us by severe illness. I added, however, that the Local Government, in order to save time, intended to publish a draft of the Bill, and to collect the opinions of competent authorities upon it. Raja Amir Hassan is to our great regret still disabled from attending here, but a very well qualified representative of the Talukdars, the Vice-President of their Association, has been appointed to assist us by his advice. The Bill has now been examined by the

\* The Hon. Rana Shankar Baksh Singh, Bahadur.

*The Oudh Rent Bill.*

Talukdars, and we are in possession of their views, and I am glad to learn that in the main principles of the Bill they have expressed their acquiescence. I myself am fully convinced of the expediency of legislation on the lines of this Bill, and, while congratulating the Talukdars on the moderation they have shown, I am glad to understand from the previous speakers that there is a disposition to meet, as far as possible, the wishes of the Association on minor points.

There is one special matter, however, upon which I should like to say a word in reply to what has fallen from my honourable colleague Rana Shankar Baksh Singh, and that is the question of compensation for disturbance. I understand that the Talukdars are inclined to consider that, were a claim of this sort to be conceded to the tenants, it would be tantamount to an acknowledgment of a right of permanent occupancy in their favour. Now this is a matter which has for many years past occupied my attention, and I must confess that in my opinion no such consequences can be held to flow from it. When a yearly tenant is unexpectedly evicted from his holding, the injury he sustains is not limited to the loss of his improvements, but it entails a further loss occasioned by the disturbance introduced into his plan of life, and his industrial undertakings. As a landlord I have myself always recognised the equitable claim of the tenant-at-will to compensation on this account, especially under a system of agriculture such as that which prevails in Oudh and in my own country, but I never held nor admitted that it implied either a proprietary or an occupancy right. When, moreover, we remember that this claim only amounts to one year's rent (in Ireland it was assessed at between four and seven years), and that it can be neutralised by the grant of an eight years' lease, I do not think that its recognition by the Legislature can be complained of by any one. I admit, however, that the interests of the landlord in regard to the



*The Oudh Rent Bill.*

tenant's disturbance claim should be safeguarded by allowing him to plead certain consideration as an offset or justification. However, I will not dilate further on this particular point, because it falls more properly within the competence of the Committee to which this Bill has been referred. I will only conclude by saying that there is now no reason for further delay, and the Bill will proceed in due course through the regular stages. Between this and the time when the Select Committee will meet, the criticisms of the public on the Bill will be invited, and it will be examined anew by the association of the Talukdars and discussed with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, who will visit Lucknow for the purpose.

[The motion was put to the Council and agreed to.]

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**THE OUDH RENT BILL.**

30th Sept. 1886. [At the sitting of the Legislative Council on Thursday, the 30th September, His Excellency the President made the following remarks on the motion of Mr. Quinton, that the Oudh Rent Bill should be passed into law :—]

Before putting the motion that this Bill be passed, I desire to express my entire concurrence with everything that has fallen from my honourable colleague on the left (Mr. Ilbert) and from the Financial Member (Sir A. Colvin). I am also glad to have this opportunity of congratulating all concerned upon the fortunate and propitious issue which has attended the inception, the discussion, and the elaboration of this measure. As Mr. Quinton has already remarked, it is a most important Bill, affecting the happiness of thousands and thousands of Her Majesty's subjects; and, having had considerable experience in land legislation, I must say that I have never taken part in any controversy affecting such various and momentous interests in which so

*Sir Herbert Macpherson's Death.*

laudable a spirit of conciliation has been exhibited. I especially desire to congratulate my honourable colleague who represents the Taluqdars of Oudh upon the manner in which he has brought to notice the views of himself and of his associates regarding the Bill, and on the successful manner in which he has vindicated their interests and set forth their moderate and reasonable demands.

[The motion was put and agreed to.]

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SIR HERBERT MACPHERSON'S DEATH

[The Legislative Council assembled at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on 21st Oct. 1886 Thursday morning, the 21st October. Before proceeding with the ordinary business on the notice paper, His Excellency made the following remarks regarding the recent and unexpected death of Sir Herbert Macpherson, Commanding the Troops in Burma :—]

Before the Council proceeds to its ordinary business, I desire to take this opportunity of expressing, in the name of the Government of India, the deep sorrow and concern with which we have heard of the death of one of our most distinguished Generals—Sir Herbert Macpherson. Until yesterday morning we had received no intimation even of his being unwell. On first reaching Mandalay indeed, he noted in one of his letters to the Commander-in-Chief that he had suffered from a slight touch of the sun, but he spoke lightly of the matter, and from his subsequent correspondence there was no appearance of its having produced any inconvenient effects.

During the short time that he has remained in command in Burma, he devoted himself unremittingly to the arduous duties which he had undertaken, and he travelled about the country in various directions, and eventually went up to Bhamo. It is to be presumed that on his return he must have contracted the fatal fever of which he died. It was on his way out to sea, whither he was being taken in the

*Dinner at Bahawalpur.*

hope of the sea air proving beneficial to him, that he expired.

In Sir Herbert Macpherson both India and England have lost a most talented and trustworthy officer, as well as a gallant and noble soldier. He has died in the discharge of his duty, and I have taken upon myself to communicate to his family in the name of my Colleagues our deep sympathy and regret. I have received a telegram from Her Majesty the Queen in which She also expresses Her deep sorrow at the calamity—for it is no less—which has thus suddenly overtaken Herself and the country.

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DINNER AT BAHAWALPUR.

30th Oct. 1886. [On Thursday morning, the 28th October, the Viceroy, accompanied by his personal Staff and the Secretary to the Government in the Foreign Department, left Simla on his autumn tour. His Excellency's first halt was made at Bahawalpur, where he was received by the Nawab and entertained during his stay. On Saturday evening, the 30th October, His Highness entertained the Viceroy and a large number of guests at dinner. In proposing the health of the Nawab, His Excellency spoke as follows :—]

*Ladies and Gentlemen*,—Before we separate, I desire to take the opportunity of proposing to the guests, who are now assembled round his table, the health of our distinguished host the Nawab of Bahawalpur. I do so the more readily, as there are few things which give the representative of Her Majesty greater satisfaction than in passing from one State to another to watch the way in which Her great feudatories assimilate what is best in British and European civilisation, and combine it with their own national traditions and habits. We must regret that an accidental, and, as I trust, temporary illness has prevented His Highness from being amongst us on this occasion, and all, I am sure, will join in wishing him a speedy

*Laying the Foundation Stone of the Punjab Chiefs' College.*

restoration to health, and that he may continue to pursue his career in such a way as to advance the happiness of the inhabitants of his State, as well as his own honour and dignity. The territory ruled by the Nawab occupies a most important geographical position, and I am quite certain that, from one end of our North-Western Frontier to another, we have not a more loyal representative of Native rule, or a firmer bulwark of British dominion in India than our distinguished host, whose health I now beg to propose.

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LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE PUNJAB  
CHIEFS' COLLEGE.

[The Viceroy left Bahawalpur early on the morning of the 1st of 3rd Nov. 1886. November and arrived at Lahore the same evening. On Wednesday afternoon, the 3rd November, His Excellency laid the foundation stone of the Punjab Chiefs' College. The ground plan of the College had been provisionally marked out, and on it was pitched a large, open shamiana, supported on silver poles, for spectators. In the centre of the shamiana, on an embroidered gold and red carpet, was the Viceroy's silver State chair, having on its right another silver chair for the Duke of Connaught, and on its left a gold gilt chair for the Lieutenant-Governor. The seats for members of the College Council and for European spectators were on the left of the Viceregal dais, and those for native Chiefs and native gentlemen were on the right. Behind the Viceregal party sat the Duchess of Connaught, Lady Aitchison, Lady Helen Blackwood, Miss Thynne, and a few other ladies. In the roadway immediately in front of the shamiana, and following its contour, were ranged, at open intervals, a detachment of the Northumberland Fusiliers, which corps also furnished a guard of honour. The route from the Durbar tent to Government House was lined with troops. The Chiefs who were received with a salute were the Rajas of Chamba, Faridkot, Nahan, Mandi, Kapurthala, Nabha, and Jhind, the Nawab of Bahawalpur, and the Maharaja of Kashmir. Sir Charles Aitchison, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and the Viceroy arrived after the Chiefs in the order named, and were received with the customary ceremonies.]

*Laying the Foundation Stone of the Punjab Chiefs' College.*

As soon as the Viceroy had taken his seat, Sir Charles Aitchison read a statement explanatory of the establishment of the College. That institution, he said, was the outcome of proposals which had been under consideration since 1864, and which had been partially realised by the establishment of the Wards' School at Ambala. The School had not been so popular or so useful as to justify its continuance. It had, therefore, been determined to transfer the establishment under improved conditions to Lahore in the form of the Punjab Chiefs' College, which owed its inception primarily to the liberality of the Chiefs and Princes of the Punjab. The Lieutenant-Governor regretted that the principal subscriber, the Maharaja of Patiala, who contributed half a lakh of rupees to the scheme, had not been able to be present, owing to illness. Sir Charles Aitchison confidently predicted for the College a large amount of success, and that it would become a source of strength to the Government and a centre of good influence in the administration of the Punjab.

At the conclusion of the address the Viceroy formally laid the foundation stone, after which His Excellency addressed the assembly as follows :—]

*Ladies, Your Honor, Your Royal Highness, Princes, Chiefs and Sirdars,*—After Sir Charles Aitchison's full and eloquent description of the circumstances under which the establishment of the Punjab Chiefs' College was originally conceived, and is now being so auspiciously inaugurated, it is not for me to say much. I have already had the opportunity, a year ago at the opening of the Mayo College, of explaining the grounds upon which my warmest sympathies were enlisted on behalf of institutions of this kind; and probably in no part of India will adequate provision for the education of the young nobility and gentry of the land be more appreciated or more likely to be productive of good result than in this Province. The great historical houses of the Punjab yield to none either in their antiquity, the traditions of high principles of valour, and of honour by which they have been animated; or, what is better still, in their close intimacy and association with the people among whom they are established. But, as I have already said elsewhere, in these days of extensive education, and of eager competition among all classes of the commu-

*Laying the Foundation Stone of the Punjab Chiefs' College.*

nity, neither high descent, nor wealth, nor other adventitious circumstances will command the influence which otherwise might be their due unless enhanced and dignified by intellectual attainments and mental cultivation. When, however, these are found to reinforce the social prestige derived from more material and accidental gifts, whether of birth, breeding, or riches, they endow the representatives of the ancient and renowned families of a country with a degree of importance and with opportunities of doing good, which, even in these democratic days, everyone would probably acknowledge to be eminently beneficial. The people must have leaders and pioneers in the path both of moral and material progress, and a landed aristocracy such as has existed for ages amongst you is already pledged by its antecedents, by its material interests, and by the renown which it has inherited, to work for the common weal, and to exhibit an honourable example of patriotic and unselfish exertion on behalf of the country at large.

It only remains for me to congratulate the Lieutenant-Governor on having been able to illustrate and adorn the close of his useful and honourable career as ruler of this Province by the foundation of so useful an institution, an institution destined, I trust, to flourish from generation to generation to the end of time; and I am sure that I shall be only consulting the wish of those liberal-minded native princes, nobles, and gentlemen who have aided him in the accomplishment of the task he had set himself, if I suggest that his name should be attached to the building, and that from henceforth it should be known as "the Aitchison College."

[At the conclusion of the Viceroy's speech the subscribers to the funds of the College as also a number of students were presented to His Excellency. This terminated the proceedings.]

## ADDRESS FROM THE LAHORE MUNICIPALITY.

3rd Nov. 1886.

[On the evening of Wednesday, the 3rd November, a *conversazione* was given by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to the Viceroy and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, a large number of guests being present. In the course of the evening addresses were presented by the Lahore Municipality to His Excellency and Their Royal Highnesses. In replying to the address presented to him, the Viceroy spoke as follows :—]

*Gentlemen*,—I am very much obliged to you for your address, and for the kind reception you have prepared for me, and I desire in return to express my pleasure at finding myself in your flourishing and important city. I rejoice with you at the satisfactory and peaceful conditions under which the Imperial possessions of Her Majesty the Queen in all parts of the world are advancing along the path of both material and of moral progress ; and I am glad to think that an exceptionally abundant harvest should have this year blessed the inhabitants of Hindustan. As you truly say, many important reforms, which are calculated to advance the happiness and comfort of millions of your fellow-subjects, have already been effected by my Government, and I need not say that my colleagues and I will steadily continue our efforts for the welfare of the people.

I accept your congratulations on the incorporation of Upper Burma within the circuit of the British Empire. The difficulties which we are meeting in the pacification of the country are the inevitable results of our endeavours to introduce law and order amongst a population who have for centuries been a prey to anarchy, dacoity, gang-robbery, and the ambition of Royal pretenders ; but I have no doubt that within a reasonable time tranquillity will be restored, and that an era of peace, prosperity, and material progress will supervene, such as has never been before known in that hitherto ill-governed country.

It has been a great pleasure to me to have assisted in

*Address from the Lahore Municipality.*

laying the foundation stone of the Punjab Chiefs' College,—an institution which cannot fail to be of the utmost benefit to the nobility and the gentry of the Punjab, as well as to the population at large..

I have been commissioned by Lady Dufferin to express to you her great regret that she has been unable, owing to the serious illness of her son, to take part in to-day's celebration. I am sure she will not fail to be touched by the kindly reference made to her efforts to improve the condition of the women of this country. The work she has inaugurated has been making steady progress throughout the last year, and in proportion as the singleness of purpose which has inspired its authors, and its beneficent effects are recognised, the general desire of the inhabitants of India to foster and support it by their countenance and contributions will increase.

It has given me great pleasure to listen to the grateful and admiring language in which you have alluded to His Honour Sir Charles Aitchison. Amongst the great men who have presided over the destinies of the Punjab, I believe there are none who have been actuated by higher, purer, or more unselfish motives, whose general administration has been conducted with greater firmness or sagacity, or who have contributed more to implant in the hearts of those whose affairs he has administered an intelligent appreciation of the British rule, and to confirm their loyalty towards the mighty Sovereign he represents and serves. I am happy to think that at the expiry of his term of office in the Punjab, the Government of India is still destined to profit by his counsels and assistance.

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## CONVOCATION OF THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

4th Nov. 1886. [On Thursday morning, the 4th November, a Convocation of the Punjab University, for the purpose of conferring Degrees was held in the Montgomery Hall at Lahore. The Hall was thronged with the undergraduates of the University and other spectators, principally Rajas and native gentlemen of the Punjab. The Viceroy and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were present. The business of the Convocation commenced with the reading of an abstract of the annual report by the Assistant Registrar. Then Sir Charles Aitchison, as Chancellor, conferred upon the Viceroy the Degree of Doctor of Oriental Learning by virtue of the Decree of the Senate declaring his Excellency, by reason of his eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person for the said Degree; and by virtue of a similar Decree, the Degree of Doctor of Literature was conferred upon the Duke of Connaught. The graduates and undergraduates having been presented to the Chancellor and received at his hands the honours to which they were entitled, the Viceroy rose and addressed the Convocation as follows :—]

*Mr. Chancellor, Rajas, and Gentlemen,*—In the first place, I am sure you will not think it unnatural that I should take the earliest opportunity open to me to express the very great satisfaction I have experienced at having had the honour of a Degree conferred upon me by the Senate of this University. It is a distinction of which any one might be proud, and I only wish I could think that my progress in the paths of oriental learning had been begun earlier, and had been more successfully prosecuted. Still I am entitled to call myself, if not a very advanced, at all events a very earnest student of at least one branch of the special literature which you cultivate, and, on that account alone, the University of Lahore will always possess for me the attributes of an *Alma Mater*, and I trust ere I leave India to have proved myself not altogether unworthy of her tutelage. (*Cheers.*)

And now I suppose that, following the example of my predecessors, I am expected to say something in reference to the ends and objects of this institution, its claims to

*Convocation of the Punjab University.*

public confidence, and the functions it is destined to discharge as one of the most powerful and important adjuncts of our educational system; but I must frankly say there is nothing I dislike more than talking of matters about which I am aware I know very little, and of which the rest of the world not unnaturally imagines I can understand nothing. At the same time there are certain characteristics attaching to the establishment and expansion of the Lahore University which fully come within the apprehension of all outsiders, and those are, on the one hand, the public spirit, liberality, and wisdom exhibited by the Chiefs and the inhabitants of the Punjab, to whom it owes its existence, and, on the other, the obvious advantage of the introduction into the very heart of the province of a Seat of Learning so essentially popular, and national, and so responsive to the needs, wishes, tastes, and intellectual sympathies of the communities amidst which it is enthroned. One of the great dangers attending the setting up of an elaborate and brand new educational system from one end to the other of a country which has only recently awoken to the consciousness of its needs in this respect, is that of stamping its products with a monotonously sterile uniformity, devoid of local colour, indigenous spontaneity, and discursive originality and ambition. (*Applause.*) It is on this account, if on no other, that I should hail with pleasure the existence of a home of education endowed with such distinctive characteristics as yours; and fitting it is that, while in other parts of India, Western science and the products of Western literature should be assigned the pre-eminence and importance they undoubtedly deserve, here at least we should be reminded that treasures of wisdom and of a high morality, the pleasant fields of a wealthy and poetical literature, deep mines of philological, antiquarian, and historical lore, are to be found in regions which lie altogether apart and separate from Western observation and experience. In what manner your labours in the one hemi-

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sphere may most effectually supplement and commingle with the achievements of your fellow-workers in the other ; how you may best apply the products of your own past, so rich in everything that can warm the fancy, excite the imagination, or exercise the speculative and metaphysical faculty, to the practical requirements of your future and the exigencies of our present hard and exacting age, is one of the principal problems with which you have to deal and for which I have no doubt you will find a satisfactory solution. (*Cheers.*)

If, however, turning aside from this main question, I permitted myself to offer a practical suggestion which, though lying perhaps a little on one side of the direct route you are called upon to follow, nevertheless clearly comes within the scope of your natural functions, it would be, in the first place, that you should undertake a persistent and well-considered search throughout the Punjab for Arabic and Persian manuscripts, resembling that which for many years has been carried on, with the assistance of the Government of India, by the Asiatic Society of Bengal for Sanscrit manuscripts. Already, as far as Sanscrit is concerned, great progress has been made in the direction I have indicated by various learned gentlemen, both European and Native ; but, as yet, no similar endeavours have been made to register or catalogue what are probably equally valuable stores of the Arabic and Persian books and writings which must exist in private hands all over Northern India. When we remember for how long a period this part of the Peninsula remained under Mahomedan rule, it cannot but be that a very suggestive and instructive literature of the nature I have described must exist from one end of this province to the other. At present European scholars who deal with Arabic and Persian have to depend for their materials upon the manuscripts treasured in the great libraries of Europe, but the materials at their disposal are both sparse and incomplete. If, however, such of the

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literature of these two languages as is to be found in Europe were to be supplemented and enlarged by whatever of the same sort has been preserved in this country, and if it were properly catalogued and displayed, there is no doubt a considerable impulse would be given to the critical and speculative advancement of those very studies which it is your special aim to promote, while you would gain the not unimportant collateral advantage to be derived from visits to India of our most accomplished European scholars. Probably amongst those whom I am addressing, there are many gentlemen who themselves possess Persian and Arabic libraries, and, as a member of a Philobiblon Society, I am well aware that nothing would give them greater pleasure than that the contents of their bookshelves should be known and appreciated. (*Cheers.*)

Another point which I would venture to recommend to the attention of the members of the Lahore University would be a detailed survey of the numerous vernacular dialects of the Punjab, the collection of such monuments of their literature as exist, and the recording of the legends and other descriptions of folk-lore which are so rife in all these surrounding districts. You must remember, gentlemen, that your jurisdiction extends into those mysterious regions which witnessed in by-gone ages the confluence and the dispersion of those shadowy generations whose movements indeed we cannot trace, but the disseverance of whose destinies has stamped the face of the world both in the East and in the West with their characteristic features for all eternity. In your hands perhaps may lie the key to one of the most interesting problems that has ever occupied the attention either of the philologist or the historian; and even though the primeval secret of all may elude your search, there is no doubt that a careful study of the dialects, folk-lore and traditions, which have been deposited by the various races and tribes, whether Aryan or Mongolian, Greek, Syrian, Turk, or Pathan, that have

*Investiture of Sir West Ridgeway with the K.C.S.I.*

passed through the folds of the mountains which form your North-Western boundary, cannot fail to furnish you with a mine of material for ethnological and sociological study which as yet has been hardly worked at all, and which, if properly cultivated, will be productive of the most important results. (*Applause.*)

I have only to conclude, Mr. Chancellor and gentlemen, by thanking you for the kind attention with which you have listened to the few imperfect observations which I have addressed to you; and I wish to take this opportunity of stating that, as long as I remain in India, I shall esteem it a pleasure and a privilege if I may be permitted to place annually at the disposal of the authorities of this University a gold medal, to be competed for under whatever conditions the Senate itself may determine. (*Loud applause.*)

[His Excellency's address terminated the proceedings.]

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INVESTITURE OF SIR WEST RIDGEWAY WITH  
THE K.C.S.I.

4th Nov. 1886.

[On the afternoon of the 4th November, the Viceroy held a Chapter of the Order of the Star of India at Government House, Lahore, for the formal investiture of Sir West Ridgeway, Chief Commissioner with the Afghan Boundary Commission, with the K.C.S.I.]

After the ceremony the officers of the Commission were presented to the Viceroy, who addressed the assembly as follows :—]

*Gentlemen,*—Great as has been my pleasure in conferring upon Sir West Ridgeway, the distinguished Chief of the Boundary Commission, the honour which has been so justly awarded to him by the gracious favour of Her Majesty, I feel that my satisfaction would not be complete unless I took this opportunity of welcoming back to India those other officers who have returned with him to Lahore, and who have so ably seconded his endeavours in carrying out the difficult and arduous duties imposed upon him. There are, indeed, few tasks more ungrateful, or more

*Investiture of Sir West Ridgeway with the K.C.S.I.*

exposed to mortification than that of delimiting a frontier in the interest of an ally. In matters of the kind there are always disputable points which it is almost impossible to settle without exciting a certain amount of discontent in the minds of those on whose behalf we are mediating, and it is difficult to make them understand that there must be a certain amount of "give and take," and that the right is not always on one side. I am happy to think, however, that, thanks to the good sense and intelligence of the ruler of Afghanistan, we have already been able to settle more than one controverted matter in a pacific manner, and I am certainly of opinion that the moderation and the conciliatory spirit shown by His Highness in regard to the demarcation of the western portion of his frontier ought to facilitate the arrangement of the only remaining point in dispute in a manner consonant to his interests, and, as I believe, to his rights. Be that, however, as it may, I desire to assure Sir West Ridgeway and all his associates that their countrymen and the whole Indian community, whether European or Native, are heartily glad to see them back amongst us. From their first departure to the present moment we have watched their proceedings with the deepest interest and sympathy. We are fully aware of the arduous and trying circumstances which have attended the execution of their mission, that they have been exposed to great privations, hardships, and sickness, and that on more than one occasion they have occupied a situation of considerable peril. From first to last, however, their conduct has been deserving of the highest praise, and has been conspicuously characterised both by fortitude and patience; nor is it inappropriate to remember that, apart from the diplomatic object upon which they have been engaged, they are also able to show, thanks to the energy and industry of their scientific colleagues, geographical and scientific results of the most interesting and valuable character. Last; not

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*Inspection of the Boundary Commission Escort.*

least, however, I would desire to congratulate them on the auspicious circumstances under which they visited Cabul, as well as on the rapidity of their march from the capital of Afghanistan to the British frontier. That an English Mission so constituted should be received as honoured guests by the Amir, and with the most hearty and friendly welcome at the hands of his subjects along their entire route, is in itself a remarkable and significant circumstance which cannot fail to have a most beneficial effect upon the future relations between the Governments of India and Afghanistan.

In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to hope that, however disagreeable and irksome may have been a great portion of the period you spent on the Afghan frontier, at all events hereafter it may suggest none but the pleasantest reminiscences, for I am happy to think that the one thing necessary to make a retrospect agreeable to all the servants of Her Majesty, whether European or Native, Civil or Military, is the consciousness that they have successfully and faithfully done their duty.

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INSPECTION OF THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION  
ESCORT.

4th Nov. 1886. [At the conclusion of the proceedings at the investiture of Sir West Ridgeway, the Viceroy and the Duke of Connaught inspected the Escort of the Boundary Commission, His Excellency addressing the Escort as follows :—]

*Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Escort of the Boundary Commission*,—In the name of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and of the Government of India, I have come here to-day to bid you all heartily welcome back to your country ; and I assure you I am very proud to find myself surrounded by soldiers who have so admirably done their duty. I am well aware that during the period which

*Address from the Ahmedabad Municipality*

has elapsed since you first crossed over from Hindustan into the territory of Afghanistan, you have been called upon to encounter many hardships, great privations, and other trials of a very serious and distressing character, but all your officers assure me that they have never seen men exhibit more fortitude, more patience, more good humour, or more untiring devotion to a sense of duty. You may take my word for it that all your countrymen in India are very proud of you, and that the recollection of the way in which you have behaved during the time you have been absent will be a just source of pride to you all your lives.

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ADDRESS FROM THE AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

[The Viceroy arrived at Ahmedabad on the evening of the 6th 7th Nov. 1886. November, and on the following day, at 2-30 P.M., received an address from the Municipality. The address, after welcoming His Excellency as the first Viceroy who had visited Ahmedabad, referred in sympathetic language to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, the benefits derived from British rule, and to certain local matters. His Excellency replied as follows :—]

*Mr. President and Gentlemen,*—It gives me great pleasure to meet you here to-day, and to receive your expressions of loyalty towards our Queen-Empress. I will take a fitting opportunity of transmitting them to Her Majesty. My only regret is that Lady Dufferin has not been able to accompany me, and to learn from your own lips how much her efforts in the cause of the suffering women of India are appreciated by the inhabitants of this town. I shall, however, not fail to let her know that here, in Ahmedabad, that work has your grateful sympathies.

You are kind enough to say that you would have wished me to remain a longer time amongst you. I should



*Address from the Ahmedabad Municipality.*

willingly have done so; for in studying the annals of the Indian Empire, the history of Gujerat forms one of its most interesting chapters, and here in this city there still remain many of its most splendid monuments. These I should have wished to examine in detail, but unfortunately my stay will admit only of a cursory inspection. I am glad to find, however, that, though you are proud of those architectural records of past political greatness, and jealously preserve the beautiful edifices inherited from your ancestors, you have not been unmindful of the changes of the times, and that you have imbibed in a very high degree that spirit of modern progress which aims at increasing the material and moral welfare of the population. The recent statistics show that this is now one of the most flourishing Provinces of the Empire, and I need hardly say that I shall watch with solicitude and sympathy your further efforts in that direction.

It would be at once unnecessary and presumptuous in me to offer you any suggestions as to the best manner in which your local industries and manufacturing prosperity might be further developed, because you are much better acquainted than I can possibly be with the local conditions upon which success depends, and you have given tangible proofs that you are fully conscious of the elementary truth that improvement in general and technical education is the fundamental requisite for this success. All I can do in this respect is to give you the assurance that any proposals which may be sent up to the Government of India for the development of the natural resources of the district will receive our most careful and sympathetic attention.

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#### ADDRESS FROM THE MUNICIPALITY OF NERIAD.

[The Viceroy arrived at Baroda on the 9th November, and was received by the Gaekwar in person, the Dewan, and Captain Sadler, 1st Assistant to the Resident, having gone out to meet His Excellency's train on the Baroda boundary. The Gaekwar's troops, together with the 28th Bombay Infantry, lined the road to the Residency, and furnished a guard-of-honor at the Railway station. On the arrival of the train the Viceroy, the Gaekwar, and the Resident, followed by the Viceroy's Staff, drove to the Residency, where a Durbar to receive the Gaekwar was at once held. In the afternoon, at five o'clock, His Excellency returned the Gaekwar's visit at the new palace, where a second Durbar took place, all the guests in camp and a large number of native gentlemen being present. Lord Dufferin made a brief stay at Neriad to receive the Municipal address, to which His Excellency replied as follows :—]

9th Nov. 1886.

*Gentlemen*,—I am very happy to make the acquaintance of the Municipal representatives of Neriad, for your town is known to me as one of the most prosperous in the Province of Gujerat, and its prosperity is due quite as much to the intelligence, energy, and enterprise of its inhabitants as to its geographical position and the fertility of the surrounding district. It has caused me much satisfaction to learn that you have established an Agricultural Committee and an experimental farm, and that your President has spared neither time nor money in his efforts to improve the tobacco industry, for which your soil appears particularly adapted. Information which I have received on this subject leads me to hope that you will, ere long, secure for your tobacco a place in the European market.

We live in an age of intense commercial activity, not only among individuals, but among provinces and nations; and it is only by general and technical education, and by an intelligent and united effort that a province or a nation can acquire and maintain an honourable place in the great markets of the world. It is most important that the industrial and commercial leaders of the people throughout Gujerat generally, and in Neriad in particular, should be

*Opening the new hospital at Baroda.*

alive to this principle, and I feel confident that they will make the most of the great natural resources at their disposal. Your suggestions for railway extension and the other improvements to which you have alluded will find a competent and sympathetic critic in your excellent Governor, Lord Reay; and any of them which may be sent up for final decision to the Government of India will receive our most careful attention.

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· OPENING THE NEW HOSPITAL AT BARODA.

9th Nov. 1886.

[On the afternoon of the 9th November, the Viceroy opened the new Hospital at Baroda which the Gaekwar had named after the Countess of Dufferin. The ceremony took place in a Shamiana pitched in the Hospital enclosure, where arrangements, as for a Durbar, had been made. His Excellency on his arrival was received by the Gaekwar and was conducted by His Highness to a silver couch at one end of the tent. The proceedings commenced with a *nautch*, at the conclusion of which the Gaekwar invited the Viceroy to declare the Hospital open in the following speech:—

“*Your Excellency*,—I thank you for your presence here to-day, and for the countenance your Excellency has given to our endeavours to improve this our city of Baroda. We need encouragement, for the task before us is a long and tedious one, which has hitherto been confined to the supply of drinking-water at the Lakshir Vilas Palace, the College, the Public Park, the Public Offices, Schools, and Dispensaries. Cavalry Lines, outside instead of in the town, have, it is true, been constructed, but what I look forward to most, is the broadening of our streets, and, let us hope with the spontaneous assistance of the inhabitants, some improvement in the style and solidity of our ordinary shops and dwellings. I must also remind my subjects that it is not in Baroda alone that public works are being pushed on. Much is being done in the districts; and it is with pleasure that I to-day notice the rapid progress of the Mohsara-Vadnagar line,—one only, as I hope, of the many railway branches of the future. The hospital will bear the honoured name of Her Excellency, in order that this auspicious visit may for ever be recorded, and that Lady Dufferin’s exertions in the cause of the women of India may be gratefully remembered in Baroda.”

*Opening the new Hospital at Baroda.*

HIS EXCELLENCY IN REPLY SAID :—]

*Your Highness*,—On behalf of myself, and of the ladies and gentlemen who have the pleasure of being your guests on this occasion, I desire to return our most hearty thanks for the privilege you have accorded to us of witnessing one of the most interesting ceremonies which can well be imagined, namely, the opening of a Hospital for the sick and for the infirm. Although your Highness, with characteristic modesty, has passed very lightly over the many excellent works of a like nature which have been constructed under your auspices, all who are inhabitants of this place know that, thanks to the intelligent energy which has been exhibited by their ruler, few cities and few States have ever made greater progress in everything which tends to improve the social condition of their inhabitants than the State and City over which your Highness so auspiciously and benevolently rules. (*Applause.*)

On my own part, I desire to offer to your Highness my most sincere and grateful thanks for the kind and considerate thought which has induced you to allow Lady Dufferin's name to be connected with this admirable institution. It is a matter of great regret, both to me and to her, that the unfortunate illness of her son should have prevented her from being present at this ceremony. There is nothing which would have been more grateful to her feelings than to listen to the kind terms in which your Highness has been pleased to allude to her humble efforts to ameliorate the condition of the women of India, and I assure you that it will be a lasting source of pride to her to remember, after she has returned to her native country, that here, in this distant land, beneath the roof of a building which bears her name, her Indian sisters will find relief and solace in their physical sufferings. (*Applause.*)

In conclusion, your Highness, allow me again to thank you, not only in my own name, but on behalf of every one here present, for the great gratification you have afforded

*State Dinner at Baroda.*

us. In accordance with Your Highness's request, I beg to declare the "Lady Dufferin Hospital" open. (*Loud applause.*)

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## STATE DINNER AT BARODA.

9th Nov. 1886.

[On the evening of the 9th November, the Gaekwar gave a State dinner at the Nazar Bagh, in honour of the Viceroy, about 90 guests being present. The Gaekwar entered before the cloth was removed, and proposed the health of the Queen and of the Viceroy. In proposing the latter, His Highness said:—

"I am proud to be able at last to welcome His Excellency as my guest. Never before has a Viceroy of India visited our country; never before have we had the opportunity of receiving with all possible honour the representative of our gracious Empress, the revered Lady and Sovereign, whose reign is soon to be solemnised as one of the most fortunate, the most glorious, and most beneficent the world has ever seen.

It is to-day, in proposing the health of His Excellency, that I may give what expression I can to the feelings of profound satisfaction which move my family, when we realise the position we hold in Imperial India. The greatness and unity of the British Empire has just been signalised in London through the exertions of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and I wish to-day, to recall with gratitude the name of the Prince who visited Baroda when I was still a boy.

I beg His Excellency to receive my heartiest thank for his visit, and to believe that it will long be remembered among us as a signal honour and a token of his regard and friendship for the State of Baroda. Ladies and Gentlemen, the health of His Excellency!" (*Applause.*)

The Viceroy replied as follows:—]

*Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,*—In rising to acknowledge the toast which you have been good enough to propose in such kind and cordial terms, I naturally desire to take this opportunity of expressing the extreme satisfaction I have had in making your Highness's personal acquaintance. That satisfaction has been very much enhanced by finding you in the midst of your State

*State Dinner at Baroda.*

and of your capital, discharging those great and responsible duties pertaining to your station with an intelligence and a conscientiousness which are beyond all praise. There is nothing which can be so entirely satisfactory to the representative of Her Majesty in this country, as to find the Princes of India, upon whose friendship and allegiance Her Majesty so implicitly relies, in such complete possession as is your Highness of the respect alike both of their English and Native fellow-subjects. When I came to Baroda, and saw on every side so many signs of improvement and of progress, magnificent buildings of great public utility rising in every direction—every provision made for the health, as well as for the gratification, of the people—when I found your Highness surrounded by a contented population whose prosperity and personal affection for your Highness it was impossible to mistake or misapprehend, I then indeed felt fully confirmed in that opinion which I had already been led to entertain of your Highness ; and I go away convinced that, in your Highness, India is blessed with one of those wise, high-minded, and conscientious rulers whose life is a blessing to their people, and whose co-operation with the Government of India is more calculated than anything else to assist us in the performance of our own onerous and important duties.

I have noted with much satisfaction the feeling and affectionate terms in which you have been good enough to allude to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress ; and it will be my pleasant duty, on the very first occasion, to make Her Majesty acquainted with the expressions which have fallen from your Highness's lips. I am also pleased to acknowledge the friendly manner in which you have referred to the Prince of Wales, and I may mention that before leaving England His Royal Highness laid upon me his command to remember him to all those Princes of whose hospitality he had partaken, and of whose friendship he was so proud.

*Address from the Bombay Corporation.*

In conclusion, I would desire, not only in my own name, but on behalf of all those who are here present—and I am sure I am expressing what they feel very deeply—to return our warmest thanks for the spectacle which you have offered to our admiring gaze—a spectacle which has not consisted in useless and meretricious pageantry, but which presents the far more solid and agreeable sight of a prosperous and flourishing country with every sign of improvement and progress, educational establishments, hospitals, a magnificent Park for the delectation of the people; and last, but not least, a semicircle of 4,000 children assembled under the auspices of your Educational Department. I do not think it has ever fallen to me, or to any of us in a single day, to see so many sights which have occasioned us such real or such legitimate pleasure. And now, Ladies and Gentlemen, in conclusion, it only remains for me to propose the health of the Maharajah. (*Loud applause.*)

[The Viceroy left for Bombay on the 10th.]

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## ADDRESS FROM THE BOMBAY CORPORATION.

13th Nov. 1886. [The Viceroy, accompanied by his Staff, arrived in Bombay from Baroda on the 10th November, and on the same day embarked on the Indian Government Steamer *Clive* for a visit to Vizadroog, a port some distance down the coast, in the Ratnagiri District, where there is an interesting old fort which was held by the pirate Angria in the beginning of the eighteenth century, and was captured by Clive and Watson in 1756. His Excellency returned to Bombay on the 13th November and was received on landing by all the principal civil and military officials and by a number of Native Princes (the chief being Maharajah Holkar of Indore), who had come to Bombay to meet His Excellency. On landing, the Viceroy was met by a deputation from the Bombay Corporation, who presented him with an address of welcome, to which His Excellency replied as follows :—]

*Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,*—It is now, as you have

*Address from the Bombay Corporation.*

just reminded me, nearly two years since I first landed here, and I need scarcely say that the splendid and cordial reception with which I was then honoured has remained deeply graven on my memory. To meet with such cordiality and confidence when setting foot in a new country, for the prosperity of which I could not but feel myself in a great measure responsible, was peculiarly encouraging, and it is now, if possible, still more gratifying to find that the experience of two eventful years, during which the Government of India, besides fulfilling its ordinary duties to the people, has had to deal with several most intricate, most delicate, and most important problems, has in no way diminished the confidence with which Bombay greeted me on my arrival.

Since first making your acquaintance, I have visited, as you have said, many parts of this great Empire, and I have everywhere enquired into the vitality and progress exhibited by Municipalities and other organs of local self-government, and, though it may be premature to draw general conclusions, and invidious to make comparisons, I cannot help telling you that I know of no Municipality imbued with a more enlightened, wisely progressive, and thoroughly practical spirit than the Municipality of Bombay. I am well aware how much your efforts are hampered by the difficulty of raising capital at a reasonable rate of interest, and I have always regretted, when studying the papers connected with this subject, that we could not come to your aid in the way you desired. Nor can I hold out any immediate prospect of the Government of India abandoning the financial policy which it has adopted after very careful consideration. I have little doubt, however, that, if your present high reputation is maintained, the carrying out of the projected works will be little, if at all, delayed, for the increasing confidence in the wisdom and prudence of your administration will supply the guarantee which you require. The financial assistance granted by



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*Distribution of Prizes at the School of Art, Bombay.*

Government to the Port Commissioners to which you have referred in the course of your address, will indirectly help you by fostering the wealth and prosperity of the city as a whole. How much this wealth and prosperity are objects of solicitude to the Government is shewn by the large amount of attention recently devoted to your Harbour defences.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, it remains for me simply to thank you very warmly, as the representatives of the city of Bombay, for this second cordial reception, and for the friendly sentiments which you have been good enough to express. May your beautiful city long continue to enjoy its well merited prosperity!

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#### DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE SCHOOL OF ART, BOMBAY.

13th Nov. 1886. [On Wednesday evening, the 17th November, the Viceroy distributed the prizes to the students of the School of Art, Bombay. His Excellency was accompanied by the Countess of Dufferin, and Lord and Lady Reay, and there was a large assembly, including several Native Chiefs, to witness the proceedings. Mr. Griffiths, the Superintendent of the School of Art, made a statement regarding its progress, and the prizes having been distributed, His Excellency, who was warmly received, rose and said :—]

*Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,*—If only the hour were not so late, it would have given me the greatest pleasure to express at length the satisfaction I experience in having been allowed to participate in this day's celebration. It is at all times a delight to me to find myself in any School of Art, and to testify by any means in my power my sympathy with those students who have embarked upon so honorable a line of study. But, if in any place I have experienced these feelings, in none are they ever more sincere than in an Indian School of Art. I am happy to say that His Excellency, your Governor, and myself, are entirely in accord in thinking that the prosecution of those

*Distribution of Prizes at the School of Art, Bombay.*

branches of artistic and technical education mentioned by Mr. Griffiths will be one of the most fertile sources of prosperity to India ; and, in saying this, I am glad to take the earliest possible opportunity of declaring that it would never enter into my head that any encouragement given to artistic or technical education on the part of the Government implied in the remotest degree any failure to appreciate the system of higher education which is so happily established amongst us. But, as I said before, though it is a theme upon which I could speak almost at any length, the lateness of the evening precludes me from doing more than congratulating those who are interested in the prosperity of this School of Art upon the admirable proofs of success which they have been already able to exhibit. It gave me the greatest possible pleasure to pass through the rooms where the drawings and other works of the students have been shown us. Amongst them I especially remarked three or four heads designed with a delicacy of feeling, a correctness of outline, and a tenderness of touch which are beyond all praise. (*Applause.*) I can only express my regret that the dovescotes of this establishment should have been fluttered by the presence of the Retrenchment Commission ; but I can assure the authorities of the Bombay School of Art that, at all events in my person, they will always have some one to plead for them, and I am in hopes it will eventually be found that the bark of these excellent gentlemen who have been examining the financial condition of our Indian establishments will prove worse than their bite. (*Applause.*)

[Lord Reay, on behalf of the assembly, thanked Lord Dufferin for presiding and the proceedings terminated.]

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## ADDRESS FROM THE SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

18th Nov. 1886. [An address from the Surat Municipality was presented to the Viceroy at Bombay by a deputation from that city on Thursday the 18th November, expressing deep regret at the abandonment of His Excellency's original intention to visit Surat which, the address stated, was for a long time the chief port of Western India, in which the first English factory was built, and where a loyal welcome had been prepared for His Excellency. This the address remarked, was the first occasion on which a Governor General had visited the Province of Guzerat, and it was hoped that the visit would prove of benefit hereafter. His Excellency, in reply, said :—]

*Gentlemen*,—I beg to thank you most heartily for your kindness in having taken the trouble to come all this way in order to present me with the address which has just been read—an address couched in the most cordial and loyal terms, and which I am happy to acknowledge with thanks. It is a deep regret to me that circumstances prevented me from carrying out my original programme of visiting Surat. I am well aware that Surat was the birth-place of the British Empire in India; and on that account alone it is a kind of shrine to which every Englishman would resort with pleasure and interest. Next year, in all probability, it will be my duty to visit the North-West Frontier of India, and eventually to inspect the harbour of Kurrachee. Should this be the case, it may be still possible that I shall have the honour and pleasure of seeing your city. If ever it should be in my power to show you any personal kindness or favour, I shall only be too happy to do so, and it will always be a pleasure to me to remember the very kind and marked attention you have been good enough to pay me on this occasion.

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### ADDRESS FROM THE POONA MUNICIPALITY.

[The Viceroy, with the Countess of Dufferin, arrived at Poona on Friday, the 19th November, shortly before 3 o'clock, and was received at the railway station by a large assemblage of civil and military officers and leading natives of Poona. On leaving the station His Excellency drove direct to the Council Hall, where he received three addresses of welcome, *viz.*, from the Poona Municipality, the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, and the Deccan Education Society. The addresses touched upon various subjects of a local and general character, which will be apparent from the Viceroy's replies. In replying to the deputation from the Poona Municipality, His Excellency said :—]

*Mr. President and Gentlemen*,—I regret extremely that, owing to the pressure of my various engagements during my short stay at Bombay, it has been absolutely impossible for me to prepare beforehand a fitting and suitable reply to the loyal address with which you have been good enough to welcome my arrival in Poona. In a day or two, however, I shall have the honour of forwarding to your President my formal reply to that document. In the meantime you must allow me as best I may in a few casual expressions to convey to you the very great satisfaction I feel at finding myself in your midst. You have rightly stated that Poona is one of the great historical cities of India. Its annals are full of picturesque incidents, and are connected with many heroic and noble achievements, and I am glad to think that, though shorn in some respects of its ancient glory as the capital of a great local Power, that Power is now perhaps even more worthily represented by the remarkable intellectual activity and the high aspirations which, I am well aware, are generated amongst your intelligent population. I am glad to think, moreover, that it is not only the centre of mental activity, but that it is also the seat and home of a flourishing industry. I can assure you that there is no subject which lies nearer to my heart than to do everything in my power to stimulate and promote the

*Address from the Poona Municipality.*

industrial interests of India. I believe one of our great needs of India at the present moment is something which will relieve the pressure upon the land created by the rapidity with which the agricultural population is trenching on the means of subsistence by finding employment for the redundant population in mechanical and other cognate employments. I am also very sensible of the friendly terms in which you have referred to myself. I can only say that I regret extremely that my stay amongst you should be so short. I have only consented to allow it to dwindle to its present confined limits in the hope that at some future, and I hope no distant, period I may find time to pay you a longer visit.

In conclusion, Mr. President and Gentlemen, allow me to assure you that I have heard with the very greatest satisfaction the admirable manner in which the leading citizens of Poona have devoted their time and their talents to the public service as members of the Municipality. The Government of India look to the Municipal Councils of the land as one of the best securities not only for the good government of the urban districts, but as giving a most excellent training to the leading members of the community in the difficult and laborious task of administration; and depend upon it that the more you can succeed in proving to English public opinion that you have wisely and energetically availed yourselves of the opportunities afforded you by the grant of Municipal institutions to prove your capacity for self-government, the more ready will the Government and people of England be still further to liberalise your institutions.

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### ADDRESS FROM THE POONA SARVAJANIK SABHA.

[In replying to the address from the Poona Sarvajanic Sabha, the 19th Nov. 1886. Viceroy spoke as follows :—]

*Gentlemen*,—You will have already heard that pressure of business has prevented me from preparing a written reply to the loyal and friendly address you have been good enough to present to me, but the omission shall be supplied in due course. In the meantime, as in the case of the Municipality, I will venture in a few unpremeditated words to touch upon one or two of the points which you have so properly brought to my notice. With regard to the first of them, namely, the Deccan College, and the probable action of the local Government in reference to that institution, all I can say is, that until I arrived in Bombay I did not even know that a Deccan College question existed. The subject has not yet been brought to the notice of the Supreme Government, either by the Finance Committee, whose final report, indeed, has not yet been drawn up, or by the local Government. It is consequently altogether impossible for me to discuss the merits of the question. My Government will be prepared to go into the whole matter as soon as it is brought to its notice through the proper channel, that is to say, in the shape of some recommendation from the Government of Bombay. Whatever may be the views of that Government, we shall be disposed to consult them with the greatest respect and attention, in connection with any observations or memorials by which they may be accompanied, whether emanating from yourselves or from any other parties.

I now come to the second subject upon which you have touched, namely, the Commission which has lately been appointed for the purpose of examining the whole question of the Indian Civil Service. I note with pleasure that you have not only expressed yourselves content with the com-

*Address from the Poona Sarvajanic Sabha.*

position of that body, but that you have also gone out of your way to assure me that you do not share in those misgivings which have been expressed in other parts of India with regard to the good faith and intentions of the Government in reference to the appointment of that Commission. Nothing has filled me with such astonishment, nothing has made me feel so deeply how great are the difficulties of Government in this country as the insinuations which have appeared in certain organs of the Press with regard to this subject. When the Government of India has succeeded, after many years of persistent effort in bringing about the re-examination of the conditions of the Indian Civil Service, it is indeed a matter of surprise that there should be found—I will not say amongst you, for I am happy to think that you have repudiated so unworthy an insinuation, but amongst some of those who represent themselves as guides and leaders of Indian public opinion—men so incapable of appreciating what has been the character of English rule and of its English representatives as to assert, in the face of their countrymen, that the only object of the Government of India in appointing the Civil Service Commission has been to deceive the people of India, and to resort to a base and abominable trick, for the purpose of restricting still further the privileges of those who are so justly anxious to serve our Sovereign in the Civil Service of their country. Gentlemen, I say again that nothing has more pained and surprised me than the discovery that men who profess to be representatives of educated opinion in India should have conceived the possibility of Her Majesty's Government at home and of the Indian Administration conspiring to pass a fraud upon her native subjects.

I now proceed, Gentlemen, to examine the various suggestions which you have been good enough to make to me in regard to the composition of the Commission, and in the first place I must remind you that the Commission is not like Parliament. In the Commission, in order to obtain proper

*Address from the Poona Sarvajanic Sabha.*

representation of those whose interests are likely to be affected, it is not necessary that it should consist of any fixed proportion of the representatives of those interests. The Commission itself is in a certain sense a judicial body. It is desirable, of course, that it should contain men well acquainted with the subject, and consequently that it should be composed of persons drawn from various classes of the community; but the real representatives of the different views of those whose interests are likely to be affected by the results of the inquiry, are the witnesses examined before it. Moreover, you must always remember that for practical purposes it is essential that the Commission should be of manageable dimensions. The Government of India originally intended that it should only consist of twelve members, the usual number—the number best suited for carrying on the practical work of a Commission, but, on the other hand, there were other considerations which induced us to enlarge its number to sixteen. You, however, seem to wish that it should consist of twenty or twenty-two members. I tell you frankly that this proposal I cannot consent to. So large an increase in the numbers of the Commission would certainly interfere with its practical utility. This consideration alone induced me to omit from the Commission a representative of one of the most intelligent and loyal communities in the country—that is, of the Parsi community. Unfortunately there is no Parsi member on the Commission—a fact which I much regret. Thus, Gentlemen, I am sure you will see that we had good and sufficient reasons for not enlarging the Commission. If you consider who are the members of the Commission, you will find that it is constituted upon a very liberal basis. Does there exist in India a man who possesses more justly or more completely the confidence of the native inhabitants than Sir Charles Aitchison? Then, again, we were recommended by the Government at home to put upon the Commission an English lawyer. I immediately suggested that



*Address from the Poona Sarvajanic Sabha.*

Sir Charles Turner should be sent out to us, as I knew there was no man who more entirely possessed the good-will, affection, and confidence of the natives of India. We then referred the nomination of the other members to the local Governments, as was our duty. We appointed an East Indian, because East Indians are a community which for special reasons ought, I think, to be given an opportunity of having their claims heard. Further, the Secretary of State gave a pledge in Parliament that the Uncovenanted Civil Service should be represented, and a member of that body was accordingly added. When, therefore, you come to see the motives by which we were guided, and the conditions and restrictions under which the Commission was instituted, I think you will admit that the interests of all concerned have been carefully considered.

It now, Gentlemen, only remains for me to refer to the concluding paragraph of your address. When I was at Madras, in the early part of this year, it was my pleasing duty to announce to the gentlemen who were good enough to welcome me to the capital of that Presidency, that Her Majesty's Government had determined to appoint a Commission for the purpose of re-examining the conditions and operations of some of our administrative machinery. In making that announcement, I expressed my deep satisfaction at the course pursued by the Home Government. Although the shortness of time which I had been amongst you had prevented me from studying, as fully as I could have wished, all the various important questions connected with the Indian Administration, yet it was obvious to me, as I then stated, that since the time of Sir Charles Wood great changes had taken place in the condition of this country; that higher education had made considerable strides; that the intelligence of the educated classes had largely expanded; and that there was no lesson more forcibly taught to us by history than that institutions ought to keep pace with the progress of events and of a country's intel-

*Address from the Poona Sarvajanic Sabha.*

lectual development. Further than this I said I would not go; first of all, because I did not think my limited experience entitled me to pronounce a more definite opinion, but principally for the obvious reason that, from the moment Her Majesty's Government has announced that an inquiry is about to take place on any important subject, it becomes out of the question for the Government of India to commit itself prematurely to any opinion or line of action in regard to it. To make, therefore, an announcement in regard to any of the questions to which you have referred would be not only inopportune, but, as I am sure you will understand, it would be absolutely and entirely impossible. However, I will say that, from first to last, I have been a strong advocate for the appointment of a Committee or Commission of this sort, and that when succeeding Governments in England changed, I have on each occasion warmly impressed upon the Secretary of State the necessity of persevering in the nomination of such a Commission. In the meantime a Civil Service Commission has been set going; the door to inquiry has been opened, and it only remains for you, by the force and logic of your representations, and of the evidence you may be able to submit, to make good your case; and if you succeed in doing so, all I can say is that nobody will be better pleased than myself.

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## ADDRESS FROM THE DECCAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

19th Nov. 1886. [In replying to the address from the Council of the Deccan Education Society, His Excellency spoke as follows :—]

*Gentlemen*,—You also shall have sent to you a formal reply to your address, for the kind terms of which I am extremely grateful. Sir James Fergusson, whose name your College bears, and who stands as it were in the nature of its god-father, is an intimate friend of my own, and for that, if for no other reason, the Fergusson College will always have my warmest sympathy and solicitude. I assure you that no one can more fully appreciate than I do the noble spirit of patriotism and of self-sacrifice which has induced those gentlemen whom I see around me to devote themselves to the praiseworthy cause they have undertaken. All my life long there is no object I have had more at heart than to foster and promote education wherever I have been charged with the duty of government. No one can appreciate more strongly than I do the abstract benefits of higher education, and any one who looks around him upon this assembly must carry away the conviction that in its concrete form its claims are irresistible. As I have already said, I am not acquainted with the various administrative questions which are connected with the establishment of the Fergusson College, and, therefore, upon them I will not presume to pronounce an opinion ; but, perhaps, this may be a fitting opportunity for me to do a thing which I must say ought to have been unnecessary, and that is to assure you, *Gentlemen*, and to assure all the advocates and friends of higher education that, when on different occasions I have insisted on the desirability of promoting the cause of technical education, it never for a moment entered into my mind that the interests of the one would clash with or supersede the interests of the other. It would indeed be a very grievous thing if the Government of India and the various Provin-

*Address from the Aurangabad Municipality.*

cial Governments found themselves debarred from promoting the interests of higher education by the exigencies of watching over those of technical education. It would be a shameful thing to sacrifice the one to the other. Both descriptions of education are equally necessary to the welfare of the people of India. They are sisters walking hand in hand, and I trust it will never be imagined for a moment that I am one of those who would dream of sacrificing the one to the other. (*Cheers.*)

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ADDRESS FROM THE AURUNGABAD MUNICIPALITY.

[The Viceroy arrived at Aurungabad on Sunday evening, the 21st November, having, with Lady Dufferin, visited the celebrated Cave Temples of Ellora. At Aurungabad, the Municipality presented His Excellency with an address of welcome, to which he replied as follows:—]

*Mr. President and Gentlemen,*—I beg to thank you in my own name and in that of Lady Dufferin for the cordial welcome that we have received here, and I have to request that you will convey our thanks to your fellow citizens. In the whole range of Indian history there is, perhaps, no character more interesting than the Emperor Aurungzebe, and it affords me special satisfaction to have an opportunity of visiting this ancient and illustrious city with which his name is so intimately associated. I have just come, as you are aware, from the Cave Temples of Ellora, in which Indian artistic genius in legendary times has left a permanent monument of the ancient religious faiths of your ancestors, and now I find myself amidst more modern edifices, where that same artistic genius, after the lapse of centuries, again exerted itself to perpetuate the memory of a great political epoch. The political incidents of that epoch, like the busy religious life which surged during long

*Address from the Ahmednagar Municipality.*

ages around the cave temples, have become a thing of the historic past, but I am glad to find that, here in Aurungabad, there is nothing of that silence and solitude which reign at Ellora. In the streets through which I drove last evening, I could perceive everywhere signs of life and activity. If your city is no longer the favoured residence of an Emperor, whose vast resources gave him unlimited means for improving and beautifying it, it has at least the good fortune to possess citizens who are ready to devote to such improvements as will be beneficial to the public health and general welfare, the limited means at their disposal, and I sincerely trust that, with the approval and support of your enlightened Prince, these efforts may bring forth fruit abundantly. Though His Highness cannot, like Aurungzebe, live amongst you and favour you at the expense of other cities of his dominions, I have no doubt he will always look with benevolent sympathy on your laudable municipal exertions.

## ADDRESS FROM THE AHMEDNAGAR MUNICIPALITY.

23rd Nov. 1886. [In the course of his journey to Hyderabad, the Viceroy stopped a short time at Ahmednagar, where he received an address of welcome from the Municipality, to which His Excellency replied as follows :—]

*Gentlemen*,—I beg to return you my warm thanks for the friendly reception you have prepared for me. It is indeed a great regret to me that I am not able to visit your ancient and interesting city. It is one of those sacrifices which I am constantly called upon to make during my tours, in order that I may fulfil within the limited space of time at my disposal my general programme. Perhaps, however, on some future occasion, I may be more fortunate. I am glad to see, *Gentlemen*, that you refer with proper

*Address from the Ahmednagar Municipality.*

pride to those municipal institutions with which you have been endowed, and I can assure you that no circumstance can give me greater pleasure than to recognise in such places as this that the liberality of the Indian Government has not been misapplied, and that the intelligence, public spirit, and loyalty of the citizens, render them worthy of the boon which has been thus freely bestowed upon them. Depend upon it, you cannot serve your country, the interests of those whom you represent, or the Empire at large, more effectually than by proving yourselves capable administrators of the important trust confided to you.

I have on so many occasions had an opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the importance of higher as well as of technical education, that I need not say more on either of those two heads. I am glad to think that however great, powerful, and famous was your city in former days, the industrial energies of its present inhabitants have already obtained for it an important place as one of the chief centres of industry in Her Majesty's Indian dominions, and I cannot better conclude this short expression of my thanks than by assuring you that nothing will ever give me greater pleasure than to hear of your expanding prosperity.

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## BANQUET AT HYDERABAD.

25th Nov. 1886.

[On Wednesday evening, the 24th November, the Viceroy accompanied by the Countess of Dufferin arrived at Hyderabad and was received by the Nizam and the chief Nobles with due ceremony. Mr. Cordery, the Resident, with all the Officers Commanding Regiments and Batteries at Hyderabad, took part in the reception of Their Excellencies. In the evening His Excellency held a Levee, and on the following day ceremonial visits were exchanged between the Viceroy and the Nizam. In the evening the Nizam entertained Their Excellencies at a Banquet in the Palace, and after dinner the Viceroy proposed the Nizam's health in the following speech :—]

*Ladies and Gentlemen,*—I now rise to propose to you the health of His Highness the Nizam. His Highness represents a Dynasty and a State which, in former days, when India was the theatre of war and disturbances, were always the faithful allies and friends of the British Crown, and I am happy to think that during the long and tranquil period which has since supervened, the extraneous forces which then united us have resulted in the creation of a still more complete identity of political and material interests between us. His Highness is a young man, standing on the threshold of what I trust will prove a most happy and fortunate career. Indeed I do not know in the world a more enviable position than that of our Indian Princes. Enjoying as they do, under the *ægis* of the British Imperium, an absolute immunity from those anxieties by which the Chiefs of European States are perpetually exercised, namely, the danger of invasion from without, and the fear of revolution from within, they are able to give their whole time and attention to the most interesting and the noblest task which can occupy the human mind, the advancement of their States along the road of modern progress, and the improvement of the material welfare and happiness of the millions entrusted to their charge. Such a field as this is amply sufficient to satisfy the widest ambition or the most soaring aspirations that ever entered into the heart of man. And not only so, but they have the additional satisfaction

*Banquet at Hyderabad.*

of knowing that Her Majesty and her government have but one desire, and that is to extend to them on all occasions their heartiest sympathy and assistance, to do everything in their power to augment their prestige, to support their authority, and to enhance their personal consideration. In return we ask for nothing but that they should administer their States wisely and beneficently, in accordance with their lights and the local requirements and characteristics of their situation; for long years of a traditional and unswerving loyalty exhibited through many a generation on their part, renders even the mention of such a requirement as fidelity to their Sovereign and Empress unnecessary upon ours.

*Ladies and Gentlemen,*—I am happy to have this opportunity of assuring His Highness that there is no community in India in whose prosperity and happiness Queen Victoria, the people of England, or the Indian Government take a deeper interest than of the great historical State over whose fortunes he has been called upon by Providence to preside, and most heartily do I trust that His Highness may long live to pursue the responsible and honourable career now opening before him.

*Ladies and Gentlemen,*—I beg to propose the health of His Highness the Nizam.

[The Nizam acknowledged the toast by drinking to the health of His Excellency.]

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## ADDRESS FROM THE RESIDENTS OF BERAR.

26th Nov. 1886. [On Friday, the 26th November, a Deputation from the Residents of Berar waited on the Viceroy at the Hyderabad Residency and presented him with an address of welcome, to which His Excellency replied as follows :—]

*Gentlemen*,—I beg to return you my best thanks for your cordial and loyal address, and I am very much obliged to you for having put yourselves to the inconvenience of coming so far in order to present it to me.

I am delighted to hear the excellent account you give of the growing prosperity of the Berars, of the expansion of their agricultural industries, of their railway system, and of their various branches of commercial enterprise. I also note with satisfaction that you are pleased to join with the inhabitants of other provinces in recognising Lady Dufferin's earnest desire to improve the medical treatment which is now available to the women of India. The more the subject is inquired into, the more evident it is that no greater boon could be bestowed upon the inhabitants of this country.

With regard to the observations you have made in reference to your High Court, I am happy to be able to tell you that, at all events in principle, your representations have met with the favourable consideration of the Supreme Government, and I am in hopes that such arrangements will be made as will satisfy what appear to be your just and reasonable demands.

I have already had an opportunity at Poona of explaining the principles on which the Civil Service Commission lately instituted has been composed. I am sure you will all understand that to add indefinitely to the numbers of that Commission would render it an unwieldy and impracticable body, and that if delegates from every geographical area in India were to be introduced into it, it would be impossible for it to conduct its business in a satisfactory manner. But this I think I may say without hesitation,





*Address from the Residents of Secunderabad.*

that whatever principles or arrangements may be decided on by the Commission in regard to the future of the Civil Service in India, they will be as applicable to the Berars as to any other part of the country.

I think, Gentlemen, that these remarks include all the topics which you have brought to my notice, and it only remains for me again to thank you for your kind and friendly address.

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ADDRESS FROM THE RESIDENTS OF SECUNDERABAD.

[On the afternoon of Friday, the 26th November, the Viceroy, accompanied by the Countess of Dufferin, drove to Secunderabad, where he received an address of welcome from a Deputation representing the inhabitants of that place, and to which His Excellency replied as follows :—] 26th Nov. 1886.

*Gentlemen,*—I beg to return you my warm and hearty thanks for the cordial address you have been good enough to present to me, and I note with especial satisfaction those expressions which it contains of sincere and enthusiastic loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. One of the great advantages which persons in my position derive from travelling about the country, is that they are brought into immediate contact with the representatives of the various interests of which this great community is composed ; not only so, but each interest in its turn has an opportunity of making known to the Viceroy their several wants and needs and aspirations. You have done right in calling my attention to those three important subjects which are more particularly mentioned in your address. I quite agree with you in thinking that the want of a proper supply of pure and wholesome water is an intolerable calamity to any community, and I rejoice to think that you have taken steps to remedy the defect. It would not be proper for me upon this occasion to commit myself in

*Luncheon with the Hyderabad Contingent.*

regard to the specific means you have pointed out by which the Government of India can come to your assistance, but this at all events I will say, that as soon as I reach Calcutta, the substance of your address shall be submitted to the proper authorities. I can only make the same reply in regard to the two other topics, if not of equal, at all events of considerable importance, to which you have drawn my attention.

In conclusion, allow me to thank you heartily for those expressions of personal good-will with which you have greeted Lady Dufferin and myself. I regret that the unavoidably hurried nature of my passage through different districts of India should have prevented me here, as in many other places, from making a longer sojourn amongst you, and becoming more intimately acquainted with the representatives of your community.

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## LUNCHEON WITH THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

4th Nov. 1886. [After receiving the deputation from the Residents of Secunderabad and replying to their address, the Viceroy drove to Bolarum, where he and Lady Dufferin were entertained at Luncheon by Brigadier-General Bell and the officers of the Hyderabad Contingent. After luncheon Lord Dufferin proposed the health of the officers and men of the Contingent in the following terms :—]

*Ladies and Gentlemen,*—Before we separate, I would ask leave, both as the representative of the Queen-Empress and as the head of the Government of India, to discharge a very pleasing duty, and that is to express the very great satisfaction I have experienced at coming into contact for the first time with the Hyderabad Contingent. Before I arrived in this neighbourhood, I was well aware of the claims of this distinguished force to the confidence and admiration of its countrymen. Its embodiment dates from

*Luncheon with the Hyderabad Contingent.*

a very early period in the history of British rule in this country, and on many glorious occasions it has powerfully contributed to the security and extension of our Indian Empire. It had the honour of serving under the Duke of Wellington all through his Deccan and Mysore campaigns, and has never failed to distinguish itself by its valour on the field of battle, its powers of endurance, its loyalty and its excellent discipline. Its cavalry on one occasion performed one of the most remarkable achievements recorded, I believe, in military history, for they covered nearly 600 miles in 31 days, and thus earned for themselves the thanks of the Government of India. Not only so, but in subsequent times, under the gallant Sir Hugh Rose, afterwards Lord Strathnairn, the Contingent again rendered the country valuable service, and, whenever an opportunity has occurred, its officers and men have always been most eager to volunteer for any duty which might be required of them. Only recently it has been my pleasing duty to designate two of its regiments for service in Burma, and I am happy to take this opportunity of stating that I hear on all sides most satisfactory accounts of their conduct. Indeed, if proof were wanting of the high estimation in which the Hyderabad Contingent is held by the Government of India, it would be found in the care and anxiety which we have taken in the selection of the officers who have been sent to command it. In General McQueen you had one of the most valuable soldiers at our disposal, and though I was sorry to lose him from the Punjab Frontier Force, I felt that he could not be better employed than in having the honour to command you. Again, the officer who has been nominated to succeed General McQueen is also held in the highest estimation by my military advisers. I am certain that under his auspices you will find your position still further improved and your interests carefully safeguarded. My first acquaintance with the Contingent took place during my visit to Aurangabad, when I was

*Address from the Mysore Municipality.*

much struck by the admirable physique and appearance of the men, and the remarkable smartness of their officers, and I consider it a great honour to have had them for my escort.

And now, in Lady Dufferin's name and my own, I desire to return to General Bell and the officers of the Hyderabad Contingent our best thanks for the kindness they have shown us. I assure them that amongst the agreeable souvenirs which we shall carry away from Hyderabad there will be none more pleasant than the recollection of this brief period that we have passed in their hospitable cantonment.

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## ADDRESS FROM THE MYSORE MUNICIPALITY.

30th Nov. 1887. [The Viceroy arrived at Mysore on Tuesday morning, the 30th November, and was received at the railway station by the Maharajah of Mysore; Mr. J. B. Lyall, the Resident; and a number of civil and military officers, European and Native, in the service of the Mysore State. The Maharajah's cavalry furnished an escort, and his troops lined the road to the Residency, where the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin resided during their stay. At the railway station the Municipality presented His Excellency with an address of welcome, to which he replied as follows :—]

*Gentlemen*,—I beg to return you my warmest thanks for the cordial reception you have prepared for me. It is a great pleasure to me to find myself in this ancient capital, and I can assure you that I rejoice to think that the generous policy instituted by the British Government, and to which you have referred in such feeling terms, should have been productive of such fortunate results. I am well aware that there is no State in India which enjoys better government than does Mysore under the administration of its present enlightened ruler, and I trust that year by year his prosperity, and the happiness, welfare, and advancement of his subjects, will still further increase. I am very grate-

*'Banquet at Mysore.*

ful to you—and now I am speaking in the name of Lady Dufferin—for the kind allusions which you have made to her humble efforts to promote an improvement in the medical treatment of the women of India. The more the matter is inquired into, the more clearly it becomes evident that nothing but a great and united effort on the part of all those who are interested in the welfare of their fellow-creatures can bring the scheme inaugurated by Lady Dufferin to a successful issue, while at the same time, if energetically carried out, there are few projects which offer a greater prospect of producing satisfactory results. I trust that during my short stay amongst you I may have the pleasure of visiting the various places of interest in your city and its neighbourhood, and of myself witnessing with what energy and intelligence you promote its welfare and prosperity.

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BANQUET AT MYSORE.

[On the evening of Tuesday, the 30th November, the Maharajah 30th Nov. 1887. of Mysore entertained Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Dufferin at a Banquet in the Residency, a large number of guests having been invited to meet them. After dinner the Maharajah entered and took his seat beside the Viceroy, and subsequently rising proposed, through his Dewan, the health of Their Excellencies. The Viceroy in responding to the toast said:—]

*Ladies and Gentlemen,*—In returning thanks for the great honour which has been done me by our distinguished host, I only wish I could express myself in terms as appropriate and graceful as those in which the toast has been submitted to your notice. But though that perhaps may be difficult, I can assure you that I fully appreciate the great kindness and the princely hospitality with which he has entertained the representative of the Queen-Empress, and the friendly personal sentiments he has expressed towards myself. When I remember that,



*Banquet at Mysore.*

not many years ago, this State and neighbourhood were the centre of a cruel despotism, and the theatre of war and confusion, of race hatreds and religious animosities, I cannot help congratulating the Maharajah on the change which has intervened. Under the benevolent rule of himself and of his dynasty, good government, enlightened progress, universal peace, and the blessings of education are everywhere in the ascendant; and there is no State within the confines of the Indian Empire which has more fully justified the wise policy of the British Government in supplementing its own direct administration of its vast territories by the associated rule of our great feudatory princes. When I think that I myself was admitted to the familiarity of the heroic soldier, of whose early achievements Seringapatam and the surrounding country were the theatre and the witnesses, it is difficult to believe that the changes to which I have referred should have been the fruits of what I may call contemporary history. It has now been my good fortune to have passed through most of the Native States of India, and to have come into personal, and I may say intimate, contact with their Chiefs, and I have no hesitation in saying that though there may be differences between them, though some States may be more advanced than others, some rulers less sensitive than others to the weighty responsibilities imposed on them by Providence, on the whole my experiences have been eminently satisfactory and reassuring, and the Queen-Empress and the Government of Great Britain have the greatest reason to congratulate themselves on the general enlightenment, the desire to do their duty, and the conscientious application to affairs which is so generally prevalent amongst them.

In conclusion, I trust I may be permitted to add a few brief words of heartfelt thanks for the kind reference which His Highness has been pleased to make to Lady Dufferin's earnest desire to improve the medical treat-

*Address from Coorg Landholders.*

ment of the women of India. I believe that in bringing this subject to the notice of the community at large, Lady Dufferin has contributed to one of the greatest ameliorations which have ever been introduced into the country. I can assure you there is nothing which can so encourage her to persevere in her efforts as to feel that, alike by princes and by people, her humble efforts have been so generously appreciated.

*Ladies and Gentlemen*,—I will now call upon you to drink the health of His Highness the Maharajah.

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ADDRESS FROM COORG LANDHOLDERS.

[On Wednesday morning, the 1st December, the Viceroy performed the ceremony of turning on the water of a fountain which had been erected to commemorate His Excellency's visit to Mysore. Lord Dufferin then proceeded to the Jagan Mohun Palace, where Lady Dufferin distributed prizes to about 400 children of the Maharani's Caste Girls' School. After the distribution the Viceroy received three addresses of welcome, namely, from the Coorg Landholders, the Mysore Planters, and the Mysore Representative Assembly. To the first address His Excellency replied as follows :—]

1st Dec. 1886.

*Gentlemen*,—I assure you I am very sensible of the kind and loyal feelings which have prompted you to come from your Province for the purpose of presenting me with an address of welcome. I am well acquainted with the circumstances and condition of your State, and I assure you you need have no fear that it is the desire or the intention of the Government of India to do anything which may tend to obliterate those traditional characteristics of which you are so justly proud, or that it will fail to recognise on all fitting occasions the distinct claim which you possess to the utmost consideration at our hands. It would, indeed, be an unhappy day for India if the Government, passing beyond its natural and proper functions, were to endeavour

*Address from the Mysore Planters*

in any undue manner to interfere with the ancient customs of any community under its rule. I fully appreciate your desire to see the extension of railway communication amongst you, and though I have not had an opportunity of studying the particular points to which you have drawn my attention, I am happy to assure you that it is the policy of Her Majesty's present Government to develop, as far as possible, railway enterprise in every desirable direction. I shall not fail to communicate to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress those expressions of loyalty which you have made use of in regard to her. She takes a deep and sincere interest in the welfare of all her Indian subjects. Nothing gave her greater pleasure than the opportunity of coming into contact with so many representatives of this country which was afforded her by the late Exhibition in London, and in all probability you have heard of the specially gracious manner in which she marked her concern for them. In conclusion, allow me again to thank you for those expressions of personal confidence and regard which you have been good enough to address to myself.

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## ADDRESS FROM THE MYSORE PLANTERS.

1st Dec. 1886.

[To the address from the Mysore Planters His Excellency replied as follows:—]

*Gentlemen,*—I beg you to convey to your colleagues, who have been good enough to depute you to meet me, my deep sense of their kindness and courtesy. I esteem it a great mark of their consideration that they should have presented with me so friendly an address. I have no doubt that in Mysore, as everywhere else, the planter-interest is animated by the most loyal feelings towards the person and throne of the Queen-Empress, and I shall not fail to make Her Majesty acquainted with the sentiments you have

*Address from the Mysore Representative Assembly.*

expressed in her regard. For my own part, I can only say that I watch with great interest and sympathy the efforts of gentlemen who, like yourself, are engaged in advancing an industry which cannot fail to contribute its share to the general prosperity of the country; and if at any time it should be my duty to consider any of the matters in which you are particularly interested, you may be certain that my Government will be prepared to give them our most sympathetic consideration. You are aware that the Prince of Wales has lately started the idea of celebrating the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress by the establishment of some permanent institution in London especially devoted to Indian and Colonial interests. As yet the plan is somewhat inchoate, but I am quite sure that when the proper time arrives for exhibiting their sympathy for the movement, all parts of India will willingly come forward to assist in contributing to its success. Again, allow me, Gentlemen, to thank you heartily for the kind and friendly feelings which you have been good enough to express in my regard.

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ADDRESS FROM THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE  
ASSEMBLY.

[In reply to the address from the Representative Assembly of Mysore, His Excellency spoke as follows :—] 1st Dec. 1886.

*Gentlemen,*—I have listened to your address with great pleasure and interest. It is always a fortunate circumstance when the Viceroy finds himself in the midst of a community who are able to bring to his notice such proofs of their general prosperity as those to which you have referred, and still more so when in the language with which he is approached he sees evidence of an equally wide-spread contentment with the administration under which they live. That you should use such terms does not surprise

*Address from the Mysore Representative Assembly.*

me, for your good fortune has placed you under the rule of one of the most intelligent, upright and high-minded amongst the great princes of India, and, when I leave his territory, I shall have the satisfaction of knowing that, at all events as far as this part of the country is concerned, its welfare, its proper security, and its peace are amply provided for. I have noted what you have said about your Famine Railways, and I deeply sympathise with the natural anxiety which you express in regard to that subject. It is one which is constantly engaging the attention of the Supreme Government, and, as I have no doubt you are aware, during my illustrious predecessor's term of office, large and extensive schemes were originated, for the purpose, as far as possible, of safeguarding Mysore and other districts of India from the danger of famine. That scheme is being steadily prosecuted, but I regret to say that, in consequence of its great extent and cost, it is impossible that all parts of the country should be provided with the necessary railways at the same time. I think, however, you may be content with the reflection that your interests in this respect are in the hands of the Honourable Member of my Council representing the Public Works Department, who is as capable as any man I know of dealing effectively with the complicated problem before him.

I am very glad that you have touched upon the question of education, as it gives me an opportunity of expressing in as earnest and as strong language as I can command, the extraordinary pleasure I have experienced in seeing on every side such manifest signs of the deep interest with which that subject is regarded in this State as well as of the liberal and intelligent energy with which its development is being prosecuted. When I passed along what I imagine must have been a quarter of a mile of street, lined on either side, in rows eight or ten deep, with the youth of the country congregated under their respective teachers, I felt that you were laying broad and deep for all time to come the foundations of a prosperous future. But, great

*Address from the Mysore Representative Assembly.*

as has been my satisfaction at these proofs of the progress made in the matter of general education, I was still more pleased by a sight which I imagine is not to be seen in any other part of India, and that is the appearance of rows and rows of young ladies belonging to high-caste families, assembled together under the same admirable system, and enjoying, as far as I can understand, as extensive opportunities of acquiring knowledge, of enlarging their experiences, and of strengthening their understandings, as could be found in any of the most advanced cities of Europe; and those gentlemen who are the leaders of society, and who represent the aristocracy of the land, who have in so generous and liberal-minded a manner seconded the noble efforts of Her Highness the Maharani to establish the Mysore Female School, are entitled to the greatest credit for their exertions. I only wish that in the other chief towns of India a similar degree of wisdom and of comprehension of the true interests of a nation were to be found. Believe me, Gentlemen, if you wish to make the homes of India centres of domestic happiness and peace, as well as fountains of light and of every noble and holy aspiration, you will educate your daughters. It is by the mother that the child is properly furnished forth on his difficult and dangerous journey through life, it is from the mother that he receives his first impulse along the paths of virtue, and it is by educating the mother that a generous and powerful nation is most surely and most rapidly created.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, allow me to thank you for the friendly welcome with which you have greeted me. I am glad to see you around me, and I am pleased to think that the Maharajah should have called to his counsels men of such intelligence, influence, and authority. I am sure that both His Highness and the State will equally profit by your assistance.

# ADDRESS FROM THE BANGALORE MUNICIPALITY.

2nd Dec. 1886. [The Viceroy arrived at Bangalore on Thursday evening and was received by the principal civil and military officers and residents. At the railway station His Excellency was presented with an address of welcome by a Deputation from the Municipality of Bangalore, to which he replied as follows :—]

*Gentlemen*,—I beg to return you my hearty thanks for your friendly welcome. You yourselves have referred to it in depreciatory terms, but I confess I do not see any of those signs of exhausted resources to which you have so feelingly alluded. It was indeed a great pleasure to me to postpone for another ten years the payment of the enhanced subsidy due by this State. Although such a fact is not generally recognised, I assure you it is always a far greater satisfaction to the Government of India to act in a liberal manner whenever it can do so with a clear conscience than to follow along the narrower path of stringent economy which a sense of duty so continually compels it to pursue. I am well aware that retrenchment and reduction are liable to unpair the efficiency of the administration by paralyzing the developing agency of the State, but when it is evident that this course is the least of two evils, we are bound to accept it. I can only hope that more auspicious circumstances and the natural expansion of your revenues, which cannot fail to follow upon improved modes of cultivation, will eventually shed a rosier tinge upon your financial position.

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ADDRESS FROM THE BANGALORE CANTONMENT  
MUNICIPALITY.

[A Deputation from the Municipality of the Bangalore Cantonment 2nd Dec 1886, presented the Viceroy, on the evening of his arrival at Bangalore, with an address of welcome, on His Excellency's way from the railway station to the Residency. To this address Lord Dufferin replied as follows :—]

*Gentlemen*,—I thank you very sincerely for the kind welcome you have accorded me. Such a mark of good will from the representatives of the rate and tax payers of any community must be regarded as a proof of great generosity by one who has had the misfortune of being the author of an income tax ; but I am well aware that your loyalty to the Crown and person of the Queen-Empress and to Her Government is so sincere and genuine that you have not grudged the sacrifice, even though its severity has been unfortunately enhanced by a contemporaneous fall in silver. It is a constant regret to me in passing from one part of India to another that I cannot stop for more than a very short space of time in any one place, and am therefore forced to leave unvisited many spots of natural as well as of historic interest, and to have only a very brief intercourse with those by whose conversation and experience, if circumstances permitted, I should not fail to profit.

I rejoice to hear that the prospect of the advancement of your trade and the extension of your railways is so promising. I can well understand that you should have thought this a very convenient and proper opportunity for bringing to the notice of the Government the deficiency of your water supply. It is certainly a very serious subject, and I will take care to make a note of your wishes in regard to it, so that on my return to Calcutta I may examine how far it is possible to adopt your suggestions. Again, with regard to your municipal privileges and the question of a Court of Appeal, these are likewise matters which can only be gone into after my arrival in Calcutta, where I shall be in direct personal contact with the various departments concerned.



*Address from the residents of Trichinopoly.*

In conclusion, allow me to thank you for the very friendly terms in which you have alluded to Lady Dufferin's humble efforts to improve the medical treatment of the women of India. Such expressions of sympathy will encourage her to persevere in the work she has undertaken.

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ADDRESS FROM THE RESIDENTS OF  
TRICHONOPOLY.

6th Dec. 1886.

[His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at Trichinopoly on Sunday evening, the 5th December, and on the following morning, after an interview with the Raja of Puducottah, drove to Srirungum to visit the temple there. His Excellency then drove back to the Fort and ascended the Rock Temple, from whence he viewed the famous battle-fields of Southern India. At 5-30 His Excellency proceeded to the Town Hall, where he received an address of welcome from the citizens of Trichinopoly, to which he replied as follows:—]

*Gentlemen*,—I need not say that it gives me very great pleasure to find myself in the ancient and historic town of Trichinopoly, especially when its citizens have prepared for me so loyal and cordial a welcome. I rejoice to hear that you appreciate in a proper manner the value of the municipal institutions with which you have been endowed. As I have already said elsewhere, there is no better way of acquiring the confidence and admiration of your English fellow-subjects, and of obtaining a better title to the liberalization of your institutions generally than by proving your capacity to handle with efficiency and practical good sense the machinery of local self-government. This morning I have had the pleasure of visiting that magnificent monument of architectural energy and ingenuity which is situated on the other side of the Koleroon, and I can well understand with what pride you must all naturally point to this proof of the artistic skill of your forefathers. A nation

*Address from the Residents of Trichinopoly.*

that has once produced such monuments as these may well claim the heritage of a genius which, however it may have been for a time dimmed and obscured by unfavourable circumstances, is still destined, I trust, though perhaps in a different form, to reappear and reassert itself. I have also proceeded to the summit of the Rock Temple which towers above your homes. As you truly say, no Englishman can look abroad upon the Golden Rock and the various scenes where Clive and Lawrence fought for their country, without interest and emotion, especially when it is remembered that the victories they gained so largely influenced the future destinies of India.

I am glad to learn that the appointment of Mr. Salem Ramasawmi Mudaliar to the Public Service Commission has been a source of gratification to you. Believe me, nothing can ever give me greater pleasure than when Indian gentlemen, by their talents and ability, by their character and by their conspicuous devotion to the welfare of their country, and of the Empire, show themselves willing and able to assist us in the discharge of any public duty, or to associate themselves with the Government in the advancement of any public interest.

Allow me also to thank you for your kind reference to Lady Dufferin. It is a great regret to her that she has not been able to be present on this occasion, but I shall not fail to convey to her your good wishes.

In conclusion, I desire to express the extreme satisfaction I have experienced in listening to your expressions of loyalty and devotion to the Queen-Empress. Her Majesty takes the deepest interest in the welfare of her Indian subjects, and the opportunity afforded by the late Indian and Colonial Exhibition of coming into contact with a larger number of them than she has hitherto had the means of doing, has been a special source of pleasure to her.

## ADDRESS FROM THE MADURA MUNICIPALITY.

7th Dec. 1886 [The Viceroy arrived at Madura on Tuesday, the 7th December, and received an address of welcome from the "Municipal Councillors" of that place, to which His Excellency replied as follows:—]

*Gentlemen,*—I beg to return you my hearty thanks for your loyal address. I am well aware of the many claims to attention possessed by your city and neighbourhood, and it will be a great pleasure to me to visit those ancient remains to which you have referred with such just pride. I have duly noted the stress you lay on the necessity for the speedy commencement of the irrigation works and railways which are included in the famine protective scheme already before the Government. Unfortunately the possibilities of severe famine in India are so ubiquitous, and the districts to be safeguarded are so numerous, that, with the best will in the world, the resources of no Government would suffice to carry out, at one and the same moment, the various schemes which are pressing on its attention. Already we are engaged in prosecuting costly and extensive famine railways in your Presidency, and I trust we may be able to meet the requirements of this district also. At all events, immediately on my return to Calcutta, I will call for a report from the Public Works Department in regard to your proposals, and will anxiously examine how far they can be complied with.

I have had so many opportunities of expressing my sympathy with the principle of local self-government that I need say no more on that head. I consider it a great honour that you should have reserved for me the pleasure of laying the foundation stone of the bridge over the Vygay, and I will not fail to acquaint His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with the practical manner in which the citizens of Madura have perpetuated the memory of his visit. In conclusion, allow me to thank

*Address from the Inhabitants of Madura.*

you for the kind expressions of personal good-will in reference to Lady Dufferin and myself with which you have been good enough to greet my arrival.

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ADDRESS FROM THE INHABITANTS OF MADURA.

[On the afternoon of the day on which the Viceroy visited Madura, 7th Dec. 1886. an address of welcome was presented to him by the inhabitants of the Madura District, to which His Excellency replied in the following terms :—]

*Gentlemen*,—I beg to thank you for your kind welcome, and to assure you that I am very glad to find myself amongst you. I have visited with pleasure the monuments of the advanced civilization which flourished here to such a remarkable degree in days gone by, but in your address you have not unnaturally turned from the recollections of the past to those more immediate and practical needs upon which, not merely the prosperity of this district, but the lives of thousands of its inhabitants so largely depend. There is no doubt that the protection of the country from the ravages of famine is one of the most pressing, anxious, and difficult of the many problems which the Indian Government is called upon to face. In spite of all that has been done of late years in the way of irrigation and of the opening up of the country by railways and roads, there are still a great number of districts which must inevitably be overtaken by the most fatal consequences, should Providence withhold from us the annual supply of rain upon which the agriculturists of India are so largely dependent. Unfortunately the localities which past experience teaches us are liable to an insufficient rainfall are so numerous, and the visitations of drought are so capricious, that the resources of no Government would be sufficient to carry out all its protective projects, whether of famine railways or of irrigation works, at one and the same

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moment. Already we are engaged in the construction of two very expensive and important famine railways in this Presidency, and it is on this account, and on this account alone, that the Periyar project has not been more vigorously prosecuted. All I can say at present, therefore, is that directly I return to Calcutta, I will carefully examine into the whole matter, and will be prepared to give to your claims whatever precedence may be possible consistently with the expectations of those other districts whose inhabitants I assure you are as deeply anxious as you can be to obtain assistance of a similar nature.

I heartily thank you for the kindly sentiments you have expressed towards Lady Dufferin and myself, and I will not fail to convey to our Most Gracious Sovereign and Empress those loyal expressions of gratitude and devotion with which you have so appropriately concluded your address.

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## VISIT TO PONDICHERRY.

10th Dec. 1886, [The Viceroy arrived at Pondicherry on the afternoon of Friday, the 10th December, and met with a very cordial welcome from the Governor and the chief functionaries of State. His Excellency was received at the railway station by the Mayor of the city, the Director of the Interior, and the Commandant of the station, and was conducted to a pandal or canopy in which were assembled M. Manès (the Governor) and all the chief officers of State. M. Manès welcomed His Excellency to Pondicherry in the following speech :—

La Ville de Pondicherry est aujourd'hui en fête toute heureuse d'accueillir Votre Excellence et de lui manifester ses respectueuses sympathies. Je me félicite à mon tour de saluer au nom de la République le digne Représentant de la grande nation britannique, certain que la visite dont Votre Excellence veut bien honorer le chef-lieu des Etablissements Français dans l'Inde, ne pourra qu'être féconde en résultats heureux. Il m'est agréable surtout en cette occasion d'être l'interprète de la population entière accourue sur votre passage et de vous dire que votre Excellence soit la bienvenue parmi nous.

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The Viceroy replied as follows :—]

EXCELLENCE!

Je suis très touché de l'accueil bienveillant que vous m'avez donné et de tous ces préparatifs que vous avez faits pour ma réception. C'est pour moi un grand plaisir de me trouver sur le sol français et je peux vous assurer que je suis également animé de ces sentiments amicaux auxquels vous venez de donner une expression si éloquente en me souhaitant le bien-venu.

[The following is a translation of the above :—]

I am very much touched by the kind welcome which you have given me, and by all these preparations which you have made for my reception. It is a great pleasure to me to find myself on French soil, and I can assure you that I am equally animated with those friendly sentiments to which you have just given such eloquent expression in bidding me welcome.

[In the evening there was a State dinner at Government House, at which M. Manès proposed the health of the Queen. In return His Excellency proposed the toast of the President of the French Republic in the following terms :—]

*Messieurs et Mesdames*,—Son Excellence le Gouverneur a bien voulu porter un toast en termes éloquents et sympathiques à la santé de Sa Majesté la Reine-Impératrice. En revanche je demande la permission de porter un toast à la santé du Président de la République Française. Si malheureusement je ne dispose pas de ce don d'éloquence dont Son Excellence a fait preuve, je peux vous assurer que je suis animé de sentiments non moins sincères et tout aussi chaleureux quand je vous prie de boire avec moi à la santé de cet éminent citoyen français, qui a su gagner, par son caractère privé aussi bien que par ses qualités d'homme d'état, le respect et l'estime de l'Europe—ou plutôt du monde entier, et qui, selon l'avis de tous les partis politiques a bien mérité de la patrie. Ici dans ce coin éloigné de cette grande patrie qui vous est si chère, je suis heureux de trouver une occasion de me faire l'interprète de ce

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respect et de cette estime dont il jouit universellement à si juste titre. Buons, messieurs et mesdames, à la santé de Mons. Grévy, Président de la République.

[The following is a translation of the above speech :—]

*Ladies and Gentlemen*,—His Excellency the Governor has been good enough to propose, in eloquent and sympathetic terms, the health of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. In return I ask permission to propose the toast of the President of the French Republic. If unfortunately I have not at my disposal that gift of eloquence which His Excellency has displayed, I can assure you that I am animated by sentiments not less warm and sincere when I ask you to drink to the health of the eminent French citizen, who, by his private character as well as by his qualities as a Statesman, has earned the respect and esteem of Europe, and indeed of the world at large, and who by the testimony of all political parties has deserved well of the Fatherland. Here in a remote corner of that great Fatherland which is so dear to you, I am happy to find an opportunity of making myself the interpreter of the respect and esteem which he so universally and so justly enjoys. Ladies and Gentlemen, let us drink to the health of Monsieur Grévy, the President of the French Republic.

[At a later stage of the dinner, M. Manès proposed the health of the Viceroy in the following terms :—]

Tout en regrettant votre trop court passage parmi nous, je remercie Votre Excellence de sa sympathique visite, dont je garderai la plus durable impression, car à l'honneur qui m'a été réservé de vous saluer, l'un des représentants les plus éminents du Gouvernement Britannique, demeurera toujours attaché le souvenir d'avoir été le premier gouverneur des Etablissements Français appelé à recevoir Son Excellence le Viceroy de l'Inde. J'aimerai à me rappeler aussi que votre visite aura, pour ainsi dire, inauguré la prise de possession des hautes fonctions que m'a confiées la République, présage heureux pour mon administration, en même temps qu'elle est une nouvelle preuve de la bonne entente de nos gouvernements.

His Excellency replied as follows :—]

*Messieurs et Mesdames*,—En me levant pour remercier

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Son Excellence des bonnes paroles dans lesquelles il a bien voulu parler de ma visite à Pondichéry j'espère que les personnes aimables que je vois autour de moi m'excuseront si je ne parviens pas à exprimer pleinement et dûment mes sentiments de reconnaissance, mais, vous comprenez, messieurs et mesdames, que quand le cœur est plein d'émotion on se sent fort gêné si l'on doit se servir d'une langue qui n'est pas la langue maternelle. Depuis de longues années j'ai le bonheur de vivre en rapports plus ou moins intimes avec les Français les plus distingués dans la carrière de la politique et de la diplomatie, des arts et de la littérature, et j'ai toujours rencontré auprès d'eux, ainsi qu'auprès de leurs compatriotes en général, beaucoup d'égards et de bonté. Ainsi, Messieurs, tout naturellement, me trouvant dans le voisinage de votre ville si célèbre dans l'histoire de l'Inde Méridionale, j'ai voulu présenter mes respects à la République et à la nation françaises dans la personne de leur représentant. En même temps j'ai pensé que je pourrais peut-être apprendre quelque chose qui me serait utile dans l'exercice de mes fonctions officielles, en me faisant une idée de l'organisation administrative de votre colonie. Mais avant tout j'ai voulu accentuer, par une visite aux Etablissements français dans l'Inde le désir de mon Gouvernement de maintenir avec mon hôte et collègue distingué des rapports d'amitié sincère et cordiale. Quelques uns des noms les plus illustres dans l'histoire de France appartiennent à l'histoire de l'Inde, et tout Anglais qui se trouve dans ces parages doit éprouver le désir de témoigner son respect et son admiration pour des généraux comme de Bussy et pour de grands hommes d'état comme Dupleix.

Dans ces sentiments de respect et d'admiration le souvenir des anciennes rivalités s'éteignent et maintenant nous ne sommes heureusement des rivaux que sur le champ des progrès pacifiques.

A vous, Excellence, et aux Etablissements que vous administrez avec tant de dévouement je souhaite ardemment



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toute sort de bonheur et de prospérité, et je peux vous donner l'assurance que rien ne manquera de mon côté pour consolider ces liens d'amitié et de cordialité qui unissent les Français et les Anglais aux Indes. Je regrette seulement que mon séjour à Pondichéry, sous votre toit si hospitalier, soit nécessairement de si courte durée, mais je suis obligé de partir demain matin afin de pouvoir passer quelques heures chez le nouveau Gouverneur de Madras, qui vient de prendre possession de son poste. Ce fonctionnaire distingué a probablement consacré, pendant son voyage sur mer, une partie de son loisir à parcourir l'histoire de la province qui lui est confiée, et comme il a sans doute appris qu'à une époque pas trop reculée, les habitants de Pondichéry avaient assiégé et pris sa capitale, il se sentira peut-être rassuré en apprenant de ma propre bouche que vous, messieurs, vous n'avez nulle intention de suivre sous ce rapport, l'exemple de vos aïeux.

*Messieurs et Mesdames*,—Je vous invite à boire avec moi à la santé de notre aimable hôte, Son Excellence le Gouverneur des Etablissements français dans l'Inde.

[The following is a translation of the above speech :—]

*Ladies and Gentlemen*,—In rising to return thanks for the kind terms in which His Excellency has been good enough to refer to my visit, I trust that the amiable persons around me will excuse my shortcomings if I fail to express my gratitude in adequate and becoming terms ; but you understand, Ladies and Gentlemen, that when the heart is very full a foreign language is always a difficult channel through which to convey its outpourings. I have had for many years the good fortune to live on more or less intimate terms with the Frenchmen most distinguished in the world of politics, diplomacy, art and literature, and I have always received from them, as well as from their fellow-countrymen in general, much attention and kindness. I was therefore naturally anxious, when I found myself in the neighbourhood of your city, so celebrated in the his-

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tory of Southern India, to pay my respects to the Republic and to the French nation in the person of its Representative. I also thought it possible that I might learn something which might prove useful to myself in the discharge of my official functions by making myself acquainted with your administrative machinery. But above all things I was desirous of accentuating by my presence in French India the wish of my Government to maintain the most cordial and affectionate relations with my distinguished colleague and host. Some of the most illustrious names known in the History of France belong to the History of India, and no Englishman can find himself in this locality without involuntarily wishing to pay his passing homage to such a General as Bussy and to such a great Statesman as Dupleix. In these sentiments of respect and admiration, the remembrance of ancient rivalries are extinguished, and now we are, happily, rivals only on the field of peaceful progress. That all good fortune and prosperity may attend you, Sir, your State, and the honourable citizens whose affairs you so ably administer, is my most earnest auspication, and, believe me, nothing shall ever be wanting upon my part still further to consolidate those bonds of amity and mutual good fellowship which now characterize the relations of the French and English in India. I regret extremely that my stay in Pondicherry and under your hospitable roof should be so short, but I am forced to set out to-morrow morning, in order to meet the newly-arrived Governor of Madras. That distinguished officer has probably employed his leisure hours at sea in reading the history of his Presidency, and having thus acquainted himself with the fact that on a particular occasion you captured his capital, it may reassure him to learn from my own lips that you have no intention of repeating the achievement. Ladies and Gentlemen, I invite you to drink with me the health of our amiable host, His Excellency Monsieur de Manès, the Governor-General of French India.

## ADDRESS FROM THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

30th Dec. 1886.

[On Thursday, the 30th December, a Deputation from the Indian Association waited upon the Viceroy at Government House with an address of welcome on His Excellency's return to Calcutta. Foremost among the topics which the Association desired to bring to his Excellency's notice was the reconstitution of the Legislative Councils. Local Self-Government in Bengal had, on the whole, been a success, and the Association ventured to hope it might be extended to the wider concerns of the province, feeling that the time had come for the recognition of the representative system in the government of the country. In 1885, when complications arose on the North-West frontier, the Indian population had offered to enlist themselves as Volunteers, but no answer had been received to the numerous petitions addressed to Government on the subject. The Association desired to call His Excellency's attention to the condition of the coolies in Assam. The disclosures which had been made in the newspapers and courts of law pointed to the necessity of reform in this direction. The time seemed to have come when both Act XIII of 1859 and Act I of 1882 might be repealed, and the importation of labour into Assam permitted to be regulated by the law of supply and demand. The Association suggested the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry into the matter. The Association noted with gratitude that the question of technical education had engaged the attention of the Viceroy, and recommended the establishment of a technical college in Calcutta. In conclusion, they hoped that it might be permitted to the people of India to associate his Excellency's name with a beneficent era of domestic reforms.

The Viceroy replied in the following terms :—]

*Gentlemen,*—I need not say that I am very grateful to you for the kind words with which you have welcomed my return to Calcutta, and that it is always a pleasure to me to enter into communication with persons of such intelligence and distinction as yourselves. I trust that my progress through a considerable portion of the south of India has not been altogether without profit. Though the acquaintance I have made with various important localities has been necessarily superficial, I have, at least, had an opportunity of coming into contact with a great number of

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gentlemen of standing and influence in their several districts. This in itself has been both a very great pleasure and an unspeakable advantage to me. There are few things that I more prize than the enjoyment of frank personal intercourse with the leading minds of India.

In your address you refer to certain questions connected with the administrative machinery of this country, which have, more than once, been brought to my notice, and you seem to expect that I should make some statement on behalf of the Government in regard to them. This is, I think, not altogether a reasonable demand. I have already stated on more than one occasion that the India of to-day is in many respects a different India from that which existed twenty years ago, when the constitution of the Government of India received its present shape. Since then a class of highly educated men has come into existence—gentlemen who, like yourselves, are well acquainted with the political and economic literature of Europe, who have assimilated Western ideas, and who naturally consider that it would be advantageous to the country if they had an opportunity of becoming more largely associated than has hitherto been the case with their British fellow-subjects in the task of administration. I fully recognise that this is a very legitimate and laudable ambition; and I must remind you, as I have reminded others, that successive Governments at home have admitted the desirability of re-examining the working of the Act of Parliament of 1858, with the view, it is to be presumed, of ascertaining whether its provisions ought not to be more closely adapted to the altered conditions of the present day. The matter may, therefore, be considered as being *sub judice*, and a moment's reflection will enable you to understand how impossible it is, under these circumstances, for the Government of India to make any declaration on the subject.

Another subject to which you have referred is the question of Volunteering in India; but I am a little sur-

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prised to find you state simply that the Government has not announced the view it takes of this matter. Nearly a year ago, at Madras, the moment I learned the decision of the Home Government—and you will remember that it was Mr. Gladstone's Government that was then in office—I took the opportunity of publicly announcing the regret I felt in not being able to accede to the wishes of the petitioners. I said that there was no doubt in my mind that their desire to enroll themselves as Volunteers was prompted by the purest spirit of loyalty and patriotism; but, when the Government of India came to consider the practical methods by which effect could be given to the movement, it very soon became apparent that the difficulties and disadvantages attending the elaboration of any plan for the embodiment of a Volunteer Army altogether outnumbered and outweighed the military and practical advantages to be derived from the realization of the scheme. Nor can I hold out to you any hope that either the Government at Home, or the Government of India, will be likely to change its decision.

I am glad to see that you duly appreciate the desire of the Government by the appointment of the Public Service Commission, to re-examine every question connected with the admission of Natives to the Civil Service in a sense favourable to their interests, and the proceedings of that body are in themselves a proof of the thorough and energetic spirit in which the work has been undertaken.

It has been a real pleasure to me to learn that you attach due importance to the question of technical education. It is a matter of the utmost moment to this country, and nothing shall be wanting on my part to confirm and widen its basis, and to elevate its superstructure. I intend to spare no endeavours to promote its best interests; but let me assure you that nothing would be further from my thoughts than to allow whatever efforts it may be desired to make on behalf of technical education to retard or inter-

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fere with that higher education to which you very properly attach so much importance.

You have referred also to the subject of Coolie Labour in Assam. This is a matter to which the Government of India has recently devoted, and is still devoting, a considerable amount of attention. We have accepted in principle that special legislation should be maintained only as long as it is practically necessary for the protection of the two classes concerned, but I am not prepared to say when it will be safe to leave the coolies to the unfettered action of the harsh economic law of supply and demand without any special protection from the Administration. The existing procedure may, however, I think, be improved, and for this purpose it is intended to amend the executive rules now in force. In view of the recent inquiries and of the Secretary of State's decision to give Act I of 1882 a further brief trial, it would be premature at the moment to appoint a Commission, but I may tell you that the working of Act XIII of 1859 is now under the consideration of the local Government, and that the representations which you have made to me will be carefully examined when the report of the local Government is received.

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## CONVOCATION OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

8th Jan. 1887.

[A Convocation of the University of Calcutta for conferring Degrees was held on Saturday afternoon, the 8th January, at the Senate House in the presence of a large gathering, composed of European and Native ladies and gentlemen. The members of the Senate in academic costume assembled at 2-55, and at 3 o'clock the Vice-Chancellor and the Fellows proceeded to the entrance hall to receive His Excellency the Chancellor. On the arrival of His Excellency a procession was formed and entered the hall. The Registrar then conducted His Excellency to the dais, where the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Chief Justice, and the *ex-officio* Fellows and members of the Syndicate occupied seats. The Vice-Chancellor having declared the Convocation opened, called upon the Registrar to read the names of the candidates for Degrees. Among these were two native ladies from the Bethune School. After they had received their Degrees of B.A. they were introduced to the Viceroy, who shook hands with them and congratulated them. When the ceremony of presenting diplomas was concluded His Excellency the Chancellor, in calling upon the Vice-Chancellor to address the Convocation, said :—]

*Vice-Chancellor, Ladies and Gentlemen*,—Although I do not intend to detain you with any observations of my own before calling upon our Vice-Chancellor to address you, it is but natural that I should take this opportunity of congratulating the University upon the eminent position it holds among our Indian institutions. In 1882, when my illustrious predecessor addressed you as Chancellor, he called attention to the fact that this University had been in existence for a period of a quarter of a century, and he referred with satisfaction to the admirable results which had been produced in the provinces subject to its influence. Since then a good deal has occurred. A Government Commission was appointed for the purpose of examining the position of education throughout all India, and it laid down the lines upon which, I believe, education is destined most successfully and safely to proceed. At the same time Lord Ripon expressed the hope that, side by side with the Government system of education, there

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should spring up through the medium of local effort, free and independent educational institutions characterised by greater variety and spontaneity. Before the Commission had reported, various circumstances occurred to prove that the wise words of your late Chancellor had not fallen upon barren ground, and there is nothing which has given me greater pleasure than to observe with what remarkable energy and with what illimitable liberality independent and local efforts on behalf of education have been prosecuted throughout the country. (*Cheers.*) But the secret of all progress is untiring and unceasing effort, and I trust, therefore, that I shall not be considered to ignore or overlook the past if I express the hope that not only those efforts will be continued, but that this University will go still further afield, and will eventually proceed to cultivate ground which hitherto has been only imperfectly tilled. You, gentlemen, as representatives of the enlightenment of modern India, are not only bound to direct the efforts of your fellow-countrymen towards the study of literature, of law, and of medicine, but it is also incumbent upon you to turn your attention to the development of those scientific pursuits upon which the material prosperity of every nation so much depends, and which are such essential characteristics of that civilization which is being so rapidly assimilated by the people of this country. (*Cheers.*) I have learned with satisfaction that the changes, which after due deliberation have been introduced into the courses of this University, have amply fulfilled the expectations of those who inaugurated them. Those changes have all been in the direction of greater thoroughness. That is entirely as it should be. Thoroughness ought to be the watchword inscribed over the doors of every temple of learning, for believe me that, although pedantry may be excused in such an institution as this, anything approaching to dilettantism can only be regarded as the sign of irretrievable deterioration. Consequently I again repeat to you that, whatever



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else you do, be careful that your system is thorough. That it has now become so is, I believe, admitted, and it is a source of pride to all of us to know that those gentlemen who have passed before me to-day are able to go away with the conviction that they have received a sound and thorough education, and that they have won their diplomas by dint of untiring industry and application. (*Cheers*) But however thorough may be your system, it is also desirable that it should extend over as wide an area as possible, and I am glad to think that, under the auspices of this Convocation, favourable conditions have been created for the promotion of female education. (*Cheers*.) It must have given us all the greatest pleasure to see those two ladies approach the Vice-Chancellor and receive at his hands their diplomas, which they may justly regard as a source of honour to themselves and to everyone connected with them. (*Cheers*.) Gentlemen, I will not longer detain you. I will simply congratulate you upon the continued proofs which every year exhibits of the wholesome influence you exercise over the various collegiate and other educational establishments in India, while at the same time I express the hope that, from year to year, your efforts may be ever crowned with increasing and permanent success. I now call upon the Vice-Chancellor to address the Convocation. (*Loud cheers*.)

[The Vice-Chancellor then addressed the Convocation at great length, after which the proceedings terminated.]

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## THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

[The second general meeting of the National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid to the women of India was held in the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 26th January, at half-past 4 o'clock. The Viceroy occupied the chair, the Countess of Dufferin being seated at his left hand, and Lady Rivers Thompson at his right. The attendance was very large and represented all sections of the community. In opening the proceedings His Excellency made the following remarks :—]

26th Jan. 1887

*Ladies and Gentlemen*,—It is a great pleasure to me again to preside on this occasion, to see around me so many supporters of the movement in favour of the better medical education of the women of India, and to know that the principles which we are so earnestly advocating have taken such deep root in the convictions and the affections of the people of India. I congratulate all present heartily on the success which has attended their exertions, and I only trust that it will be a motive of encouragement to us to still more energetic efforts.

[The Hon. Mr. Peile then presented the report of the Central Committee and explained the work which had been done by the Association during the year. His motion that the report should be accepted and confirmed was seconded by Mr. Cruickshank, President of the Chamber of Commerce. The Lieutenant-Governor also addressed the meeting on the motion to make certain additions to the articles of association, which was seconded by the Hon. Abdul Jubbar. Maharajah Narendra Krishna then proposed "that the grateful thanks of the people of the country be conveyed to Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin for the establishment of the Association named after her" and for her active sympathy in promoting the objects of it. The resolution was seconded by Nawab Abdul Latif, and the Viceroy returned thanks for Her Excellency in the following terms :—]

*Ladies and Gentlemen*,—I was quite unprepared, as was Lady Dufferin herself, for the kind manner in which two of your eminent citizens have been good enough to allude to her, and therefore I trust I shall be forgiven if I am only

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able to return our thanks in a very inadequate manner. This, however, I may be permitted to say, that the best reward which Lady Dufferin can receive, will be found in the hearty and cordial support which this movement is obtaining at the hands of all classes and of all communities in the country. Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, having said this much, perhaps as an humble outsider, uninitiated in the mysteries of the internal government of the Fund, I may be permitted to address to those who superintend its operations, on the one hand a compliment, and on the other a criticism. In the first place, I desire to compliment them on their admirable State papers. India in all times has been celebrated for the admirable character of these documents, and I am glad to think that no matter from what source—whether from Bombay, from Madras, from Calcutta, or from the Central Committee—these documents emanate, they are all characterised by a laudable simplicity of expression and by the extreme lucidity with which they give a vast amount of complicated information. The criticism which I would desire to address to the Managers and to the Governing Body of the Fund is that they are a great deal too modest in their demands and in their requisitions. When I heard them simply talking of three more lakhs,—of a maximum of five lakhs,—as the utmost to which they dare aspire, I could not help thinking that it would have been more becoming the occasion, much more appropriate to the cause which they are so nobly advocating, and much more respectful to the constituencies to which they are authorised to appeal, that they should have talked of fifty lakhs: When we remember, on the one hand, what is the task that they have set themselves,—the way in which they are bringing health and light and happiness into millions of Indian homes, and on the other hand, as I myself have had an opportunity of observing, that from one end of India to the other, every community in the land is full of sympathy with this

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movement,—then I feel that if only they have the courage of their opinions and make a sufficiently peremptory and earnest appeal to their friends and admirers, they will obtain an infinitely larger sum than that to which their ambition seems at present restricted. (*Cheers.*) No one knows better than myself the difficulty of obtaining money in India. It is one of those disagreeable problems which I have had to face under very disheartening circumstances, but let me tell the Lady President of the Fund that it will probably prove a far more graceful, as well as more successful method, to throw herself on the generosity of the Indian people, than, as I have been obliged to do, to resort to those mechanical means by which alone the Government coffers can be replenished. (*Laughter and loud cheers*).

On behalf of Lady Dufferin I beg to express to you my warmest and most hearty thanks for the kind manner in which you have been pleased to receive this expression of her thanks. (*Cheers.*)

[Maharajah Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore then moved a vote of thanks to the Viceroy for presiding, which was seconded by the Hon. Mr. Steel, and carried with acclamation. This concluded the proceedings.]

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## CELEBRATION OF THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

16th Feb. 1887.

[The 16th and 17th of February (Wednesday and Thursday) were the days set apart by the Government of India for the simultaneous celebration throughout India of the fiftieth year of the reign of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Each Presidency, Province, and Native State, each city, town, and centre of population, organised and carried out its own arrangements for the ceremonials and festivities which were observed on the occasion. In Calcutta, the winter headquarters of the Supreme Government, the Jubilee was ushered in by an Imperial Salute of 101 guns fired from the ramparts of Fort William at sunrise. This was followed at 9 o'clock by a parade and march past of the troops and volunteers on the Maidan in the presence of the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and an immense concourse of people, European and Native. After the parade the Viceroy, with the Countess of Dufferin, attended a special thanksgiving service at St. Paul's Cathedral, and in the afternoon, at 5 o'clock, His Excellency proceeded to the race stand, where, in the presence of a large assembly of all classes of the community, he received about 300 Deputations (representing the great commercial and landed interests of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, public and political bodies, literary and scientific associations, &c.,) who came to wait on His Excellency with addresses of loyal congratulation to the Queen-Empress. On the arrival of the Viceroy and the Countess of Dufferin, Their Excellencies were greeted with loud and continued cheers from the spectators, and were received by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Members of the Viceroy's Council, the Bishop of Calcutta, the Chief Justice of Bengal, and the Headquarters and District Staff.

On the Viceroy taking his seat, Sir Rivers Thompson, in introducing the various delegates to His Excellency, delivered a brief address, after which His Excellency rose and spoke as follows :—]

*Gentlemen*,—It is with equal pride and pleasure that I now come forward to thank the representatives of the various cities, associations, and communities who have gathered around me to-day for the purpose of presenting to Her Majesty their congratulations on her having entered the fiftieth year of her reign. A more prosperous reign, a more blameless ruler, or a more beloved sovereign the

*Celebration of the Queen's Jubilee.*

world has never seen. . (*Cheers.*) Wisdom, Justice, Piety, Duty, have been the guardians of her throne and the companions of her daily life, and though it has been impossible for a monarch, ruling dominions which comprise within their limits a fourth of the human race, to escape from those vicissitudes which the responsibilities of Empire entail, it may be said with truth that under her fortunate auspices her people have issued triumphant from every trial, and that, with each revolving year, the foundations of her realm have become more firmly established, and the loyalty and devotion of her subjects to her throne and person have grown more tender and intense. (*Applause.*) At this moment 200 millions of her Indian subjects are giving expression to the feelings and sentiments I have described, with a unanimity and spontaneity which I believe it would be impossible to parallel in any other country in the world. Of set purpose my Government has left the initiative and the organization of those public rejoicings, which are taking place in every capital city, town, and village in India, to the unprompted impulses of the people. In a land where official action is generally the prime mover, Officialism has for once stood upon one side, and has left the Nation face to face with its Empress. (*Cheers.*) In the simple language which is native to their affectionate disposition, there have gone up to-day from every shrine, from every place of worship, from the tabernacle of every heart, prayers for her happiness, blessings on her goodness, and the incense of an honest and trustful devotion. The great Princes in their Durbars, the Municipalities in their city halls, the soldiers in their barracks, the zemindars in their country houses, the citizens in their pavilioned streets, and the ryots in their humble homesteads, feel, and justly feel, that the close of half a century which has encompassed and endowed the land with universal peace,—which has brought justice to every cottage door,—which has bridged the floods and pierced the

*Celebration of the Queen's Jubilee.*

jungle,—which has converted millions of barren acres into well-watered plains,—which has sensibly diminished the risks both of famine and of pestilence,—which has lit a hundred lamps of learning in every chief centre of population and placed within the reach of the humblest Indian student the accumulated wealth of Western learning, science, and experience,—every English and Indian subject of the Queen, I say, justly feels that such a day of retrospect as this is indeed a fitting occasion for commemoration and mutual congratulations. (*Applause.*) But if we rejoice in the Past, it is not merely on account of the actual good it has brought us, but because the Past is the parent and creator of the Future. Change and development is the law of human existence; and great as have been the achievements, both in England, in the Colonies, and in this country, which will ever render the Victorian era memorable in the annals of history, they will prove, I trust, but the forecast and preface to even greater and still happier times. (*Cheers.*) Wide and broad, indeed, are the new fields in which the Government of India is called upon to labour,—but no longer, as of aforetime, need it labour alone. Within the period we are reviewing, Education has done its work, and we are surrounded on all sides by native gentlemen of great attainments and intelligence, from whose hearty, loyal, and honest co-operation we may hope to derive the greatest benefit. In fact, to an Administration so peculiarly situated as ours, their advice, assistance, and solidarity are essential to the successful exercise of its functions. Nor do I regard with any other feelings than those of approval and good-will their natural ambition to be more extensively associated with their English rulers in the administration of their own domestic affairs, and glad and happy should I be if during my sojourn amongst them circumstances permitted me to extend and to place upon a wider and more logical footing the political status which was so wisely given a generation ago by that great statesman Lord Hali-

*Celebration of the Queen's Jubilee.*

fax to such Indian gentlemen as by their influence, their acquirements, and the confidence they inspired in their fellow-countrymen, were marked out as useful adjuncts to our Legislative Councils. (*Applause.*) But while thus recognising in the fullest manner the legitimacy of such political aspirations as those to which I have referred, I hope that they will not divert our Indian fellow-subjects from those equally imperative duties which lie altogether outside the circle of political interests and administrative action, and upon which indeed far more than on anything which Government can do the prosperity of the country depends,—such, for instance, as the improvement of our Agricultural systems,—the reclamation of waste lands, and the planting upon them of the redundant populations at present inconveniently accumulated in congested districts,—the opening up of fresh avenues of industry both to our urban and rural classes by the spread of technical education,—the improvement of the sanitary conditions not merely of our great towns, but of our villages, of our hamlets, and of the dwellings of the poor,—the wise and judicious diffusion of education and knowledge amongst the future mothers of the next generation,—the ripening of public opinion in regard to some of those social questions which lie at the root of all domestic happiness and morality,—the expansion and consolidation of that movement on behalf of the better medical treatment of Indian women in which our Sovereign takes so deep a personal interest,—the development of our native industries, some of which, I am happy to think, are already competing on triumphant terms with their European rivals,—the creation, or rather I should say the reintegration, of that artistic genius which in former days rendered India famous for her architecture, her decorative taste, her ornamental treatment of the precious metals, her portrait and miniature painting, and the illumination of her manuscripts,—and, finally, the bringing into line of all the more backward populations of every



*Celebration of the Queen's Jubilee.*

race and creed, so that each may compete on equal terms with the others for whatever prizes this life has to offer, whether in the shape of honourable distinction or material advancement. (*Applause.*) These at least are a few of the objects which the past fifty years of Queen Victoria's reign have placed us in a favourable position for pursuing, and most heartily do I join with you in hoping that our loved Empress may live to witness their successful attainment. Believe me, I speak from personal knowledge when I say that, amongst her many pre-occupations and anxieties, there is no section of her subjects whose interests she watches with more loving or affectionate solicitude than your own. Moreover, in doing this, she most truly represents, as it is fit and right their Sovereign should, the feelings and instincts of the English people. Through the mysterious decrees of Providence, the British nation and its rulers have been called upon to undertake the Supreme Government of this mighty Empire; to vindicate its honour, to defend its territories, and to maintain its authority inviolate; to rule justly and impartially a congeries of communities many of them widely differing from each other in race, language, religion, social customs, and material interests; to preserve intact and unimpaired the dignity, rights, and privileges of a large number of feudatory Princes; to provide for the welfare of a population nearly as numerous as that of Europe, and presenting every type of civilization known to history from the very highest to the very lowest; to safeguard and to develop the enormous moral and material British interests which have become inextricably implicated with those of the natives of the soil; to conduct its administration in a way to win the love, confidence, and sympathy of races as keenly sensitive to injustice and wrong, as they are ready to recognise kindness and righteous dealing; and eventually to evolve from its present intricate and imperfectly adjusted mechanism a homogeneous community so well balanced and

*Opening the new Hoogly Bridge.*

co-ordinated, so united in its material interests and in its moral convictions as to form a loyal, patriotic, and compacted whole. Within what period this result is to be achieved is a secret hidden in the distant future, but of one thing you may be sure, that there is no determination more fixed and immoveable in the will of England, there is no wish dearer to the heart of Her Majesty and of the British people, than faithfully, firmly, and courageously to discharge the difficult and stupendous duties which I have thus rapidly enumerated, in the interests and for the benefit of our Indian fellow-subjects and brothers. (*Loud and continued cheers.*)

[A brilliant display of fireworks brought the proceedings of the day to a close. The illumination of Calcutta took place on the following evening, and the Viceroy drove in procession through the principal streets of the city to witness it.]

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OPENING THE NEW HOOGLY BRIDGE.

[The ceremony of declaring the new Railway Bridge over the River Hoogly to be open, was performed by the Viceroy at Hoogly on Monday forenoon, the 21st February, in the presence of a large assembly. Sir Bradford Leslie (Chief Engineer) gave a brief account of the origin and construction of the Bridge, after which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal addressed the assembly and requested His Excellency to declare the Bridge to be open. His Excellency having done so, and having named the bridge "The Jubilee Bridge," the guests adjourned for breakfast, after which the Viceroy proposed the health of Sir Bradford Leslie in the following speech :—]

*Your Honour, Ladies, and Gentlemen,*—I am quite certain that none of you would consider complete the ceremonial in which we have been this day engaged, were you not afforded an opportunity of drinking the health of Sir Bradford Leslie, and of congratulating him on the successful issue of his magnificent undertaking. (*Cheers.*)

\* *Opening the new Hoogly Bridge.*

Only those who are experts in these matters can have an adequate conception of the labour, the anxiety, and the wearing sense of responsibility which tax the nerve and brain of those to whom is entrusted the task of bridling and bridging our mighty rivers. To the casual spectator who sees the finished structure springing airily from bank to bank, with its wide-spaced piers and trim and slender arches, and the acquiescent river slipping away so complacently below it, its successful completion may appear a matter of every-day occurrence. But if we ponder for a moment on the nature of the forces concerned, the power and mass of the water to be dealt with, the enormous weights of iron to be handled, the delicate adjustments to be calculated, and the distances to be spanned, we may well wonder how human beings, who would find it difficult to raise a hundred pounds a foot from the ground, should have succeeded by the sheer dint of ingenuity and intellect, in producing such stupendous results as those which are being daily wrought by our great Engineers. (*Cheers.*) After successive triumphs during a long and arduous professional career, Sir Bradford Leslie has now crowned his work by the erection of our Jubilee Bridge; and most heartily do I congratulate him on the fact that he should have so happily timed the completion of the work as to make it coincide with the auspicious epoch we are so triumphantly celebrating in India.

Amongst the honours—alas, too few!—which have been accorded by Her Majesty, in token of her approval, to her meritorious and hard-working servants in this country, I am sure there is none that has been considered more well merited or better bestowed than that of which Sir Bradford Leslie has been the recipient. (*Loud applause.*) Nor, in doing honour to him, must I omit to couple with his name the able and energetic staff who have so nobly seconded his efforts. It is the property and attribute of all able men, as if by some magical process, to collect around them

*Presentation of Colours to the Royal Canadian Regiment.*

capable coadjutors, and to get each of them to give of his best, and I am certain that Sir Bradford Leslie himself would be ready to acknowledge the eminent services which have been rendered to him by those distinguished gentlemen to whom I refer. (*Cheers.*)

*Ladies and Gentlemen,*—Allow me to call upon you to drink the health of Sir Bradford Leslie and his Staff.

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PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE ROYAL  
CANADIAN REGIMENT.

[On Monday afternoon, the 21st February, the Countess of Dufferin presented new Colours to the Prince of Wales' "Leinster" Regiment (the Royal Canadians). The ceremony took place in the presence of a large assembly on the parade ground of Fort William. Lady Dufferin was accompanied by the Viceroy and His Excellency's Staff. The consecration service was performed by the Bishop of Calcutta, after which Her Excellency presented the Colours to the Regiment with the following address :—] 21st Feb. 1887.

*Colonel Mackinnon, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Royal Canadians,*—The Regiment to which you have the honour to belong sprung into existence in the hour of England's greatest need. It owed its birth to the loyal devotion of our Canadian fellow-subjects, and its embodiment was one of the earliest indications given by our Colonies of that determination which they have since so universally expressed to recognise and maintain the unity and the common interests of the British Empire. I now entrust these Colours to your guardianship, fully believing that you will rally round them nobly and gallantly in whatever quarter of the world they may be displayed in defence of England's honour and of the Queen's dominions.

[Colonel Mackinnon briefly thanked Her Excellency and the proceedings terminated. In the evening the Regiment gave a Ball in honour of the event at which Their Excellencies were present.]

## SIR RIVERS THOMPSON.

14th March 1887.

[At a dinner given by Lord and Lady Dufferin at Government House, Calcutta, at which Sir Rivers Thompson, the retiring Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, was present, His Excellency, after proposing the health of the Queen, proposed the health of Sir Rivers Thompson in the following terms :—]

*Ladies and Gentlemen*,—Before we separate, I would ask permission to propose another toast—the health of Sir Rivers Thompson, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. (*Cheers.*) After a long and honourable career in this country, during the course of which he has served his Queen with a conscientiousness and ability beyond all praise, Sir Rivers Thompson is about to return to his native land, there to enjoy, I trust for many a year to come, that repose which he has so worthily earned and that honour which he so justly deserves. (*Cheers.*) In this country he will leave behind him, not only amongst those who have been brought personally into contact with him, troops of friends, but admirers in every branch of that honourable service in which he himself has attained so distinguished a position. (*Cheers.*) I am sure those present will bear me out when I say that no one has ever entered that service who has shown greater zeal, more unflinching courage, more untiring industry, and, what is perhaps better than all, more impartial justice in all the relations of life than Sir Rivers Thompson. In losing him, I lose one of my most trusted and respected colleagues and coadjutors, and I may perhaps be permitted to take this opportunity of expressing my personal regret at the loss which India, the Viceroy, and the Government are about to sustain. Be that, however, as it may, I am sure every one here present will join with me in wishing to Sir Rivers and to Lady Thompson health and happiness, and every prosperity which a return to the old country never fails, I believe, to bring to the heart of every Englishman who leaves behind him an honourable record, and carries with him the consciousness of having done his duty. (*Cheers.*)

### OPENING THE GUNDUCK BRIDGE.

[On Wednesday morning, the 30th March, the Viceroy and his 30th Mar. staff, accompanied by the Maharajah of Durbhanga, left Durbhanga by special train for Bankipur, where the Gunduck Bridge was to be opened by His Excellency. On arriving at the bridge the Viceroy was received by a guard of honour of the Behar Light Horse, by the district officials, and Mr. Horace Bell, the Engineer. The latter having in a brief speech given a history of the work, and Sir Steuart Bayley (Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal) having also addressed some remarks to the assembly, His Excellency spoke as follows :—]

It now only remains for me personally to express my pleasure at being able to associate myself with Sir Steuart Bayley and the other gentlemen who, by their presence here today, testify to the extreme interest which they take in the successful accomplishment of this great undertaking. I believe that, among the many benefits conferred on India by British rule, few will be able to compare with those great arterial lines of communication which, during the currency of Her Majesty's reign, have been laid down from one end of the peninsula to the other, because, after all, it is the public at large, the great masses of the Indian people, whose interests, both personal and commercial, are subserved by these undertakings. I can well understand that Sir Steuart Bayley, whose career is so intimately associated with these districts, should have taken a special interest in your proceedings, and I am sure there is no one better qualified than himself to authoritatively tell you of the enormous advantages which the construction of this bridge will confer upon these districts. Mr. Horace Bell, with that generosity which is inherent in his profession, has borne earnest testimony to the assistance he has derived from those officers who have been associated with him in the accomplishment of this great work. (*Applause.*) And now, while thanking him for having been present, I desire to congratulate both him and them and all of you upon the fact that this great and powerful river has at last been successfully dominated and bridged. (*Applause.*)

[The Viceroy left for Dehra in the afternoon.]

## BURMA MILITARY POLICE.

27th July 1887.

[At the Legislative Council, held at Simla on Wednesday, the 27th July, the Bill for the Regulation of Military Police in Burma was taken into consideration and subsequently passed into law. Mr. Peile explained that the object of the Bill was to repeal the Military Police Regulation which was introduced into Upper Burma in January last, and to put the Military Police under the same law in Upper and Lower Burma. Mr. Peile also moved a number of amendments in the original Bill, which were merely additions or alterations to make the meaning clearer. In putting the motion the Viceroy spoke as follows:—]

Before putting these amendments I should be glad to take the opportunity, which as yet I have not had, of expressing on behalf of my colleagues in the Government of India the great satisfaction with which we have observed the manner in which the Indian Military Police of Burma have discharged their difficult and arduous duties from the date they were despatched to that country. Although from time to time the Government of India, through the Home Department, has conveyed to the officers, European and Native, of that corps various indications of their approval, I do not think that any very formal recognition of their services has as yet been made. There is no doubt that the duties which have fallen to their share have been as arduous, as dangerous, and as trying to their health as those to which the military forces of Her Majesty in Burma have been exposed, and both in regard to the physical courage and patience which they have displayed, and to their discipline and obedience to command, they have in no degree fallen behind the other police forces of India. Indeed, on several occasions, the Military Police of Burma have distinguished themselves in a very remarkable manner, and, on more than one occasion, individual Native officers have shown extraordinary bravery and enterprise.

I entirely agree with the observations which have fallen from my honourable colleague Mr. Peile that it is of the most essential importance that this Force should be worked up to a very high level of military discipline. We must

*Burma Military Police.*

remember that it discharges its duties under very peculiar conditions. It is a force sent to Burma for the purpose of maintaining the domestic peace of the country, but at the same time it is composed of men who are alien in race, in religion, and in language to the population amongst whom they exercise their duties. Consequently, unless there is introduced into the force the bonds of a very strict military discipline, there might be a danger lest it should transgress the proper limits of police action. Thanks to the judicious and practical recommendations of the Commander-in-Chief, when he was in Burma and had an opportunity of observing both the defects as well as the good qualities of the Force as it was then constituted, the Government of India, acting by his advice, was able to introduce into Upper Burma those improvements and those special arrangements which, in consequence of their successful operation, my honourable colleague is now anxious to extend to the Force in Lower Burma. It is satisfactory to think that the alterations about to be applied to the organisation and composition of the Force in Lower Burma have successfully operated in the Upper Burma Police Force.

I do not think it will be necessary for me to re-read the various amendments proposed by my honourable colleague, and therefore I shall proceed to put them *en bloc*.

[The motion was put and agreed to, after which the Bill was passed into law.]

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### FRENCH TRAVELLERS AT SIMLA.

18th Aug. 1887. [On Thursday, the 18th August, the Viceroy entertained at luncheon three French scientific travellers (Messrs. Bonvalot, Pepin, and Capus) who had crossed from Central Asia into India by the Baroghil Pass and Chitral, suffering much privation and hardship on the journey. After luncheon His Excellency proposed their health in the following terms :—]

His Lordship on rising said he was desirous, both as the head of the Government of India and as an ex-President of the Royal Geographical Society of England, to congratulate his guests upon their safe arrival in Simla; and stated with what great pleasure he welcomed them to the dominions of Her Majesty. He then expressed in very warm terms his admiration of the tenacity, courage, and endurance with which they had surmounted the innumerable difficulties which had impeded their progress across the snowy ranges of the Himalayas. They had indeed suffered great hardships, but they had borne them with the gaiety and fortitude natural to the gallant nation to which they belonged. We should all profit by the experiences they had gone through, and he looked forward with great pleasure to the account of their adventures, which, in the interests of science, he hoped they would give to the world. He regretted extremely that their stay at Simla should be so short, as both his countrymen and his countrywomen would have joined in trying to make them forget the trials and sufferings they had lately endured. However, he well understood their desire to get back to their own country and to their friends, and he was quite sure that all present, especially the members of the Indian Government, would join him in wishing their guests a prosperous voyage across the sea, and a happy return to France, where the services they had rendered to geographical science would be certain to meet a fitting reward at the hands of their appreciative countrymen.

## INVESTITURE OF THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN WITH THE PERSIAN ORDER OF THE SUN.

[The following notification in the Foreign Department of the Gov- 30th Aug. 1887.  
ernment of India (No. 1804E., dated Simla, the 2nd September 1887)  
appeared in the *Gazette of India* of 3rd September with reference to  
the above ceremony :—]

“On the 27th of August, Haji Mirza Hoossein Goli Khan, Mota-  
mid-ul-Vizareh, Consul-General for Persia in India, arrived at Simla  
for the purpose of investing Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin,  
C.I., G.C.S., by command of His Majesty the Shah of Persia, with  
the Imperial Order of the Aftab (Sun) of the Sublime Persian Em-  
pire, which Illustrious Order Her Majesty the Queen-Empress had  
graciously authorised Her Excellency to accept. The Investiture  
took place on Monday, the 29th of August, at a Darbar held in  
Simla by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.”

[On the following day (the 30th August) the Viceroy, accompanied  
by the Countess of Dufferin, received the Persian Consul again in  
Darbar, and addressed him in Persian as follows :—]

*Janáb-i-shumá*,—Man az shumá *khwáhish* karda-am ki  
im-rúz bá man dar-ín-já muláki shavéd, tá ba shumá jawáb-  
t'-álíka'e ki dar-án á'lá Hazrat-i-Sháh, áká-i-zí-shaukat-i-  
shumá, az ráh-i-iltifát izhár farmúda-and, ki ba 'ulyá janáb  
Lady Dufferin kita-i-nishán-i-áftáb-i-daulatí-i-daulat-i-Irán  
'atá farmúda-and, baráe tahvíl namúdan ba á'lá Hazrat-i-  
Sháh mufawazz numáyam.

Dar t'alíka-i-mazbúrah á'lá Hazrat-i-Sháh wajh-i-ín  
'atíya-i-'átifat-o-iltifát-i-*khud* rá mansúb ba dustí-o-ittihád-  
i-kalbí, ki az diryáz darmián-i-daulatain 'ání daulat-i-Irán-  
wa daulat-i-Inglis bar karár búda, izhár mí-farmáyand, wa  
ham ummíd mí-kunand ki ín dustí-o-ittihád rúz ba rúz rú  
ba tazáyud-o-tarakki numáyad. Wakte-ki janáb-i-shumá  
t'alíka-i-á'lá Hazrat-i-Sháh rá wa nishán-i-tabka-i-daulatí  
rá muhavval namúded, janáb-i-shumá hamín alfáz rá dar  
mahall-i-bayán áwurdéd, wa hamín ummíd rá izhár kardéd.  
Janáb-i-shumá az jánib-i-á'lá Hazrat-i-Sháh ba *khátir*-i-man  
awurdéd ki dustí-o-ittihád darmián-i-har du daulat az  
pushthá káim-o-barkarár búda, wa janáb-i-shumá pishín-gúf-

*Countess of Dufferin's Investiture with the Persian Order of the Sun.*

namúded ki, ba fazl-i-janáb-i-Bárí, ittihád-o-mawaddat áindah hamésha rú ba izdiád báshad tá wakte ki u'júba-i-zamána gardad.

Hích kalimát án kadar pur zúr-o-káfi níst ki ba-wásitah-i-án man kadar-dání-i-*khiálát*-o-maknúnát rá ki á'lá Hazrat-i-Pádsháh-i-shumá az ráh-i-iltifát tahríran, wa ham ba wásitah-i-mulázim-i-mu'tamad-'alaih-i-*khud* izhár namúda-and, ibráz numáyam; wa na man mí-tawánam ki janáb-i-shumá rá, wa ba tawassut-i-janáb-i-shumá á'lá Hazrat-i-Sháh rá, mutayakkin sázam ki *khiálát*-i-man fakat 'aks-o-partaw-i-*khiáslát*-i-á'lá Hazrat-i-Sháh ast. Man dustí-o-*khair-khwáhi*-i-dáim rá ki daulat-i-'álíyya-i-Sháh ba daulat-i-bahíyya-i-Inglistán izhár namúda-ast ba ibtiháj-i-kalbí ba-yád-i-*khátir* mí-áram, wa man ba i'tikád wa niháyat *khush-dilí* dawám-o-izdiád-i-dustí-o-*khair-khwáhi* rá muta-wakki'-am. Irán-o-Inglistán bisyár rawábit-i-ittihád dárاند, wa hích amre níst ki darán masáliih mutasádim shawand wa baham *khurand*. Man ummíd mí-kunam wa i'tikád daram ki dar zamán-i-áindah har du millat o-kaum paiwasta chunánki alán and, dústán-i-hamím-o-rási*kh* *khwáhand* búđ, wa chunánchi *khud*-i-janáb-i-shumá mí-guéđ mawaddat-o-dustí-i-unhá pusht-ba-pusht mazbút-o-mustahkan *khwáhad* shud.

Man az janáb-i-shumá *khwáhish* mí-kunam ki á'lá Hazrat-i-Sháh rá bar-ánchi man gufta-am muttali'-o-hálí gardáned wa á'lá Hazrat-i-Sháh rá mutayakkin sázed ki chunánki man az jihat-i-'atá-i-nishán-i-tabka-i-daulatí niháyat mukirr-o-káil bar ihtirám,e ki á'lá Hazrat-i-Pádsháh ba Lady Dufferin wa ba *khud*-i-man namúda-and hastam, man nishán-i-mazkúr rá az hama chízhá bish-bahá *khwáham* dánist, wa Lady Dufferin ham án-rá az hama ashyá bish-báha *khwáhand* dánist, chi, án 'alámat-o-nishán-i-dustí-i-á'lá Hazrat-i-Sháh nisbat ba kishwar-o-mulk-i-má hast.

Man bar án chi im-rúz ba wukú' rasída 'ulyá Hazrat-i-Malíka-i-mu'azzama rá muttali'-o-hálí mí-gardánam, wa man ba yakín mí-dánam ki 'ulyá Hazrat-i-Malíka-i-mu'az-

*Countess of Dufferin's Investiture with the Persian Order of the Sun.*

zama rá az istimá'-i-ín amr khaile bahjat o khurramí rú khwáhad namúd. Ba janáb-i-Lady Dufferin, wa ba khud-i-man bá'is-i-inbisát-i-ziáda dar zamán-i-áindah khwáhad búd, wakte ke ba yád mí-árem ki janáb-i-muhtasham ilaihá bá nishán-i-tabka-i-daulatí dar ín sál-i-kábil-i-yád-gár-i-hukúmat-i-'ulyá Hazrat-i-Malika-i-mu'azzama muhallá namúda shudand.

[The following is a translation of the above speech:—]

*Your Excellency*,—I have asked you to meet me to-day in order that I might hand over to you, for delivery to His Majesty the Shah, your august master, a reply to the letter in which His Majesty was good enough to announce that he had conferred upon Lady Dufferin the Imperial Order of the Sun of the Persian Empire.

In that letter His Majesty refers, as the reason for his gracious gift, to the cordial friendship which has so long existed between the Governments of Persia and England; and he expresses the hope that this friendship may grow closer day by day.

In presenting His Majesty's letter, and the insignia of the Imperial Order, Your Excellency dwelt upon the same subject, and expressed the same hope. You reminded me, on His Majesty's behalf, that the friendship between the two Governments had endured for generations past, and you foretold that, by the grace of God, it would continue to increase in the future until it should be a wonder to the world.

No words would be too strong to convey my appreciation of the sentiments which your Sovereign has been pleased to express, both in writing and through the agency of his trusted servant. Nor could I too warmly assure Your Excellency, and through you His Majesty the Shah, that my own feelings are but the echo of His Majesty's.

I look back with hearty pleasure upon the unfailing good-will which the Government of the Shah has shown towards England; and I look forward with confidence and

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*Countess of Dufferin's Investiture with the Persian Order of the Sun.*

deep satisfaction to the continuance and increase of that good-will. Persia and England have many bonds of union, and there is no point upon which their interests should conflict. I hope and believe that in time to come the two nations will ever remain, as they are now, warm and constant friends; and that, to use your own words, their friendship will grow closer from generation to generation.

I would ask Your Excellency to inform His Majesty of what I have said, and to assure him that, while I am deeply sensible of the honour which His Majesty has done to Lady Dufferin and myself by the conferment of the Imperial Order, I shall value it above all, and Lady Dufferin will value it above all, as a sign of His Majesty's friendship towards our country.

I shall inform Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of what has passed to-day, and I feel sure that Her Gracious Majesty will hear of it with sincere satisfaction. To Lady Dufferin and myself it will be an additional source of pleasure in the future to remember that Her Excellency was invested with the insignia of the Imperial Order in this memorable year of Her Majesty's reign.

## PUNJAB TENANCY BILL.

[At the Legislative Council which was held at Simla on Thursday, 22nd Sept. 1887. the 22nd September, Lord Dufferin made the following remarks on the motion that the Punjab Tenancy Bill be passed into law. His Excellency said :—]

Before putting this motion to the Council, I desire to congratulate my colleagues in the Government, as well as the Members of the Legislative Council, upon the successful termination which has been reached in this important matter. Undoubtedly we are under the very greatest obligation to those Members of the Committee who have undertaken the responsible and laborious task of shaping this Bill in so careful and conscientious a manner. Although it is perfectly true that the proposed Act may, in some sort, be called an amending Act, there can be no doubt that any piece of legislation which touches such important and extensive interests, unless very carefully drawn, is liable to inflict both injury and injustice. I am quite convinced that, thanks to the ability and care with which the clauses of the Bill have been framed, this danger has been reduced to a minimum. I think we are also very much indebted to the Government of the Punjab for the manner in which they have given their attention to the subject. I also wish to express on behalf of all my colleagues our thanks to Mr. Peile for the interesting and clear manner in which he—and no man is in a better position than himself to undertake such a task—has described the general scope and objects of the measure.

With these few observations I now beg to put the motion made by Colonel Wace that this Bill, as amended, be passed.

[The motion was put and agreed to.]

PUNJAB LAND AND REVENUE BILL.

18 22nd Sept. 1887. [At the Legislative Council which was held at Simla on Thursday, the 22nd September, the Viceroy made the following remarks on the motion that the Punjab Land Revenue Bill be passed into law. His Excellency said :—]

In putting this motion, now that Colonel Wace has crowned his work by the successful passing of these two important Bills,\* I desire, on the part of the Government of India, to offer to him our very best thanks. There is no doubt he has displayed a great amount of industry and ability in discharging the important task which has fallen to his lot, and personally I am much obliged to him.

I also desire to express to our honourable colleague, Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan, our very best thanks for his valuable assistance, and for having thus enabled his colleagues and the Government of India to profit by his great local knowledge and his advice. I am sure it has been a satisfaction to all of us to know that, in a matter in which our honourable colleague is so deeply interested, both these Bills should have received his warm and hearty support.

[The motion was put and agreed to.]

\* *i.e.*, The Punjab Tenancy Bill and the Punjab Land Revenue Bill.]

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FAREWELL DINNER TO THE HONOURABLE  
JAMES B. PEILE, C.S.I.

[On Thursday evening, October 6th, 1887, Lord Dufferin entertained 6th Oct. 1887.  
at dinner the Hon. James B. Peile, C.S.I., temporary Member of  
the Viceroy's Council, previous to that gentleman's departure for  
England to take his seat in the Indian Council. At the end of dinner  
His Excellency proposed Mr. Peile's health in the following terms :—]

Although there are assembled here to-night only a few  
of our personal friends, I cannot allow the company to rise  
from table without asking them to join with me in drinking  
a farewell toast to one of my most respected and most  
honoured colleagues, who is about to quit the shores of  
India for ever. I consider that Mr. Peile occupies one  
of the most enviable positions which lie within the reach  
of an Indian Civil Servant. After a long and honourable  
career, during the course of which he has won the friend-  
ship, the esteem, and the admiration of every one  
with whom he has been connected, whether by the ties of  
private intimacy or by those of official relations, he is  
now about to return home to take a seat at that great  
Indian Council into whose hands to a very considerable  
extent are confided the destinies of the Indian Empire.  
There are few people who have ever quitted these shores  
with a more agreeable or a more honourable record. I  
could say a great deal more on this point, but this is  
hardly an occasion upon which to enlarge in his own  
presence upon Mr. Peile's many claims to the gratitude  
and the consideration of the Government of India ; but this  
at all events I may be permitted to say, that during the  
whole of the period in which I have been associated with  
him as a Member of the Government of India, I have  
derived the greatest personal satisfaction from his invariable  
courtesy, as well as the greatest assistance from his ability  
and his long experience of everything connected with the  
administration of India. In parting with him, I feel that



*Address from the Kurrachee Municipality.*

I am losing a personal friend, and when I return home one of the pleasurable anticipations I shall form will be to renew those ties of personal friendship which I am happy to think bind us together. Ladies and gentlemen, I call upon you to drink God-speed, and a happy return home and long life to Mr. Peile.

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ADDRESS FROM THE KURRACHEE MUNICIPALITY.

11th Nov. 1887. [On Friday, the 11th of November, the Viceroy arrived at Kurrachee, and at the railway station the Municipality presented His Excellency with an address of welcome, in which they referred to the falling off in the trade of the port, and to the fact that, for want of a more extended railway communication, trade was liable to recurrent periods of stagnation. They regretted to learn that the representations regarding the Hyderabad-Pachpadra Railway had not been favourably received by the Government of India. Lord Dufferin replied as follows :—]

*Gentlemen,*—I beg to thank you most warmly for the kind reception you have prepared for Lady Dufferin and myself. You are quite right in supposing that nothing but the very great interest which every head of the Government of India must feel in the port of Kurrachee would have induced me to take so long a journey through a somewhat dreary and uninteresting plain in order to pay you a visit. I can well appreciate all that you say in regard to the great importance of Kurrachee as one of India's principal harbours. I am therefore very glad to find that the Municipality of the town have recognised the necessity of doing everything in their power to advance its general interests, to improve its sanitation, and to offer all possible facilities for education to its inhabitants. My Government has already been made aware by your various representations of the desire of every one connected with the place to improve its railway communication to the north-eastward.

*Address from the Kurrachee Municipality.*

You are undoubtedly suffering in this respect in consequence of finding yourselves placed at the edge of a thinly-inhabited and arid region, which separates you in every direction but one by hundreds of miles from the agricultural and commercial centres of India; nor can there be any doubt that, were this inhospitable space to be bridged over by one or more railways, the commerce of your town would gain additional vitality, and all your local interests would be largely benefited. Under these circumstances no one can help sympathising with you in your desire for ampler means of communication with the outside world. Unfortunately it is a very difficult and delicate task for the Government of India to decide upon claims of this sort; nor would it be appropriate on this occasion for me to discuss them in a controversial spirit. You are already acquainted with the views of the Public Works Department on the project for a railway across the Sind desert in the direction of Jodhpore. Of course, in a matter of so technical a character as the relative cost and profit of such an undertaking, I am naturally disposed to be very much guided by the views of the specialists whose duty it is to advise the Government on intricate points of this nature. It is further to be observed that our capital expenditure upon railways, as well as the extent to which we can give a guarantee to companies, are strictly limited by the Secretary of State, and also that we are still further hampered in our freedom of action by the necessity of maintaining a continuity of policy in regard to the completion of a certain number of famine railways to which the Government is already committed. Then there lies upon us the further obligation of furnishing the new province of Upper Burma with such an amount of railway communication as will provide it with the military security necessary to a new acquisition of the kind, as well as with the means of developing as rapidly as possible those resources upon which its financial stability depends. Thus you will see, gentlemen, that the Government

*Addresses from the Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce, &c.*

is not always a free agent, and that, however much we may desire to develop the prosperity of such places as Kurrachee, however ready we are to recognise the great benefit which you would receive by the extension of your railway communication, there are various concomitant considerations to be taken into account, which naturally would not perhaps present themselves at once to your purview. However, as I said before, I do not wish to touch upon any debatable matter, and I will therefore conclude by saying that I shall only be too happy to receive any information which may be placed at my disposal in regard to your wants, wishes and aspirations, and to give my most respectful attention to any representations which you may make to me in regard to them.

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ADDRESSES FROM THE KURRACHEE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, THE INHABITANTS OF SIND, THE MAHOMEDAN CENTRAL ASSOCIATION, AND THE SIND SABHA.

12th Nov. 1887. [On Saturday, the 12th of November, four deputations waited on the Viceroy; the first, from the Chamber of Commerce, with an address which was read by Mr. McHuich, the President; the second, from the inhabitants of Sind, with an address which was read by Colonel Cory; the third, with an address from the Mahomedan Central Association which was read by Mr. Hassan Ali; and the fourth, from the Sind Sabha.

The Hyderabad-Pachpadra Railway was the subject principally referred to, Colonel Cory making a long statement in support of the prayer of the memorialists in favour of a reconsideration of the railway project, on account of the grave mistakes as to figures and facts which he alleged had been made by the Public Works Department. Besides several local wants, the Sind Sabha asked that Kurrachee should be made the headquarters of the Government of India; whilst the Mahomedan Association referred especially to the backward condition of their co-religionists in India.

Lord Dufferin replied collectively to the addresses as follows:—]

*Gentlemen*,—It is needless to say that I have listened

*Addresses from the Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce, &c.*

with the greatest interest, gratification, and attention to the several addresses which have been presented to me. I am very sensible of the kind and friendly spirit in which you have met me here to-day, and of the warm and friendly welcome which the representatives of this important province have been pleased to accord to me. Any one in my position feels very deeply touched by finding, wherever he goes amongst the various communities of India, the same universal loyalty towards the Throne and person of our Sovereign, and the same generous desire to place confidence in the Government representing Her Majesty in this country. Personally, I desire to express to you, both on my own behalf and on that of Lady Dufferin, to whom a very friendly allusion has been made, our best and most grateful thanks for your kindness.

I will now turn for a few moments to some of the points which have been brought to my notice in your respective addresses ; and, in the first place, I desire to recognise in the most ample manner not only the force and lucidity, but the moderation and good feeling which have characterised all your references to what is undoubtedly a very burning question in this neighbourhood—I allude to the extension of your railway communications. Of course, when a Viceroy finds himself alone, and separated from his councillors and constitutional advisers and from those technical experts upon whose special acquaintance with these particular subjects he is forced so much to rely, his natural inclination is perhaps to sympathise overmuch with those who appear before him, and who are generally able to make out a very strong and cogent case for the particular line of policy they advocate. Undoubtedly, were I an inhabitant of Kurrachee, and were my material interests bound up with the prosperity of this province, I should feel as deeply as any one here present the force of those representations which you have submitted to me. Indeed, it would be impossible to dispute the correctness of the view

*Addresses from the Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce, &c.*

you take that the extension of your railway communications towards the north-east would materially improve the prosperity of this town and neighbourhood, and I may say of the greater part of the province. But, as I said before in replying to the address with which I was favoured yesterday, the Government of India in relation to questions of this kind always finds itself in a very difficult and embarrassing position. We are strictly enjoined by the Secretary of State—and recently his instructions have been more imperative than ever—not to expend, either directly or through the medium of a guarantee, more than a certain sum annually in the construction of railways. On the other hand, the Government of India, long before I came to the country, was irretrievably committed to the construction of a great number of lines which are still incomplete, and which consume annually almost the whole of the capital which we are allowed to borrow for such purposes. By postponing indefinitely some of these lines we should not only cause an unjustifiable amount of loss to the Government, but we should also imperil the lives of thousands, nay of millions of our fellow-subjects in the districts liable to famine. Then, as I have already said to the deputation which addressed me yesterday, we have also to consider our obligation to the new province of Upper Burma. The construction of railways from one end of that province to the other is not only required for preserving peace amongst our new subjects, but is also necessary to enable the province to assume that position of financial equilibrium which can only be brought about by the natural development of its resources. Here in Kurrachee, when listening to the eloquent and forcible language addressed to him, a Viceroy is apt somewhat to overlook the other obligations which must present themselves to the mind of the Government, and the claims of your town are only too likely to assume almost an undue importance; but when he goes to Calcutta and again finds himself surrounded by his advisers, and hears this question

*Addresses from the Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce, &c.*

discussed in connection with the claims of other communities, then, perhaps, even against his own amiable inclinations, he may be forced to attach greater importance to other considerations which tell against your wishes. Be that, however, as it may, I can assure you that I will do my very best fairly to study all those arguments which have been advanced in your several addresses; and although it would be both unwise and unfair of me to hold out any hopes that the present decision of the Government will be reversed, this at all events I can promise you, that, as far as my own judgment is concerned, I shall be prepared to go into the question in a very thorough and earnest manner. I am sure, under the circumstances, those gentlemen whose addresses were principally concerned with the railway question will consider that I have given them as fair and as conciliatory an answer as the case permits.

Passing from that topic, therefore, I will now thank the Sind Sabha for their loyal and hospitable sentiments. I am glad to find that they have fully appreciated as it deserves the great boon that was conferred on India at large when my illustrious predecessor granted municipal self-government to various communities, and I have observed with pleasure the singularly modest manner in which they have referred to the working of that institution in their own province. That modesty and moderation is in itself an assurance to me that those citizens who have been entrusted with the responsibility of conducting the municipal business of their fellow-townsmen, are likely to do so to the satisfaction of those whose affairs they administer, as well as to that of the Government, which will always watch, with the greatest interest, the successful development of these institutions.

I have noted what has been brought to my attention in regard to the fact that those two important Commissions, the Civil Service Commission and the Financial Commission, did not visit Sind. I certainly share the regret of the

*Addresses from the Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce, &c.*

members of the Sind Sabha that that visit should have been omitted, and I will take care that, should it be my duty hereafter to appoint any Commission of an equally universal character, the population of Sind will not have any cause to complain of similar neglect.

With regard to the suggestion that the capital of India should be transferred from its present location to this port, I am afraid it is a proposal that is likely very much to flutter the hearts of the inhabitants of Calcutta, who are peculiarly sensitive to any question of the kind. Personally, I am always glad myself to be in the neighbourhood of the sea, and, as far as my short experience goes, it appears to me that the air of Kurrachee is exceptionally pleasant and invigorating; but at the same time, as I am always careful never to raise hopes which I see no immediate prospects of fulfilling, I do not like to bind myself by any promise on the subject.

It only remains for me now to thank the Mahomedan gentlemen whom I see before me for the kind and sympathetic manner in which they have approached me. They are perfectly right in thinking that the fact of my having passed so many years of my life in close contact with Mahomedan communities, and in official relations with Mahomedan Governments, has naturally inspired me with the deepest and most genuine sympathy with the Mahomedan subjects of Her Majesty in India; but, on the other hand, it must always be remembered that one of the most important and righteous functions of the Indian Government is to administer the affairs of the State with the most absolute impartiality, and with an equal distribution of sympathy amongst all the classes, races, and religious communities of which India is the home. What we desire to bring about is a condition of absolute impartiality as between race and race, religion and religion, community and community. But, though firmly determined, as long as I shall have the honour to retain the great and respon-

*Addresses from the Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce, &c.*

sible office which I now hold, to preserve inviolate this traditional impartiality, and to avoid, even in thought, any departure from those principles, I am certainly, neither in my individual capacity nor as head of the State, precluded from recognising the undoubted fact that, owing to various circumstances and to historic forces over which they themselves have had no control, the Mahomedan community in many parts of India hardly finds itself in that satisfactory position to which it has a right to aspire. I am, however, happy to think that wherever I have gone I have found the Mahomedans themselves most ready and willing to acknowledge what is the principal reason for this state of things, as well as to create and to apply the necessary remedy. In this province I am glad to find that the Mahomedans have an earnest zeal for the promotion of education among their youth, and are showing that they too are determined no longer to remain behind in the race of progress upon which all the communities of India are so happily embarked.

With regard to those other special points to which my attention has been called, I would only observe that they are questions which fall rather within the jurisdiction of the Local Government than that of the Viceroy, and, inasmuch as Sind has recently had the advantage of a visit from Lord Reay, one of the most experienced, most intellectually gifted, and most scholarly Governors that have ever been sent to India, it is to be supposed that the circumstances referred to have been brought to his notice, and that he and his Government in due time and place will do their best to apply such remedies as are compatible with those principles of absolute impartiality to which I have already referred.

I have now, gentlemen, touched upon almost every point except one, to which reference has been made, but I should certainly fail in my duty if I did not take this opportunity—the first which has presented itself—of expressing



*Addresses from the Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce, &c.*

publicly, in the most cordial terms which I can command, my sympathy with that just pride with which the Mahomedan community have signalised the fact that, amongst all the native Chiefs of India, a Mahomedan prince, the Nizam, has been the first to come forward with one of the most noble and generous offers ever made to the Government. The whole Mahomedan community may be proud of his wisdom, of his patriotism, and of his loyalty; and it has already been my duty to express to His Highness personally, both in my own name and in that of my Government and of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, our very deep sense of the noble manner in which he has acted.

In conclusion, gentlemen, addressing you all collectively, allow me again to thank you for the manner in which you have allowed me to ascertain your views and sentiments. I only wish you to believe that I have no higher ambition, no stronger hope, than to promote, as far as lies in my power, the interests of this place, which I fully acknowledge to be already one of the most important harbours which exist in India, and one which undoubtedly, as time goes on, is destined to assume even greater prominence, both as a commercial port and as one of the bases of military operations in India.

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LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONES OF THE SIND  
ARTS COLLEGE AND THE MAHOMEDAN MADRASSA  
AT KURRACHEE.

[On Tuesday afternoon, the 14th of November, Lord Dufferin laid 14th Nov. 1887.  
the foundation stones of the Sind Arts College and the Mahomedan  
Madrassa, in the presence of a large gathering of European ladies  
and gentlemen, the Mirs of Sind and other leading Native gentle-  
men, and a vast crowd of spectators. The former ceremony took  
place under a covered cloth erection over the future site of the build-  
ing, and the latter in a large enclosure where the Madrassa boys  
were accommodated. On His Excellency's arrival salutes were fired,  
and a guard of the Yorkshire Regiment presented arms. Reports  
were read descriptive of the origin and objects of both institutions,  
and it was stated that the Arts College would be named the Dayaram  
Jethmall College. Before laying the foundation stone of the Mad-  
rassa His Excellency spoke as follows :—]

*Ladies and Gentlemen,*—One of the first circumstances  
brought to my knowledge on landing in Bombay was the  
unfortunate fact that, owing to circumstances over which  
they had no control, the Mahomedan population through-  
out India was somewhat backward in the race of life as  
compared with their competitors of other creeds and com-  
munities. The more I went into the subject, the more  
deeply I became convinced that, however willing Govern-  
ment might be to offer to the Mahomedan community the  
same advantages as are possessed by the other inhabitants of  
India, the real remedy for this state of things lay rather in  
their own hands. I am therefore heartily glad to have this  
opportunity of publicly congratulating Syed Hassan Ali and  
the other public-spirited gentlemen who have been asso-  
ciated with him in this work on its having arrived at its pre-  
sent stage. I am also very glad to find that a gentleman for  
whose talent and character I entertain a profound respect,  
and between whom and myself there exists a sincere friend-  
ship, Mr. Amir Ali, of Calcutta, should have lent his valu-  
able aid, as he always does when the interests of the  
Mahomedans are at stake, to this noble enterprise.

*Laying the Foundation Stones of the Sind Arts College, &c.*

[His Excellency then announced that, while he remained in India, he would give silver and bronze medals both for the Sind College and the Madrassa, to be competed for under whatever conditions the authorities of these institutions might think best. The ceremony of laying the foundation stone was then performed.

In his speech introductory to the College ceremony His Excellency said :—]

It has so often been my good fortune during the last three years to express my sympathy with the cause of education, and my admiration for those who in every direction in this country are using their utmost efforts and making the most liberal donations to promote it, that it would be superfluous on this occasion to go over the same ground. All I need say is that I am delighted to find that in this province, whose inhabitants undoubtedly have to contend against many difficulties, local energy and private liberality are making amends for whatever Providence has denied. In these days the struggle for existence is becoming so severe among all classes that the wisest course for those concerned in the future of the rising generation is to spare no pains to enable those in whom they are interested to acquire that education which can alone fit them for positions of independence. I have examined with very great pleasure the ground plans of the future building. It is a fortunate circumstance that Kurrachee has been able to supply the talent necessary for its construction. I must also express great admiration for the noble example set by those two eminent native gentlemen, Dayaram Jethmall and Oodiram Moolchand—one, alas ! for ever passed from amongst us, whose memory will be perpetually preserved by the name about to be given to the college. I esteem it a very great privilege that I should have been allowed to become associated in such work with one of the best friends of education that can be found anywhere in India : I allude to Lord Reay, your estimable Governor.

[After thanking those present for the patience with which they had listened to him, the Viceroy laid the foundation stone.]

### DURBAR AT PESHAWAR.

[On Friday, the 25th of November, the Viceroy held a Durbar at 25th Nov. 1887. Peshawar for the reception of the Chiefs and Sirdars of the frontier. The ceremony took place in a large shamiana, in the presence of a large assembly of European and Native gentlemen. On the left of His Excellency were seated the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Theodore Hope, and other high officers of Government. The representatives of the frontier tribes were accompanied by their followers. After the presentations had been made the Viceroy delivered the following speech :—]

*Gentlemen, Chiefs, and Sirdars,*—Until now I have had no opportunity of visiting Peshawar, and as I have always wished to do so, it is with deep interest and pleasure I meet you here for the first time to-day. As you know, I have spent the last fortnight in touring along the British border districts from Kurrachee northwards. I have found throughout a peaceful frontier, firmly held and firmly administered; and I have been gratified to observe, as I passed, the evidences of material prosperity which everywhere follow the establishment of British rule:—cultivation and wealth increasing among the people, great lines of strategical and commercial railways spreading themselves over the face of the land, and friendly relations existing with the rulers of the people in the independent tracts on the frontier. These and other hopeful and inspiring signs of progress have met me on every side, and now that I have arrived in this historical city I am impressed by the same significant facts. The railway has brought me here through a peaceful and prosperous country, and I stand at this moment surrounded by loyal and contented subjects of the Queen and by friendly chiefs and representatives of the independent tribes whom I am rejoiced to welcome in Her Majesty's name. To one and all of you, and to the brave and able officers of the British Government in India who have made the border what it is, I offer my heartiest congratulations; and I hope that for many

*Persian Translation.*

generations to come, peace and prosperity may continue among you. I am confident that the friendly relations now established, not only with the border tribes, but with the ruler of Afghanistan, will do much to strengthen the feeling of rest and security which now prevails in this important portion of Her Majesty's Empire.

[The following are the Persian translation and transliteration of the foregoing speech :—]

## PERSIAN TRANSLATION.

## سرداران و خانان ،

هرچند که من میخواستم نا اینوقت مرا هیچ موقع دیدن پشاور دست نداده ، و ازین امر که من امروز با شما در اینجا نوبت اول ملاقی شدم خدای معظوظ و مسرور گردیدم ،

چنانکه شما میدانید من در هفته گذشته را در دوره و سفر اضع سرحد دولت بهیئہ برطانیہ کہ از کراچی بسمت شمال میتمد میشود صرف کرده ام ، و من از یک سرتا دیگر سر سرحدی پرامن و آمان ملاحظہ نمودم کہ در قبضہ مستحکم و خوب منتظم است ، هر جائیکہ بودم از ملاحظہ آثار سرسری کامل کہ ہر جا ہمقدم استحکام حکومت دولت بہیئہ برطانیہ است مرا فرحت و انبساط رودادہ ، زراعت و دولت در میان مردم رو بہ ترقیست ،

*Persian Translation.*

خطوط بزرگ راه آهن متعلق به تدابیر حرب و تجارت بر سطح مملکت روبه امتداد دارد ، روابط درستانه با حکمرانها و ساکنین دیار خودمختاری که انرژی سرحد ماست قابل است ، این و دیگر علامات امید و همت افزای قوت و ترقی بهرطرف به ملاحظه من رسبد ،

و الآن که من درین شهریشاور که ذکر آن در تواریخ بسیارست وارد شدم همان حقایق و واقعیات نمایان معاینه شد ، ریلوی یعنی راه آهن از میان ملک پر امن و آمان و سرسبز و شاداب مرا اینجا رسانید ، و این لحظه من رعایای وفاکیش و قانع علیا حضرت ملکه معظمه و خوانین با اتحاد و ملکان اقوام خودمختار را در ورحوز خود می بینم ، انها را من به فرحت و انبساط از جانب سنی الجوانب ملکه معظمه مرحبا و خوش آمدید میگویم ،

به همه و به هر یک از شما و به صاحب منصبان شجاع و قابل دولت بهیئۀ برطانیه چه از اهل انگلستان و چه از ساکنین این ملک که این سرحد را آنچه هست ساخته اند من از صمیم قلب تهدیت و مبارکباد میدهم ، و امید میکنم که تا به بسیار پشت ها امن و فلاح درمیان شما قائم ماند ، و من یقین میکنم که روابط دلخواه که الآن نه صرف همراه اقوام سرحد بلکه با حکمران و ساکنین افغانستان برقرارست موجب بسبار استحکام این امن و آمان خواهد شد که این امن و آمان الآن درین حصۀ مهمه سلطنت هند علیا حضرت ملکه معظمه شابع است فقط

## PERSIAN transliteration.

SARDĀRĀN WA KHĀNĀN,—

Har chand ki man mī-khwāstam tā īn waqt marā hīch mauka-i-dīdan-i-Peshāwar dast na dāda; wa azin amr ki man imrūz bā shumā dar īnjā naubat-i-awwal mulāķī शुद्धam khailē mahzūz wa masrūr gardīdam.

Chunānki shumā mī-dāned man du hafta-i-guzashta rā dar dāura-o-safar-i-azlā'-i-sarhadd-i-Daulat-i-bahiyya-i-Britānia ki az Karāchī ba samt-i-shimāl mumtadd mī-shawad sarf karḍa-am; wa man az yak sar ta dīgar sar sarhadd-e pur amn-o-amān mulāhaza namūdam ki dar qabza-i-mustahkam wa khūb munṭazam ast. Har jāe ki būdam az mulāhaza-i-āsār-i-sarsabz-i-kāmil ki har jā ham qaḍam-i-istihkām-i-Hukumat-i-Daulat-i-bahiyya-i-Britānia ast, marā farhat wa inbisāt rū dāda. Zirā't wa dāulat dar-miān-i-mardum rū ba ṭarākķi-st; khutūt-i-buzurg-i-rāh-i-āhan mutā'ilik ba taḍābīr-i-ḥarb-o-tijarat bar saṭh-i-mamlukat rū ba imtidād dārad. Rawābi'-i-dūstāna bā hukmrānhā wa sākinīn-i-dīār-i-khud-mukhtār'e ki ān rūe sarhadd-i-mā-st kām ast. īn wa dīgar 'alāmāt-i-ummīd wa himmat afzā-i-kuwwat wa ṭarākķi ba har ṭaraf ba mulāhaza-i-man rasīd.

Wa alān ki man darīn shahr-i-Peshāwar, ki zikr-i-ān dar ṭawāriḵ bisyār ast, wārid शुद्धam, humān ḥakāik wa wākiāt-i-numāyān mu'āyana शुद्ध. *Railway* y'anī rāh-i-āhan az miān-i-mulk-i-pur amn-o-amān wa sarsabz-o-shādab marā īn jā rasānid; wa īn laḥza man ra'āyā-i-wafā-kīsh wa kānī'-i-'Ulyā Hazrat-i-Malika-i-Mu'azzama wa khawānīn-i-bā itihād wa malikān-i-aqwām-i-khud-mukhtār rā daur-o-ḥauz-i-khud mī-bīnam. Unhārā man ba farhat-o-inbisāt az jānib-i-sanī-ul-jawānib-i-Malika-i-Mu'azzama marḥabā wa khush-āmāde mī-gūyam.

Ba hama wa ba har yak az shumā wa ba sāhib-man-sabān-i-shujā' wa kābil-i-Daulat-i-bahiyya-i-Britānia, chih az ahl-i-Inglīstān wa chi az sākinīn-i-īn mulk ki īn sarhadd

*Address from the Peshawar Municipality.*

rá ánehe hast sákhta-and, man az samím-i-kalb tahníat wa mubárakbád mí-díham, wa ummíd mí-kunam ki tá ba bisyár pushthá amn-o-faláh dar mián-i-shumá káim mánad. Wa man yakín mí-kunam ki rawábiṭ-i-dilkhwáh ki alán, na sirf hamráh-i-aḳwám-i-sarḥadd balki bá hukmrán wa sákinín-i-Afghánistán bar karár ast, mújib-i-bisyár istiḥkám-i-ín amn-o-amán khwáhad shud, ki ín amn-o-amán alán dar ín ḥissa-i-muhimma-i-Saltanat-i-Hind-i-'Ulyá Hazrat-i-Malika i-Mau'azzama shái' ast.

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ADDRESS FROM THE PESHAWAR MUNICIPALITY.

[After the conclusion of the Durbar at Peshawar on Friday, the 25th Nov. 1887. 25th of November, the Viceroy and party, including the Commander-in-Chief and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, drove through the city in the afternoon. Outside the Edwardes Gate the Yusufzai armour men were drawn up, and guards of honour of 100 men with band were placed inside the Kotwali and Gor Khatri.

At the Tahsil, Lord Dufferin received a loyal address from the Municipal Committee, to which His Excellency replied as follows :—]

*Gentlemen,*—I desire to express to you my warmest thanks for the kind reception you have prepared for me on entering your city. It so happens that during the first year of my residence in India I had formed all my plans with the intention of coming amongst you, for though you allude to Peshawar in very modest terms, I can assure you that in the estimation of the rest of your fellow-subjects, whether native or English, it is regarded as one of the most important cities in Hindustan. Now at last I have been able to accomplish my desire, and I need not say with what pleasure I have driven through your orderly streets, or how deeply I feel those marks of respect which I have encountered on every side at the hands of its inhabitants. As you are aware, during the past two or three weeks I have been



*Address from the Peshawar Municipality.*

engaged in visiting the whole of the frontier of British India from Kurrachee to this place, and I have been glad to find wherever I have gone the marks of prosperity, of contentment, of good government, of loyalty, and of peace, which characterise what at one time was a distracted and disorderly region. One of the great benefits of British rule, which every one in India I think is ready to acknowledge, is that, wherever the sway of Her Majesty extends, there at all events peace is insisted on, and justice is administered with impartiality to all persons, no matter to what community or to what religion they may belong. I have also to congratulate you upon what is always a matter of importance to those inhabiting a frontier region,—namely, upon the amicable relations between us and our immediate neighbours. A most excellent understanding exists between the Government of Her Majesty and the Government and people of Afghanistan ; and there is no doubt that the recent conclusion of the frontier convention with Russia—which was inaugurated, to his credit be it said, by my illustrious predecessor—will still further add to that feeling of satisfaction to which I have already referred.

I am glad to learn from the authorities of your town whom I have met that its condition is prosperous and its trade flourishing, and that every year the industries of its inhabitants attain greater dimensions. I have no doubt that under your auspicious direction that satisfactory state of things will continue, and that Peshawar will become year by year a still greater and more prosperous city among the great and prosperous cities of Hindustan.

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#### ADDRESS FROM THE RAWAL PINDI MUNICIPALITY.

[On Tuesday afternoon, the 30th of November, the Viceroy arrived 30th Nov 1887. at the Rawal Pindi Railway Station. A guard of honour of the Suffolk Regiment was present. The Municipal Committee presented His Excellency with an address, in which they referred to his last visit to Rawal Pindi to meet the Amir, the cordial relations existing between all classes, the success of the system of local self-government, and the benefits likely to be derived from the scheme for extending medical aid to the women of India.]

The Viceroy, after thanking the Members of the Municipal Committee for the cordial terms in which they had welcomed him to Rawal Pindi, reminded them that nearly three years ago their city had been the scene of a memorable interview with His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan. That interview, His Excellency remarked, had undoubtedly contributed to the accomplishment of what was a very difficult and anxious task,—namely, the delimitation of the boundary between Russia and the dominions of the Amir. In referring to these negotiations, which have now happily terminated with the convention with Russia, it was only right to acknowledge that they were inaugurated under the auspices of his distinguished predecessor, and that it was in accordance with his counsels that the Amir was invited to Rawal Pindi. Nor should we forget the large part which was played by His Highness in the accomplishment of the object in view. To his moderation and good sense, and to the readiness with which he accepted the suggested arrangements, the final success of the negotiations was in a great measure to be attributed.

[His Excellency then congratulated the Committee on the satisfactory working of the municipal institutions of which they were so justly proud, and thanked them for their kind allusions to Lady Dufferin's efforts on behalf of the women of India. Owing to the liberality, not only of the Indian princes, but also of the people at large, the financial stability of the fund was now fully assured.]

## OPENING OF THE DUFFERIN BRIDGE, BENARES.

16th Dec. 1887. [On Friday, the 16th of December 1887, the Viceroy arrived at the Bridge soon after noon. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, and His Excellency at once proceeded to the dais, accompanied by the Duchess of Montrose; Sir Auckland Colvin, Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces; the Maharaja of Benares; the Kumar Sahib; and the members of His Excellency's personal staff. Colonel Jenkins, Agent of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, read a history of the Bridge, after which His Excellency addressed the assembly as follows:—]

*Your Honour, Ladies and Gentlemen,*—We have all listened with the greatest interest to the clear and lucid account which has been read by Colonel Jenkins of the manner in which this bridge was originally initiated, its design conceived, and its subsequent construction accomplished. I confess that, in hearing that description, the feeling impressed upon my own mind was one of wonder that the structure should ever have come into existence at all; but I believe that, if only we give them enough money—and in that direction Engineers seem to imagine that our supplies are inexhaustible (*laughter*)—there is nothing which the mechanical skill of the present day is unable to accomplish (*cheers*). Be that, however, as it may, I cannot sufficiently express to Colonel Jenkins, the representative of the Company, Sir John Pender, its Chairman, and to all its Directors, how deeply I feel the compliment paid to me in calling this bridge after me, and at their request I give it the name of the Dufferin Bridge.

[The assembly then adjourned to lunch in an adjoining shamiana. After the tables were cleared, Colonel Jenkins proposed the health of the Viceroy, and Lord Dufferin in reply spoke as follows:—]

*Ladies and Gentlemen,*—I need not say that I am very sensible of the kind reception you have given to the toast which has been proposed in such flattering terms by Colonel Jenkins. It is, however, even a greater satisfaction to me that the interesting ceremony upon which we

*Opening of the Dufferin Bridge, Benares.*

have been this day engaged should have attracted to Benares so large a gathering of distinguished and influential persons, both European and Native, for it indicates how fully the significance of these great triumphs of engineering skill are appreciated by all the intelligent classes in this country (*cheers*). To me personally the completion of the Dufferin Bridge has been an especial source of pleasure, not merely on account of the kind thought which inspired the Directors of the Company when they gave the bridge my name—though no one could desire his service in India to be associated with a more noble monument—nor on account of its having brought me into contact more closely than otherwise might have been the case with His Highness the Maharaja (*cheers*) as well as with many of the other distinguished inhabitants of the famous city of Benares; but chiefly because the great and arduous engineering task of bridging the Ganges, at what is perhaps the most interesting as well as the most difficult part in all its course, has been executed under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Walton, whose father is one of the dearest and kindest friends I ever had, having been the instructor of my earliest youth—I may mention in passing, in accordance with the principles recommended by King Solomon—(*laughter*), and who, I am happy to think, is still alive to witness and rejoice in the success and triumph of his accomplished son (*cheers*). This is now the fifth or sixth great bridge that I have passed over during my recent travels, and I do not know to what more striking proof we could point of the benefits which the British Government is conferring, not merely upon the trade, commerce, and industry, but upon the social life of the people of India, than to these stupendous instruments of communication which are so rapidly unifying the interests, harmonising the modes of life, thought and feeling, and consolidating the sympathies of the various races, states, and communities which, under the mysterious guidance of Providence, have been united into

*Opening of the Dufferin Bridge, Benares.*

one great imperial whole beneath the benign sway of Her Most Gracious Majesty (*loud cheers*). But however much we all of us may have occasion to admire the technical skill by which all these great works are characterised, I imagine I am right in saying that nowhere in India has a more difficult engineering task been performed than that whose triumphant accomplishment we celebrate to-day. Nor, in connection with it, can I resist the temptation of offering my humble meed of admiration and my best congratulations to those eminent gentlemen whose knowledge of their profession, whose practical skill and whose fertility of resource, have enabled them to triumph over every impediment, and to master and enthrall the gigantic forces of Nature with which they were contending (*applause*). To Mr. Hederstedt, the present Chief Engineer of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, belongs the praise of having designed the structure, and of having organised the method of its erection. On the shoulders of Mr. Walton, as I have already mentioned, has fallen the unceasing and anxious responsibility of its construction; while the late Mr. Batho, Sir Bradford Leslie, Colonel Jenkins and Mr. Sydney Hartwell, have each and all in their various spheres contributed their experience and their valuable counsels to the successful termination of the work (*cheers*). Nor, in mentioning the names of these distinguished persons, must I omit those of their subordinate coadjutors. I mean the superintendents and skilled artisans who, with indomitable pluck, and in spite of the discouragement of sickness and a trying climate, have seconded Mr. Walton's efforts with so much loyal gallantry (*applause*). Ladies and gentlemen, so many and so numerous are the reflections which such an occasion as this naturally suggests to us all, that one might continue for a long time to enlarge upon so interesting a topic; but I am always unwilling to trespass too long upon the indulgence of audiences who never fail to accord to the representative of the Queen an indulgent and sympathetic

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attention. Still, before concluding, I must in a few words express my thanks for the friendly terms in which Colonel Jenkins has referred to the Government of India, as well as for the manner in which you were pleased to receive his observations. All I can say is that my colleagues and myself will do our best to merit a continuance of the confidence you have accorded to us. It is true that at the commencement of my term of office unexpected circumstances forced upon us a policy, both with regard to Burma and our military preparations, which, had it been possible, we should willingly have avoided; but I am happy to think that at present I do not see any reason to anticipate any disturbing causes to divert the attention of our administration from internal progress and improvement and those works of peace upon which the happiness of the people so largely depends (*cheers*). Ladies and gentlemen, I again thank you from the bottom of my heart for the kind way in which you have received the mention of my name (*loud applause*).

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ADDRESS FROM THE SOCIETY FOR PREVENTING  
THE POLLUTION OF THE GANGES AT BENARES.

[At the conclusion of the ceremony of opening the Dufferin Bridge, 16th Dec. 1887, on Friday, 16th December 1887, His Excellency received an address from the Society for preventing the pollution of the Ganges at Benares asking him for his patronage in connection with the movement:—]

In reply His Excellency said that any project for purifying our great rivers—an operation upon which the health of millions of people so much depended—must command the sympathy of any one connected with the Government of India, and a proposal to cleanse the waters of the Ganges must especially appeal to the sympathies of the people at large. Having had an opportunity of navigating its waters not far from the spot where they issue from the

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*Annual Convocation of the Calcutta University.*

parent mountains, and where at the depth of fifteen feet every pebble at the bottom can be counted, he was naturally pleased at any prospect of the pristine purity which exists at its sources being restored to the noble stretches of so noble a river, and he trusted that before the conclusion of his term of office the Association would have made considerable progress in their praiseworthy task.

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### ANNUAL CONVOCATION OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

14th Jan. 1888.

[A Convocation of the Calcutta University for the purpose of conferring degrees was held in the afternoon of Saturday, the 14th January 1888, at the Senate House, College Square, in the presence of a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. His Excellency the Viceroy as Chancellor presided. On the arrival of Lord Dufferin at 3 o'clock, the official body was formed into a procession and entered the Hall headed by the Registrar and members of the Syndicate. The Vice-Chairman having declared the Convocation open, the candidates for degrees were presented to him by the Principals of their respective Colleges or the Presidents of the various Faculties, and the Vice-Chancellor handed the students their diplomas with the usual charge.

When two young ladies of the Bethune School ascended the dais to receive their B. A. degree, they were loudly cheered, and the Chancellor himself rose and handed them their diplomas.

Lord Dufferin in opening the proceedings spoke as follows :—]

*Ladies and Gentlemen,*—It is now my pleasing duty to call upon the Vice-Chancellor of this University to address you ; and, in doing so, I cannot refrain from expressing my own personal pleasure at finding myself again in the midst of this distinguished assembly. I have had so many opportunities of exhibiting my interest and sympathy with the efforts which are being made in every part of India to advance the cause of higher education, that I need not now enlarge upon that subject, or stand between this audience and the Honourable the Vice-Chancellor. But before

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I sit down I may, at all events, express the pleasure which I have received at seeing, among those numerous students who have to-day received the fitting reward of their arduous efforts, the two young ladies who have come forward to receive their prizes. Doubtless you are all aware that in one of the great Universities of Great Britain a young lady has succeeded in surpassing all the male competitors who presented themselves during the year. This ought, indeed, to be an encouragement to the ladies of this country to follow her bright example; and I, as a most earnest advocate of female education, and as one who is deeply convinced that upon the spread of education among the ladies of India the future prosperity and advancement of the country in a great measure depend, desire thus publicly to offer my warmest congratulations to these two distinguished young ladies whom I have the pleasure of seeing before me.

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CUSTOMS DUTY ON PETROLEUM.

[In the Legislative Council which met at Calcutta on Friday, Jan- 27th Jan. 1888. ary 27th, 1888, Mr. Westland, the Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council, moved for leave to introduce a Bill for levying a Customs duty on petroleum, and made an exhaustive statement explanatory of the financial position of the Indian Government.

His Excellency the Viceroy spoke as follows :— ]

*Gentlemen,*—I do not think it necessary at this stage of the proceedings to trouble the Council with any special observations in regard to the motion before it. But I cannot help expressing my satisfaction at hearing from our honourable colleague Rájá Peári Mohan Mukerji that the recent increase which we have made in the salt duty has met with his approval. Representing so fully as he does the views of the intelligent and educated Native community of India, that expression of opinion on his part is very valuable. Of course it is with extreme reluctance that any one in my



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position can give his consent to any increase to the burdens of the people of India. Unfortunately it has become my lot on two several occasions to add to the taxation of the country. But, in justification of this hard necessity, it is sufficient for me to remark that since my<sup>1</sup> arrival in India, owing to the depreciation in the price of silver, the annual accumulative loss to the Government has progressively increased year by year by a million pounds sterling. The loss in 1884-85, when I first took up the reigns of Government, stood at £3,400,000; in 1885-86 it amounted to £4,400,000; in 1886-87 to £5,400,000; and now in 1887-88 to £6,200,000. But, even in the presence of these growing embarrassments, I would certainly have been unwilling to agree to an increase of the salt tax, had it not been, as the Honourable Mr. Westland has most clearly explained to the Council, that a somewhat unexpected loss of revenue had declared itself during the last year under two other heads—through a fall in the price of opium and in our railway receipts. As the Government would not have been in a position to suggest to the Council on other grounds than those of mere conjecture that any improvement would take place in future years under the head of exchange, or even under either of the other two heads of income I have referred to, it became obviously our duty at once to strengthen our financial position and to provide ourselves with a working surplus. By the executive measure which we adopted a few days ago, and by the Bill which is now about to be introduced into the Council, I trust that this satisfactory result will be obtained. I am very glad that my honourable friend Mr. Westland has noticed the circumstances under which the Government was induced to issue a Gazette notification raising the salt duty. In acting as we have done, we have merely acted in accordance with the intentions of an Act of the Legislature which placed us in possession of those powers which we have put in motion. To have adopted any other course would have

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been undesirable. To have given the kind of notice which some persons seem to have wished would have only benefited a certain number of individuals at the expense of the community at large. I can quite understand that my honourable colleague Rájá Peári Mohan Mukerji should have felt himself—and in that respect he has merely expressed what, I am sure, is the feeling of his colleagues—unable at this stage of the proceedings to enter into any of those larger questions of finance which my honourable friend Mr. Westland has brought to the notice of the Council. But I hope that he will appreciate the desire of the Government of India, in submitting to the Council so full a financial statement as that made by Mr. Westland, to profit by the experience and advice of those eminent gentlemen I see around me.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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CUSTOMS DUTY ON PETROLEUM.

[At the meeting of the Legislative Council held at Calcutta on 3rd Feb. 1888. Friday, the 3rd February 1888, the Hon. Mr. Westland, the Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council, moved that the Bill for levying a Customs duty on petroleum be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon. Messrs. Scoble, Whiteside, Steel, and the mover.

At the conclusion of the debate which ensued His Excellency the Viceroy spoke as follows:—]

*Gentlemen*,—Our honourable colleague the Finance Member may certainly be congratulated on the candid and generous manner in which his financial statement has been received by all the Members of this Council; and it is gratifying to the Government to feel that not only do we possess the unanimous approval and support of the Council, but that we may fairly conclude that the views which have been expressed by Mr. Steel in his very weighty speech, by Mr. Evans, and by all the Native

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Members, are the reflex of that intelligent public opinion which they are so well entitled to represent. The question has been so ably dealt with by every Member who has spoken, and the consensus of opinion is so general, that it is unnecessary for me to trouble the Council further. Of course the real difficulty attending our financial policy is the instability of silver. With an uncertainty of that kind introduced into all his calculations, no Finance Minister can ever enjoy any real repose. He must be always conscious that in the unknown future there may exist contingencies which will upset all his calculations and destroy the anticipated equilibrium in his Budget; but from the very nature of the case all that the Government can do is to exercise its best intelligence in calculating the probabilities of the actual situation, and leave the ultimate issue in the hands of Providence. As I have already had occasion to say, had it not been for the fall in silver which has made me three millions a year a poorer Viceroy than I was when I first came to the country, notwithstanding even the fall in opium and the expenditure in Burma I think we might have tided over our present difficulties without any resort to increased taxation. From what I have recently heard from our Minister in China it does not seem likely that any very considerable change in the mercantile relations between China and India as regards opium is likely to ensue. Again, though we have no right to allow such an anticipation to influence our practical policy, we may fairly hope that our Railway receipts will also recover. With regard to Burma, there is no doubt that, although during the last year the expenditure has been very heavy, heavier even than was anticipated, it will be a diminishing charge, and even in the Budget we are now preparing a change for the better will be shown. Moreover, it must be remembered that Lower Burma may soon be expected, if not altogether, at all events to a considerable extent, to be able to carry Upper Burma on its back.

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It is true the surplus revenue of Lower Burma which annually accrues over and above the expenses of its own administration and now amounts to nearly a million, only represents the fair share which that Province might be called upon to pay towards the general Imperial expenses of administration; but, on the other hand, it is clear that if Lower Burma did not exist, the large sums which for some years past we have received from thence would have had to be supplied by India herself from extra taxation from which she has now been relieved. Consequently, were the accounts of the two Provinces to be united, the deficit in regard to Upper Burma, even for the present, will be found to be inconsiderable. It will be interesting to the Council to know that not only are we daily receiving satisfactory proofs of the rapidity with which Upper Burma is settling down and order is being established, but that we have made most satisfactory progress in dealing with all those subordinate questions which affect the Shan States and our relations both with Siam and China. It has been stated that this Government has determined upon the subjugation of the Shan States, and that we are about to send a *corps d'armée* in order to carry this purpose into effect. Such an observation only shows how very great is the misconception which prevails in regard to the political and geographical condition of what are known as the Shan States. As you are aware, Burma may be described as a broad valley traversed by the Irrawaddy and the Chindwin, with the Arracan mountains on the western side, and a corresponding high plateau on the eastern side. It is upon this plateau, which extends as far as the Salween, that the Burmese Shan States are situated. These States have always been subject to Upper Burma, and when we took possession of that country we sent messages to their various Chiefs that from henceforth they were to regard Her Majesty the Queen as their Sovereign. This information was received upon their part in a satisfactory manner,

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and they suggested that we should send up some officers to settle the exact nature of their future relations with us. We have taken advantage of the cold weather to despatch two political officers into the Shan States, accompanied each by a small column. These gentlemen have traversed the whole district from one end to the other in perfect security, and have been everywhere received in a cordial manner both by the population and by the various Chiefs. Not only so, but our agents have met on the extreme eastern frontier of Shan Burma the authorities of Siam, and have come to a preliminary understanding with them as to the frontier which is hereafter to divide the Shan States under British rule from those under Siamese jurisdiction. But what perhaps is even a more gratifying feature in the situation is the fact that the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of China is exhibiting towards us a most friendly spirit, and is doing everything we could desire to render the settlement of that part of Burma which borders on China easy and successful. The Viceroy of Yunnan has received instructions to order the officials on the Chinese frontiers to cultivate friendly relations with us, and the effect of this action upon the part of China is now becoming very marked. I may mention, as an additional proof of the desire of China to exhibit a conciliatory spirit towards the Government of India, that she is using her best efforts to induce the garrison of, Thibetans, who have passed beyond their own frontier, and have built a fort on a road which was made by the Indian Government in Sikkim, and over which we have definite and strict legal rights,—to retire within their own territories. Consequently, although, as must always be the case in a new Province recently added to the Empire, a very considerable outlay will be necessary in Burma with the view to furnishing it with roads, jails, barracks, and public buildings, and for the purpose of opening up what are undoubtedly its large material resources, I do not think that any one need ap-

*Countess of Dufferin's Fund.*

prehend that our expenditure in Burma will eventually prove a source of financial embarrassment to the Indian Government. Thanking the Members of the Council for the patience with which they have listened to my few observations, for the generous spirit in which they have received the financial statement which has been placed before them, as well as for the valuable suggestions which have fallen from various Members, I proceed to put the motion, namely, that the Bill to provide for the levying of a Customs duty on petroleum be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Honourable Messrs. Scoble, Whiteside, Steel, and Westland.

The Motion was adopted.

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COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

[The Viceroy presided at the Annual Meeting of the supporters of 8th Feb. 1888. the "Countess of Dufferin's Fund for providing medical aid to the women of India," held in the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 8th of February 1888. In reply to a resolution thanking him for presiding on the occasion, His Excellency said :—]

*Ladies and Gentlemen,*—I feel that it is not from you to me, but from me to you, that thanks are due for the privilege afforded to me of presiding on this occasion, for who is there so closely connected with Lady Dufferin as myself who would not feel gratified to find himself associated with those patriotic gentlemen who, by their generosity and energy, whether as members of the Committee, as subscribers to the Fund, or as general supporters of our Institution, have so ably seconded the efforts of our Lady President (*applause*). When we first met here three years ago, we must have felt that, after all, we were embarking upon a tentative experiment, but no one, I am sure, can leave this room to-night without feeling that this Institution has been placed upon a basis which can never fail,

*Countess of Dufferin's Fund.*

and that henceforth and for ever its benevolent operations will extend wider and wider, and penetrate further and further into the homes of India (*cheers*). Not only so, Ladies and Gentlemen, but there is another reason on account of which I feel proud to be present upon this platform. To-night we have received the assistance of the brother of one of the noblest Viceroys that ever presided over the destinies of this country (*cheers*), who sacrificed his life in the discharge of his duty, and to whose memory the affectionate reminiscences of the grateful people of India still cling with undying fidelity (*applause*). Not only so, but on the other side of me there sits the daughter of the most illustrious statesman that ever left the shores of England in order to devote his great talents and his undaunted energies to the service of his country, the memory of whose achievements will last as long as history itself, and who secured once and for all the safety of British India. He, too, Ladies and Gentlemen, it will be remembered, though he left these shores alive, soon afterwards succumbed to those unparalleled labours which signalized his Viceroyalty. Ladies and Gentlemen, I also desire to thank those who have addressed you, and you who have so generously accepted their observations, for the kind way in which Lady Dufferin has been remembered by you on this occasion (*applause*). There is no one perhaps more capable than myself of bearing testimony to the constant and earnest attention which Her Excellency is continually paying to your interests; for only too frequently when the hard labours of my own office are concluded, and I repair to the retirement of my zenana for the purpose of seeking that repose which my conscience tells me I have earned, I am grievously disappointed by finding Her Excellency so closely engaged upon the various matters connected with her "Fund," that she is unable to pay me any attention whatsoever (*cheers and laughter*). Nor, Ladies and Gentlemen, must I forget on this occasion to pay, on behalf of

*Countess of Dufferin's Fund.*

the Committee and on your behalf, a well-merited tribute of gratitude to a gentleman of whose exertions and of whose devotion and industry I cannot speak in too high terms, but who, very much to his own regret, has now been compelled to dissociate himself from those labours which he has so efficiently discharged, and to which he is so much attached—I allude to your late Honorary Secretary, Major Cooper (*cheers*). Though we have been sufficiently fortunate in finding a successor who, I am sure, will be prepared to tread conscientiously in his footsteps, of this I am certain, that you will never have a more devoted or a more single-minded friend and servant than Major Cooper (*cheers*).

Ladies and Gentlemen, it now only remains for me to thank you for the kind reception you have given me, and to congratulate you, as I do with all my heart, upon the proud position which you have already attained, and which I hope you will seek still further to improve, for I trust that you will never rest content until the capital sum in your possession shall at all events reach the very moderate figure of a hundred thousand pounds (*applause*).

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ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS EXCELLENCY'S RESIGNATION OF THE OFFICE OF VICEROY.

[At the close of the business of the Legislative Council held at 10th Feb. 1888 Calcutta on Friday, the 10th of February 1888, His Excellency addressed the Members as follows in reference to the announcement of his resignation of the office of Viceroy in November 1888, which had appeared in the newspapers on the preceding day :—]

*Gentlemen*,—It would be scarcely respectful that I should allow the Members of this Council, with whom I have been so frequently associated in devising legislative measures for the good of this country, to separate without referring to the announcement which was made public yesterday,



*Announcement of His Excellency's Resignation, &c.*

that I had obtained the permission of Her Majesty's Government to resign the Viceroyalty of India at the end of the present year. It may be well imagined that no one in my situation would take such a step without feeling both pain and regret; for the post I am now filling is at once the most honourable and the most important that can be held by a subject of the Crown. It was with no light heart that I accepted it, and it is with a deep sense of the responsibility I owe to my Sovereign, to my fellow-countrymen at home, and, above all, to the inhabitants of India, that I have endeavoured, however imperfectly, to discharge the laborious duties attaching to it. I desire it, therefore, to be understood that I have been actuated by imperative private considerations alone in pursuing the course I have adopted. From the time I set foot in India till the present moment, not a shadow of difference has arisen between myself and the Government at home, nor, as I trust, have I in any way forfeited the confidence of the Secretary of State. Indeed, I cannot sufficiently express my deep gratitude for the generous support I have received at the hands of the successive Ministers who have presided over the India Office since 1884. Neither has anything occurred in India itself to render my position as Viceroy less agreeable or less attractive than it was when I first came to the country. On the contrary, from the entire European community, from all classes of my Native fellow-subjects, whether Hindu or Mahomedan, whether Princes or private persons, whether at Calcutta or in other localities, I have received constant and innumerable tokens of sympathy and good-will. I only wish I had been better able by my public exertions to show my appreciation of so much loyalty and kindness. Domestic reasons alone have induced me to return home a year before the regular effluxion of my term; but, after all, it must be remembered that in limiting my service in India to four years, I shall have stayed in this country as long, or almost as long, as any of my

*Announcement of His Excellency's Resignation, &c.*

immediate predecessors, and four years of such constant labour and anxiety as a Viceroy is called upon to bear is almost as much as is good for any one, so that I cannot but feel it may be for the public interest that I should resign my charge into the hands of a younger man, especially as the general political condition of the country, whether we regard its domestic affairs or its external relations, is prosperous and peaceful. Had it been otherwise, I would have gladly sacrificed every personal consideration in the cause of duty. With regard to my successor, all I can say is that had the choice lain with me, he is the very person whom I would have suggested, possessing, as he does, every quality to recommend him to the confidence of the Crown and of the nation. A grandson of one of our most venerable statesmen, and initiated from his earliest youth in the conduct of serious political affairs, he is now discharging the duties of Governor General of Canada in a manner equally satisfactory to the people of that great Dominion and to the Government at home. He is in the prime of life, and married to one of the most charming ladies that ever graced London society, and whether as presiding over the social or the political world of India, I prophesy for him universal popularity and acceptance. Gentlemen, I feel that I have already occupied you too long with my own personal affairs, but my great gratitude for your constant kindness and assistance, and the friendly regard in which I hold every Member of this Council, have induced me to trouble you with these observations.

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### DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.

17th March 1888 [The annual distribution of prizes to the Calcutta Volunteers took place on Saturday, the 17th of March, at 5-30 P M., on the grounds of the Calcutta Cricket Club. The prizes were given away by Lady Dufferin. The Volunteers present consisted of the Naval Artillery Volunteers, the Cossipore Artillery, the Mounted Company, the Pioneers, the Calcutta Rifle Volunteers, the Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteers, and the Cadets. After inspecting the Corps, the Viceroy addressed them as follows :—]

*Colonel Chatterton, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men of the Presidency Volunteers,*—It is a sincere regret to me to think that this is probably the last time that I shall have the pleasure of inspecting you, and of paying you those well-merited compliments on the appearance of all branches of the Corps which have become better and better deserved every year since I arrived in the country. There are many indications which tend to show that the patriotic spirit which originally induced you to enroll yourselves as volunteers, instead of losing anything of its vigour and vitality, is, on the contrary, encouraging you to fresh exertions and to a more earnest and thorough discharge of your duties; for not only during the last year has there taken place a considerable accession to your numerical strength, thus showing the increasing popularity of the Regiment, but, what is especially gratifying, the number of efficient marksmen has risen from 579 to 711 since 1887. The remarkable skill of the Corps in shooting—and by what higher quality could any body of soldiers be distinguished?—has been most brilliantly and satisfactorily exemplified by the splendid victory they won over the crack team which was composed of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and his Staff. Not only so, but you carried off the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association Cup from the whole of the Bengal Army, besides obtaining several minor

*Distribution of Prizes to the Calcutta Volunteers.*

successes. All this is very satisfactory, and you have every reason to be proud of the high encomiums which have been passed upon you by General Purvis and all the other Military authorities under whose unsparing and scrutinising eyes you have been put through your facings. There is no doubt, as I have had occasion before now to remark, that the volunteer who in this country abjures his ease and devotes the time which he would be entitled to give to recreation to the irksome duties of drill, who voluntarily submits himself to the strict requirements of military discipline, and who identifies himself heart and soul with the interests of the Regiment in which he has voluntarily enrolled himself, deserves well of his Queen and country, and, what I dare say you will consider even a greater compliment, of his countrywomen.

Wishing you every success, and a still larger increase to your ranks, I conclude these short observations by again emphatically pronouncing on my own behalf, and I may add on behalf of all those who are present, my complete satisfaction with the magnificent appearance presented this day by the Presidency Volunteers.

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THE VICEROY'S ADDRESS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, IN CALCUTTA.

[At the conclusion of the business of the Legislative Council held 23rd March 1888. in Calcutta on Friday, 23rd March 1888. His Excellency the Viceroy addressed the members present as follows :—]

*Gentlemen*,—This Council will now adjourn *sine die*, and as it will probably not be my good fortune to preside again over so full a meeting, or in the presence of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, I trust I may be permitted to express my deep sense of obligation to all its Members for the great assistance which they have given to

*The Viceroy's address to the Members of the Legislative Council.*

the Government in the discharge of its legislative duties. I especially desire to tender my thanks to the non-official Members who have been good enough to sacrifice their time and pretermit their private and professional pursuits in order to devote their energies to the business of the country, and to give us the advantage of their experience. I can assure them that, as representatives of an independent public opinion, and of those various important interests which form so large an element in the Indian commonwealth, my colleagues and myself have welcomed their presence and assistance with the greatest satisfaction. I also wish to convey to our Native colleagues my deep sense of the ability with which, from time to time, they have handled the various matters which have come up for consideration. The manner in which they debate the several questions under discussion in a language which is not their own, has always been to me a matter of surprise and admiration. I have been equally struck by the good temper, the courtesy, and gentlemanlike bearing with which they engage even in the warmest controversies. I think I may congratulate the Council on the very considerable amount of work which has been done during the four Sessions over which I have presided. The number of Bills which have been passed has been no less than 73. Amongst these may be mentioned, the Bengal Tenancy Bill, the Oudh Rent Act, the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, the Indian Marine Act, the Punjab Tenancy Act, the Punjab Land Revenue Act, the Invention and Designs Act, and last, though by no means least, the Debtors Act. It must always be remembered that the debates which take place round this table and to which the public are admitted, form but a very small part of the labours of the Legislative Council, inasmuch as the time, thought, and attention devoted to Bills in Committee are infinitely greater than that which the Council when assembled in its full numbers is required to give them. It is true the Bills I have enumerated do not belong to that category

*The Viceroy's address to the Members of the Legislative Council.*

which excite abnormal and universal attention throughout the country, but they have not for that reason been the less beneficent in their operation. In fact, if we regard our land legislation alone as it affects Bengal, Oudh, and the Punjab, it will be found that the labours of this Council have contributed vastly to the security, happiness, and content of many millions of our fellow-subjects. I have also especially to express my thanks to the Legislative Department, and I shall always remember with gratitude the industry and devotion which Mr. Ilbert and Mr. Scoble, assisted by Mr. James, have given to the preparation of those various Acts which have eventually secured the assent of the Legislature. Neither their colleagues nor the general public have any adequate idea of the amount of thought, correspondence, labour and research which are necessary before even a Bill can be brought up for the consideration of the Council. I am glad to be able to add that experience has proved—and a sufficient time has now elapsed to justify the statement—that the legislation upon which we have been engaged during the last four years, whatever opinions or doubts existed at the time, is now admitted to have been necessary and desirable, and to have worked advantageously.

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PRESENTATION OF FAREWELL ADDRESSES TO THE  
EARL AND COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN IN THE TOWN  
HALL, CALCUTTA, IN VIEW OF THEIR DEPART-  
URE FROM INDIA.

23<sup>rd</sup> March 1888.

[On the evening of Friday, the 23<sup>rd</sup> of March 1888, a very large and enthusiastic gathering of the general public of Calcutta and of the neighbouring stations assembled in the Calcutta Town Hall to witness the formal presentation of the farewell addresses from the inhabitants of Bengal which had been voted at a recent meeting of the public to Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Dufferin.

On the arrival of Their Excellencies they were received by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir Comer Petheram, and other members of the Committee, and were greeted by the assembled public with repeated cheers and acclamations.

The proceedings opened with the reading of the address to the Viceroy by Sir Stuart Bayley, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to which His Excellency replied as follows :—]

*Gentlemen*,—I am sure you will readily understand that it is almost impossible for me to express in words my deep sense of the honour conferred upon me by the presentation of such an address as that which you have just read. To be assured of the good-will, the confidence, and the approval of his fellow-countrymen and fellow-subjects, whether English or Native, is the highest and the most legitimate reward to which a person in my situation can aspire. (*Cheers.*) Indeed, the marks of approbation which I have received from so many different quarters have taken me almost by surprise. A Viceroy is so continually engaged every hour of the day in labours requiring all his energy and attention, problem after problem presses so uninterruptedly upon his consideration, that he has not even breathing-time to ask himself whether he is satisfying the expectations of his friends or the reverse. (*Cheers.*) Nay more, the issues with which he is confronted are so vast and far-reaching, affecting as they do the destinies of millions and millions of men, that his own individuality and personal interests

*Farewell addresses to the Earl and Countess of Dufferin, &c.*

sink into insignificance in the presence of these mighty multitudes for whose welfare he is responsible. (*Applause.*) And it is very fortunate that this should be the case, for I cannot conceive a greater danger to India than that a man, in assuming this great office, should be preoccupied with such trivial considerations as his fame or popularity. (*Cheers.*) His duty is to efface himself as much as possible, and to forget his own identity in his devotion to those absorbing duties with which he is entrusted. It is in accordance with this golden rule that my illustrious predecessors have invariably lived and laboured, and it is the same spirit of self-abnegation and unostentatious devotion to duty, irrespective of recognition or reward, that has characterised the successive generations of those public servants of all ranks who, at the sacrifice of ease, health, and even life itself, have built up the India of to-day,—the loyal, contented, and prosperous India of Queen Victoria. (*Loud cheers.*) Nor in thanking you for the kind expressions you use towards me, must I forget to remind you that it is to the Government of India and to my colleagues that the largest measure of the approval you are pleased to bestow upon me is justly due. If I have succeeded in steering the Ship of State with success through the troublous period we have recently traversed, it is owing to their wise assistance in Council, and to the energy and skill with which they have administered their several Departments. (*Applause.*) Not only so, but it must also be remembered that a great deal of the harvest reaped in one Viceroyalty is the fruit of the seed sown and the labours inaugurated in the preceding reign, and I gladly acknowledge that much of the policy of the existing Indian Government which has met with cordial acceptance, both here and at home, received its original impulse from my predecessor, with whom, as is well known, originated the demarcation of the northern frontier of Afghanistan, the retention of Quetta and the Harnai line, and similar measures. The settlement finally arrived at between



*Farewell addresses to the Earl and Countess of Dufferin, &c.*

ourselves and Russia, though some people make light of it, is in my eyes a most valuable diplomatic achievement, and I venture to think that our policy as a whole in that region has been eminently successful. (*Cheers.*) The fixing of the confines of India proper at the Amran Range has placed us in possession of an advanced military position of almost impregnable strength, and my interview with the Amir not only prevented a war which would certainly have broken out between England and Russia in connexion with the Panjdeh affair had he not been in my camp when that sinister event occurred, but by the knowledge it gave me of his character, wishes, and modes of thought, and by the mutual good feeling which was then established, it has enabled me to secure his assent to the Russo-Afghan agreement, and to deal with many other delicate questions which have since arisen between us, in a manner to increase and corroborate his confidence in the friendship and good faith of the English Government. (*Applause*) Nor is it merely with the Amir himself that better relations have been established; the Afghan people generally have assumed a totally different attitude towards us during the last three years from that which previously prevailed, as was exemplified not only when Sir West Ridgeway and his companions returned through Cabul to India, but in a still more remarkable degree by the cordial reception given to our boundary escorts at those very places near which a little while ago they dared not even pass by reason of the hostility of the inhabitants. (*Cheers.*)

Turning to the next topic upon which you have touched, the conquest of Burma, I need not assure you that it is a great satisfaction to me that our policy in this respect should meet with your approval. War is always a hateful and an evil thing; no one detests the very thought of war more heartily than myself. Again, annexation, the increase of our territories, and consequently of our responsibilities, is confessedly undesirable; yet I never had a clearer con-

*Farewell addresses to the Earl and Countess of Dufferin, &c.*

viction of anything in my life than as to the necessity, under the then existing circumstances, of extending our control over the whole of the Irrawaddy valley. (*Applause.*) What was Burma? It was neither a Government nor a Kingdom. There was no central authority. Even after massacring most of his relatives and kindred, the King did not dare to leave the precincts of his palace. His whole territory was the theatre of anarchy and lawlessness. One half of the population lived by plundering the other half. The local Chiefs were cruel and rapacious brigands, extorting money from the helpless villagers at the point of the sword. A Chinese horde had a short time previously taken possession of one of Burma's most important northern towns, and the Government of Mandalay had embarked upon a line of diplomacy which would have infallibly brought us into hostile collision with a great European Power. (*Cheers.*) English merchants who had sunk large sums at the express invitation of the Burmese Government in developing the resources of the country were treated with the greatest injustice, and the friendly remonstrances of the Government of India on their behalf were replied to with insolence and contempt; while the total disintegration of all civil society in Upper Burma was exercising a most pernicious and baneful influence on the peace and prosperity of our own province. In these circumstances something had to be done; and if only the moderate and benevolent terms of the Indian Government had been accepted, the tottering Court of Ava might have been kept upon its legs a little longer, though under no conceivable circumstances could the catastrophe have been very long delayed. As it was, our proposals were met with a cry of insolent defiance, and, as a consequence, Upper Burma became a province of the British Empire. (*Cheers.*) I am well aware that this result has not been regarded with great satisfaction by some of our native fellow-subjects. On the one hand, they could hardly be

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expected to look at the question from the Imperial standpoint, while, on the other, they naturally dreaded the expense inevitably attending conquest; but it is evident, even taking the most restricted view of the matter, that India was bound, after drawing for several years a surplus revenue of a million a year from Lower Burma, to come to the assistance of the province when it had become so obviously necessary to provide for its protection. Nor do I think that any apprehension need be entertained as to the ultimate financial effect of what we have done. (*Cheers.*) At first, of course, there must be a great deal of expenditure on Courts of Justice, Barracks, Jails, and the other appliances of civilisation, but the more we know about the country the more extensive and the richer seem to be its resources, and the more certain it is that in the course of some years it will become an even more prolific contributor to the Indian Exchequer than Lower Burma. (*Loud Applause.*) In any event, the verdict of history I am sure will pronounce that by establishing in that unfortunate country, order, security, peace, and justice, in the place of anarchy, rapine, torture, and murder, and by replacing the late King's helpless and hopeless administration by the temperate and benign rule of Queen Victoria, we have reached a consummation as beneficent as it was unavoidable. (*Cheers*)

I approach the next topic to which you have alluded with great reluctance, notwithstanding the gracious language in which you have been pleased to clothe your reference. How can the head of any Government reflect otherwise than with pain and regret on the hard fate which has compelled him on two repeated occasions to add to the burdens of the people? That after this he should be regarded with tolerance and equanimity would itself argue great generosity of nature in those to whom he has dealt such hard measure; but the fact of their so candidly recognising the necessity of these unpopular expedients, which, in the case

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of the income tax, so immediately affects our industrious classes and the Civil Service, is indeed to pour coals of fire on his head. (*Applause.*)

To the Finance Committee and to the Public Service Committee I can turn, however, with a far happier feeling; for if ever two Committees did their work honestly, thoroughly, and effectually, it is those two bodies; and glad am I to have this opportunity of expressing my deep thanks to Sir Charles Elliott and Sir Charles Aitchison, and their respective colleagues, for the great services they have rendered to the Government by their arduous labours. (*Applause.*) The Report of the Finance Committee will, I hope, soon be in possession of the public. That of the Civil Service Committee has already, I believe, been laid on the Table of the House of Commons, and it is now in the hands of the local Governments, on the receipt of whose opinion it will be at once dealt with by the Government of India. (*Applause.*)

Leaving, however, these two important topics, I turn even with greater pleasure to your allusions to the noble spirit which has been recently displayed by the Feudatory Princes and Chieftains of India. Most heartily do I agree with you in all that you have said in their regard, for certainly a finer example of patriotism and loyalty has seldom been witnessed than that displayed by these august personages. (*Cheers.*) The Nizam, the Gaekwar, Holkar, the Maharaja of Cashmere, the martial Chiefs of Rajputana and of the Punjab—one and all, with an enthusiasm and a spontaneity without parallel, have not merely made offers of large sums of money, but have placed their persons, their swords, and all the resources of their States at the disposal of Her Most Gracious Majesty. (*Cheers.*) What more signal justification could we have of that sound and generous policy which has made their power, their independence and their dignity, an integral part of the Imperial system! Most of them are my personal friends; and though here

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and there may be a Ruler less appreciative than his fellows of the responsibilities imposed upon him by his great position, without flattery I can say that, both as regards their private characters, their sense of duty, their desire to benefit their subjects, and their friendly feelings towards the British Government, there is every cause for satisfaction. (*Applause.*) And I can assure them that the British Government desires no better than that they should administer their several States in accordance with their own lights, untrammelled by undue interference, and along whatever lines are most natural to the habits and customs of their people. (*Applause.*) Above all things I hope it will be remembered both by them and by the Indian people at large that, if here and there the Government has had to make its influence felt at a Native Court, so exceptional a procedure has only been adopted in the last resort, most unwillingly, and in the interests of the Chief himself, and of the people for whose welfare he is responsible. (*Cheers.*)

And now, gentlemen, what more am I to say? You all know how deeply I have had at heart the interest and the welfare of all classes of the community, how impartially I have endeavoured to promote the welfare of each in turn, how faithful I have been to that obligation which has been always felt by the Government of India to see in every subject of the Queen, not the member of a sect, of a caste, of a religion, but a citizen of the Empire possessed of rights and privileges which are equally the property of all. (*Loud applause.*) What can I say to you, Europeans and Natives alike, but this:—Whatever you do, live in unity and concord and good-fellowship with each other. Fate has united both races in a community of interests, and neither can do without the other. (*Cheers.*) The rule of England maintains peace and justice within the borders of India, and secures its safety from outside dangers, but that rule cannot be exercised either

*Farewell addresses to the Earl and Countess of Dufferin, &c.*

effectually or acceptably without the loyalty and assistance of the Native races. (*Applause.*) Therefore again I say, co-operate with each other in a generous and genial spirit. I confess I would rather see the Europeans, the Hindus, and Mahomedans united in criticising the Government, than that the Hindus and the Mahomedans, the Europeans and the Natives, should become estranged from each other by unworthy prejudices, or animosities of race and religion. God forbid that the British Government should ever seek to maintain its rule in India by fomenting race hatreds amongst its subjects. Its antecedents, its strength, its self-confidence, and its dignity will for ever render a resource to such expedients unnecessary and impossible. (*Cheers.*) To those amongst my Native friends who, imbued with the political literature of the West, are seeking to apply to India the lessons they have learnt from the history of constitutional countries, I would say, pursue your objects, which no one can pronounce to be unworthy, with temper, with moderation, and with a due perception of the peculiar circumstances of your native land. (*Applause.*) Found your claims, whatever they may be, upon what is real and true, and not upon what is baseless and fantastic. It is by this method, and by this method alone, that you have a prospect of realising anything practical. (*Cheers.*) My general feelings on these subjects I have already expressed in the speech I delivered on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee, and to what I then said it is needless to say I still adhere. (*Cheers.*) To the writers in the public press I would say, follow your most honourable vocation in a manly, courageous, and faithful spirit. When England gave you a free press she intended that it should become an instrument for the guidance, the assistance, and the enlightenment of the Government and the protection of the people; nor will any Viceroy or any Government ever complain, no matter how severely you criticise what they have said, written,

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or done, provided there is that ring of sincerity and conviction in your utterances which none can mistake. (*Applause.*) But do not seek to excite the hatred of the people against the Government by wilfully and maliciously attributing to it intentions and designs which are the fruit of your own imagination. (*Cheers.*) It was misrepresentations of this kind that thirty years ago helped powerfully to deluge the land with blood, and those who indulge in them are abusing the protection and freedom of speech extended to them by the laws of England—a freedom which a considerable portion of the Indian press I gladly acknowledge exercises with sagacity, discretion, and moderation, and which I trust it will every day be found more worthy to enjoy. (*Applause.*)

These I think are the only valedictory words with which I need trouble you. It only remains for me again to assure you, from the very bottom of my heart, that I have been deeply touched by this proof of your goodwill and generous appreciation. (*Cheers.*) I shall never forget my friends in this country. It will always be my earnest endeavour, if I ever again take part in public life in England, to further the interests of my Indian fellow-subjects, and to consider in a sympathetic and liberal spirit whatever demands they may prefer. (*Cheers.*) The English Empire in India is, indeed, the marvel of the world; and, encouraged by your approbation, I can carry home with me the conviction that, in the opinion of my Anglo-Indian countrymen, and of my Indian fellow-subjects, I have done nothing during the four years of my anxious rule to shake its stability, to dim the glory of its majesty, or to tarnish that reputation for humanity, justice, and truth which is its crowning and most precious attribute. (*Loud and long-continued cheers and applause.*)

[The Hon. Mr. Steel, Chairman of the Committee organising

*Farewell addresses to the Earl and Countess of Dufferin, &c.*

the meeting, then read the address to the Countess of Dufferin, to which Her Excellency made the following reply :—]

It is indeed difficult for me to express my very deep sense of the kindness I am receiving at your hands. Your over-appreciation of the little I have been able to do here, makes me feel painfully how much more I might have done, and this regretful thought is the only one which, when I leave this country, can in any way mar the pleasant recollections of the years I have spent here, and of the exceeding kindness and consideration I have experienced on all sides.

I am grateful too for the expressions you use with regard to the project for supplying female medical aid to the women of India. The success of that movement I have most deeply at heart, and I should resign the conduct of its affairs with very great regret, had I any misgivings as to the permanent character of the work. I have none. From the first moment that I undertook to organise this Association, I have received the most valuable and the most cordial help from persons of all classes and conditions, and from every part of the country. I have found that when from time to time Presidents, or Secretaries, or Members of Committees have been forced to abandon the work, others have been found ready to take it up, and in no single instance has the Association had the smallest difficulty in finding earnest and capable workers to carry out its objects.

Moreover, these Committees have been constituted in a great variety of ways, but whether their Members have been drawn from different nationalities, whether they have been European or Native, whether the Secretaries have been men or women, English or Indian,—in whatever form, in fact, the experiment of forming such Committees has been tried, the result has in every case been equally and perfectly successful.

With its organisation established; with Committees such as these at work all over the country; with local bodies



*Farewell Address from the Ooterpara Municipality.*

daily waking up to their responsibilities in this matter; with a respectable, if not an adequate Endowment Fund in its possession; favoured by the friendly countenance and approval of the Government;—with all these advantages and securities on its side, the Association surely cannot fail to prosper. And I appeal with confidence to the people of India, and especially to the Municipal Councils of this great country, to take up earnestly, and to support liberally, a movement which, with God's blessing upon it, will, I trust, bring an increase of health and happiness to countless Indian households.

I thank you with all my heart for your friendly words and for your good-wishes. I shall never forget this day, and shall ever retain feelings of the warmest interest and affection for the people of Calcutta, whose kindness to me during the three past years has culminated to-night. (*Loud and continued applause.*)

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FAREWELL ADDRESS FROM THE OOTERPARA  
MUNICIPALITY.

24th March 1888. [On the afternoon of Saturday, the 24th March 1888, the Viceroy and the Countess of Dufferin, on their way to Barrackpore, visited Ooterpara, and were present at a garden party given by Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee and his son the Hon. Raja Peary Mohun Mookerjee. The local Municipality took advantage of the opportunity to present a farewell address to the Viceroy, who replied as follows :—]

*Gentlemen*,—I beg to return you my best thanks for your friendly welcome, as well as for the address you have presented to me. I recognise with pleasure that you take a proper pride in the town with which you are connected. Local patriotism is as desirable and useful a sentiment as the same feeling when applied to a country at large, for it frequently leads the members of the community not merely to take a pride in everything that concerns the prosperity of their native place, but also

*Farewell address from the Ooterpara Municipality.*

induces them to endow it with institutions similar to those which you have enumerated.

It is quite true that during the last four years the Government of India has had many difficulties to contend with, both as regards its external relations, its internal development, and its financial condition ; but I am glad to learn that the various circumstances which have arisen out of this state of affairs have, in your opinion, been satisfactorily dealt with by my administration.

I am indeed sorry to bid you good-bye, for I have always regarded you as my neighbours, and have frequently had occasion to admire those marks of prosperity and improvement which characterise this locality, as I passed up and down the beautiful banks of the Hooghly on my way to and from Barrackpore.

The ladies of Ooterpara also presented an address to the Countess of Dufferin, expressive of their gratitude for her efforts on behalf of the ladies of India, to which Her Excellency replied as follows :—

*My Friends*,—I thank you sincerely for the warm welcome you have given me, and for the kind words you have addressed to me. I am especially grateful for the expressions of your sympathy and interest in the aims of the National Association. Your countrymen have come forward generously and effectively to establish this work, and the hearty though unseen co-operation of the women of India can do much to ensure its universal success.

It is doubtless difficult for you who have not yet profited by those remedies and alleviations to which women of other countries are accustomed, to understand that you often have to suffer unnecessary pain ; that many lives are lost through ignorant treatment, and that much ill-health is entailed upon yourself and upon your children by the employment of unskilled practitioners, or by the absence of all medical aid. But if once you realise these facts, I feel sure you will use the influence you possess in your own homes to advance the work of an Association which

*Farewell address from the Central Mahomedan Association.*

is endeavouring to bring these remedies and this relief into your households.

I would appeal to you also on behalf of those Indian women who undertake the study of medicine as a profession. I ask you to give them your sympathy and your support, and, wherever it may be needed, your protection. They have no light task before them; they have much to learn, much to bear, many prejudices to overcome, many cherished customs to give up, and they will need all the encouragement and all the respect their [countrywomen can give them to carry them through their arduous duties.

I thank you again for your kind reception and for giving me the this opportunity of meeting you. I trust that health and happiness and every blessing may attend you, and I can assure you that wherever I may go no subject will ever interest me more deeply than that of the welfare of the women of India.

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FAREWELL ADDRESS FROM THE CENTRAL  
MAHOMEDAN ASSOCIATION.

24th March 1888. [On Saturday, the 24th March 1888, a deputation from the Mahomedan Central National Association waited on the Viceroy at Government House, Calcutta, and presented a farewell address on behalf of the Mahomedan community. Delegates from several parts of Bengal, Behar, and the north were present. Mr. Amir Ali, the Secretary of the Association, read the address, and His Excellency replied as follows :—]

*Gentlemen,*—It is indeed extremely flattering to me that the large deputation which fills this hall should have come from so many important and distant cities of India to present me with an address expressive of your good will and confidence. As the representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty and of the people of England, it is one of the first duties of the Viceroy so to conduct his administration as to render it, as far as possible, acceptable

*Farewell address from the Central Mahomedan Association.*

to the people over whom he rules, and especially is he bound to make those races who are in any way disadvantageously situated feel that they are the objects of his sympathy and solicitude. The guiding principle of English rule has always been to administer the affairs of the Empire with absolute impartiality in the presence of the diverse religions and nationalities of which it is composed, and, in order that this may be effectually accomplished, it is its duty to see that each denomination obtains a fair start, and that the conditions upon which they enter on the contests of life are equalised and fairly adjusted. The Mahomedans of India may, consequently, rest assured that the Government will always view with the utmost sympathy and approval their endeavours to remove the peculiar impediments which hamper their efforts, especially when those impediments result from a conscientious adherence to the behests of their religion. Fortunately the whole Mahomedan community, under the intelligent leaders I see before me, and with the assistance of many other wise and thoughtful Mahomedans whom I have met in the provinces, are energetically working for this end, and we already see the fruits of their labour both in the increase in the number of Mahomedan students at our various educational centres, and in the high places which they have begun to take in the University and school competitions. Ere long, I trust, therefore, that the whole Mahomedan youth of the country will be marching abreast with their Hindu brethren, and that all the present causes of complaint and dissatisfaction which you have so keenly felt will eventually disappear. In any event, be assured, gentlemen, that I highly value those marks of sympathy and approbation which you have been pleased to express in regard to my general administration of the country. Descended as you are from those who formerly occupied such a commanding position in India, you are exceptionally well able to understand the responsibilities attaching to those

*Farewell address from Calcutta Mahomedan Literary Society.*

who rule ; nor does it surprise me to learn, considering the circumstances under which your forefathers entered India, that you should be fully alive to the necessity of closing its gates, for it is only by such precautions that content can reign, that commerce can flourish, or wealth increase.

In conclusion, allow me to thank you on behalf of Lady Dufferin for the kind expressions you have made use of in her regard. She will be the first Viceroy's consort—and I say it with pride—whose popularity will be more extensive and her fame more enduring than that of her husband.

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FAREWELL ADDRESS FROM CALCUTTA MAHOMEDAN  
LITERARY SOCIETY.

26th March 1888. [On Monday, the 26th of March 1888, a Deputation of the Mahomedan Literary Society waited upon His Excellency the Viceroy at 3 P.M. His Excellency received the members of the Deputation] in the Throne Room of Government House. Nawab Abdool Latif Bahadur, the Secretary of the Association, read the address, to which His Excellency made the following reply :—]

*Gentlemen*,—It is needless for me to assure you that I am very sensible of your kindness in presenting me with an address which at once assures me of your personal regard towards Lady Dufferin and myself, and of your general approval of the way in which the administration of India has been conducted during the period that I have presided over its Government. I can well understand the satisfaction with which as Mahomedans you have watched the growth of the better understanding which has come to exist between ourselves and the Amir of Afghanistan. From the moment I came into personal relations with His Highness at Rawalpindi until now, I have done everything in my power to make him and his people understand that there is nothing we more desire than the maintenance of Afghan independence and the prosperity of Afghanistan and its

*Farewell address from Calcutta Mahomedan Literary Society.*

inhabitants. The delimitation of the Russo-Afghan boundary has undoubtedly removed a fertile occasion of friction, dispute, and uncertainty, and the very fact of Russia having herself drawn a line beyond which her progress southwards is not to extend is an additional element of security. This fortunate circumstance, however, should not tempt us to neglect those ordinary precautions which all nations take, and are bound to take, that are conterminous or nearly conterminous with great military monarchies. The most peaceful and well-disposed Governments are sometimes powerless in the presence of a wave of popular feeling, or the ambition of a strong military party; and if a nation wishes to maintain its territory inviolate, the only certain way of doing so is to render its frontier impregnable to attack. Fortunately the natural features which characterise the boundaries of India are such as to render this task both of easy and comparatively cheap accomplishment. The system of railways which we have recently constructed would enable us in a very short period to concentrate the whole forces of India at whatever point might be threatened; and the passes that lead from the outside world are easily defensible. Inasmuch as the one desire both of the Government and of the people of India is to be left alone in order that they may tread the paths of peace and progress, the conditions I have referred to are sufficiently reassuring, but if anything were wanting to enhance our satisfaction, it would be the spontaneity and patriotism evinced by our Indian Princes in placing large sums of money at the disposal of the Government, with a view to rendering still more effectual those precautionary measures upon which the Executive has so prudently embarked; nor is it unnatural that a Mahomedan community like yourselves should take a just pride in the fact that His Highness the Nizam, the chief Mahomedan Ruler in India, should have put himself at the head of this movement and afforded so splendid an example.

*Farewell address from Calcutta Mahomedan Literary Society.*

I see with pleasure that you have been good enough to allude to the arrangements made with the firm of Messrs. Cook and Son for the promotion of the comfort of the Mahomedan pilgrims to Mecca. This was a matter in which I took the deepest personal interest, as during my stay at Constantinople I had been made aware of the extortions and hardships to which they were exposed ; and it is already evident that the system is working well, and that the benefits attained under it are considerable.

I must also thank you for the especially friendly terms which you use towards Lady Dufferin and her efforts to be of service to the suffering women of this country. However fully her endeavours may be appreciated, there is no one but myself who knows the unremitting labour, attention, thought, and anxiety which she has given to this subject ; but I assure you she feels herself more than rewarded by the generous support she has received on all sides, and by the fact that the institution she has established should have become so thoroughly incorporated with the social system of the country.

And now, gentlemen, in conclusion, allow me to assure you that I shall never forget your kindness, that I shall watch with extreme interest the efforts of the Mahomedan community to place themselves in line with their Hindu fellow-subjects in the matter of education and the other requirements of modern civilisation, and the success which I do not hesitate to predict for you will always command my warmest sympathies.

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FAREWELL ADDRESS FROM THE BENGAL ROYAL  
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

[On Tuesday, the 27th March 1888, a Deputation from the Bengal 27th March 1888. Academy of Music waited on the Viceroy at Government House for the purpose of presenting His Excellency with a farewell address. The address was enclosed in a prettily-designed casket made in the shape of a Native musical instrument called Saringi, with silver keys. On the arrival of the Deputation at 9-30 P.M., they were conveyed to the Throne Room, where they were received by His Excellency, who had invited a select party to meet them. Among those present were Sir Steuart and Lady Bayley, the Maharajas of Darbhanga, Vizianagram, and Cooch Behar, Sir A. Croft, and a few other ladies and gentlemen. The proceedings opened with a benedictory stanza sung in Sanskrit, set to Hindu music, some of the members playing on the Bina and Sittar, including the President, Raja Sir Sourindro Mohan Tagore. After this musical interlude Cumar Promode Coomar Tagore, son of the President, read the address, and His Excellency spoke as follows :—]

*Gentlemen,*—I need not say that I am very much touched by your kindness in presenting me with so friendly an address, and particularly for incorporating it with this interesting musical performance. I am always anxious to promote harmony, whether in the political or in the artistic world, and, with this object, if you will allow me I will place at the disposal of the Academy a medal to be competed for under whatever conditions may be determined. I must not forget to return you my especial acknowledgments for the kind manner in which you have alluded to Lady Dufferin, and it is indeed a great pleasure to me to have established relations of such firm personal friendship with your distinguished President, to whom great credit is due for the liberal patronage he is always ready to extend to the art you cultivate.

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FAREWELL ADDRESS FROM THE TALUKDARS OF  
OUDH.

7th April 1888. [On the night of Saturday, the 7th April 1888, His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin were entertained at a grand fête by the Talukdars of Oudh at the Baradari in Lucknow. Raja Ameer Hossein read an address to the Viceroy on behalf of the Talukdars, and His Excellency replied as follows :—]

*Talukdars of Oudh*,—Being well acquainted with the history of your country, I am fully able to appreciate the significance of the gathering I see before me. Representing as you do its great territorial families and both its agricultural and its political interests, it is a matter of deep satisfaction to me to be assured of your confidence, as the head of the Government of India, and also of your goodwill as the representative of the Queen. There is nothing Her Majesty more desires than that it should be brought home to the convictions and consciences of her subjects in India, great and small, not only that she has their general welfare at heart, but that she takes a deep personal interest in everything that concerns them. By no means the least of my important functions is so to carry myself towards Her Majesty's Indian subjects as to make this thoroughly known and understood, and I am pleased to see from the language you use that my efforts to produce this result have proved effectual. Unhappily, with every desire to keep himself in touch with all classes and communities, a Viceroy's occupations confine him necessarily so much to his office that it is only with an infinitesimal portion of his Indian fellow-subjects that he ever succeeds in coming into contact; consequently I must ask you to be my interpreter to those large populations with which you are connected, and to convey to them in my name my warm appreciation of the loyalty which animates the whole of Oudh from one end to the other, at the same time that you assure them of the deep solicitude felt both by the Queen

*Farewell address from the Talukdars of Oudh.*

and by the English people for the prosperity of this great province. Fortunately, for the last five years it has been in the charge of one of the ablest and most eminent statesmen that this generation has seen, of a writer who has done more than almost any one else to disseminate in Europe an adequate idea of the history, the philosophy, the poetry, and the characteristics of the Indian peoples. Moreover, combining as he did eminent practical ability with the highest literary attainments, he has left behind him in the University of Allahabad, in the Legislative Council of the North-West, and in various other measures adopted by the Government of India at his instance, innumerable monuments of his zeal, wisdom, and forethought. And now he has been succeeded by a Ruler whose father sacrificed his life in the public service, who has been long connected with you by the closest ties, who has occupied positions of the highest responsibility both under the Home Government and under the Government of India, and who has already given abundant proofs of his deep and earnest desire to guide you in a wise, sympathetic, and benevolent spirit along that path of reasonable progress and material and political improvement which you have so wisely chosen.

I will not attempt to follow you through your review of the policy of the Government of India during the last four years, which you have embodied in terms so kind and so flattering to myself, though I cannot help expressing my satisfaction at finding that you appreciate in an adequate manner the efforts we are making to secure the peace of India by rendering our frontiers impervious to attack on the North-West, and by the extension of our jurisdiction over the entire valley of the Irrawaddy on the East. Our action in both directions has been forced upon us by external conditions over which we had no control. They must be regarded as simple measures of home defence, which cannot fail to contribute powerfully

*Farewell address from the Talukdars of Oudh.*

to the quiet and security of our own house for many a year to come.

But, though unwilling to detain you long, I must return you my special thanks for your expressions of gratitude to the Government of India for the establishment of the Allahabad University and the creation of the Provincial Legislative Council of the North-West. As I have already mentioned, both these measures were originally suggested by Sir Alfred Lyall, and what better proof could you have than these of the desire of the Government of India to sympathise with your aspirations, and to do everything in its power to enable this province to hold its head high amongst its neighbours. Most heartily do I congratulate you on their acquisition, for I am fully persuaded that you will make a good and effectual use of both.

There is one other most important legislative measure upon which the Government of India also embarked at the instance of Sir Alfred Lyall, to which I must also refer, namely, the Oudh Rent Act. That Act was introduced with the view of terminating in a fair and impartial manner those disputes, uncertainties, and complications which had arisen regarding the status of the Oudh ryot, and I am glad to have this opportunity of expressing my high appreciation of the liberal and hearty manner in which the Talukdars of Oudh met the Government on this question. Had it not been for the fair and generous way in which they consented to assist us, the matter which has now been happily settled in a way greatly to benefit the cultivator, without, I trust, in any degree injuring the talukdar, might have grown up into a controversy only too well calculated to sow ill-feeling and dissension between two classes whose interests, if only properly regarded, will be found to be interdependent and closely connected with each other. Again I say, gentlemen, I thank you heartily, and especially my honourable colleague Rana Shankar Baksh, for the man-

*Farewell address from the Talukdars of Oudh.*

ner in which you have dealt with the land question in Oudh.

Turning now to two matters upon which you justly pride yourselves,—the success with which you are working your local self-government, and the auspicious fact of Her Majesty's Jubilee having resulted in the foundation of a School of Arts and Industries,—I would observe that, as I have frequently stated, local self-government has never had a better friend in India than myself. I have watched its operations throughout the country with great interest, and though, as was to be expected, there is a considerable difference in the results which it has produced in different localities, there seems to be a very general consensus of opinion that the system is as a whole working in a promising and successful manner, especially in the larger centres of population. Some municipal bodies may be inert, Local and District Boards may fall short of the expectations formed of them by their friends, but the great fact remains that from one end of the country to the other, whether in the urban or the rural districts, there are numerous bodies of men who are busily occupied in looking after the affairs of the important communities they represent, who are being made to feel the responsibilities attaching to a public post, and who are gradually learning to look beyond the range of their own private interests and businesses, and to entertain an intelligent and lively concern for the common good. It is in this way, and under this discipline, that true patriotism and a wise public spirit can alone be generated, and glad am I to learn from several independent sources of the successful way in which both have been developed in your own midst.

I need hardly observe that I am much pleased to learn that you are in a fair way of establishing a School of Arts and Industries. Both as the head of the Government and personally I have always taken the deepest interest in

*Farewell address from the Talukdars of Oudh.*

technical education. I have called the attention of all the subordinate Governments to the desirability of promoting this branch of instruction by every means in their power, and I never lost an opportunity of reminding the general public of the many benefits to be derived from a large measure of technical skill being diffused amongst the people. But I must ask you always to remember that it is not either within the competence or the functions of the Supreme Government to give practical effect to its views. This latter responsibility devolves upon the local Governments in a certain degree, but still more largely upon the various Indian communities. Even the local Governments, unassisted by the liberality and by the counsels of those who are in a position to support and direct their efforts, can do but little. Indeed, I know no road along which it is so desirable to march with caution and discretion, and with a view to the local needs, opportunities, and requirements of each district; but you at all events in contributing no less a sum than five lakhs to this most noble and practical mode of meeting the needs, embarrassments, and wants of modern Indian civilisation, deserve the highest praise, and most warmly do I congratulate you on the extraordinary success which has attended your efforts.

And now, gentlemen, allow me to thank you from the bottom of my heart for the kind expressions which you have used towards Lady Dufferin and her efforts to mitigate the trials to which for so many generations of Indian ladies have been exposed without any of those alleviations with which Western science has so amply provided their sisters in other lands. I am indeed happy to think that the Institution which my wife has founded has taken such deep root in the confidence of the people, has been so nourished and supported throughout the length and breadth of the land by all the intelligent classes, has been so endowed with princely gifts, that its permanent vitality and continued existence are amply secured. With these auspicious

*Farewell address from the Talukdars of Oudh.*

results already obtained, Lady Dufferin will leave your shores with the happy assurance that she has really accomplished a useful and succesful work amongst you, and that her name will be remembered with gratitude not merely in the mansions of the rich and of the great, but in the humble dwellings of the poor, for many a generation.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I must again bid you good-bye. I shall lay down my great office at the end of this year with many a regretful feeling, but at the same time with a most grateful recollection of the universal indulgence with which my humble endeavours to do my duty amongst you have been met. I am already the oldest Viceroy that has ever ruled in India, and I feel the time has come when in the public interests the heavy responsibilities of my office should be confided to the hands of a younger man; but at least I can carry away with me the consolation of knowing that at no time during the past hundred years has there prevailed a deeper feeling of security in reference to all those great interests upon which the happiness of every nation so much depends as at the present moment, and that, while the prince in his palace is conscious that his throne is as firmly and irrevocably secured to him and his dynasty as is that of the Queen-Empress herself, the zemindar in his country-house, the trader in his shop, the humble ryot in his cabin, are all equally convinced that where they have sown there also they shall reap, and that English might and English justice are ever ready at hand to protect the land from outward aggression, and to ensure to every citizen the untroubled enjoyment of his rights and privileges within its borders.

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FAREWELL ADDRESS FROM MAHOMEDAN  
ASSOCIATIONS AT LUCKNOW.

10th April 1888. [On Tuesday, the 10th April 1888, at 3 P.M., the Anjuman, Jhalsa-i-Islamia, and other Mahomedan Societies in Lucknow, waited on His Excellency the Viceroy at Government House in Lucknow, and presented him with an address, which was read by Munshi Intiaz Ali.

His Excellency in reply said as follows :—]

*Gentlemen*,—I return you my best thanks for the friendly and flattering address with which you have presented me. I need not now repeat what I have often said, that having for so many years of my previous public career found myself closely connected with Mahomedan Governments and Mahomedan populations, it was an additional pleasure to me in coming to India to remember that it would be one of my duties to watch over the interests of fifty millions of Her Majesty's Mahomedan subjects. Fifty millions of men are themselves a nation, and a very powerful nation; and when we remember the circumstances under which the Mahomedan community has come to form an integral part of the Indian people, and all the splendid antecedents attaching to their history, a ruler would indeed be devoid of all political instinct if he were not careful to consider their wants and wishes, and to bring their status and condition into harmony with the general system over which he presides. But you have another especial claim upon my sympathy and good-will. Owing to circumstances beyond your own control, and to the necessity of conforming to certain accepted traditions attaching to your religious convictions, you long occupied a disadvantageous position in relation to your Hindu fellow-subjects, for, whereas their youth were free to master at an early age those acquirements which are the essential preliminaries to most employments in the public service, the Mahomedan children were required to devote themselves

*Farewell address from Mahomedan Associations at Lucknow.*

to the studies enjoined by their spiritual guides. Consequently you were beginning to lag behind in that arduous race in which it is so desirable that all sections of our body politic should be able to engage upon equal terms. But, however great might be the sympathy of Government with your unfortunate position, it was precluded by those strict principles of impartiality which, I trust, no Indian administration will ever be tempted for a moment to violate or neglect, from extending to you advantages which could only be enjoyed at the expense of the interests of Her Majesty's other Indian subjects. But what it could do it did. It issued the Resolution of the 15th of July 1885. For the reasons I have stated, that Resolution undoubtedly fell short of the expectations you had conceived, but, as I trust will be the case with many other acts of the Government, as time went on, it was found to be of a more beneficial and effective character than was at first supposed, and I am proud to think that by this bare act of justice I have been able to give you a satisfactory proof of my deep and warm solicitude.

Acknowledging, as I do with thanks, the favourable opinion which you have expressed in regard to the general policy pursued by my colleagues and myself, I desire in a special manner to recognise the generous terms in which you have referred to the Civil Service Commission. When that Commission was appointed, the Commission itself, and the motives of the Government in nominating it, were denounced by a certain portion of the Native Press in a very unworthy manner; but there is no honest person in India, I imagine, who is not now satisfied that the Commission was actuated by a single-minded desire to open still wider the doors of our public offices to the natives of India, and that its members have discharged the task entrusted to them in an earnest and liberal spirit. Their recommendations are now being considered by the local Governments, and I do not think Sir Charles Aitchison and his able



*Farewell address from Mahomedan Associations at Lucknow.*

associates need be anything but gratified by the way in which their proposals have been generally received by the public at large.

I also note with pleasure that you are good enough to refer in terms of approbation to that portion of a recent speech I made at Calcutta, in which, with all possible earnestness, I endeavoured to impress upon the various communities which are united into a whole under the Imperial Crown of India, to live in peace and good-fellowship with one another. Divergencies of race and differences of religion, and the historical circumstances in which those divergencies and differences have originated, must inevitably give rise from time to time to occasional discrepancies of opinion, as well as to political and social friction; but the causes which generate these evanescent fires will be found, on examination, to be absolutely insignificant in the presence of those far mightier forces which work for peace and amity amongst you. The former are too frequently born only of prejudice, fanaticism, misapprehension, and perversity; the latter are closely incorporated with your most precious material interests, and are essential to the well-being of yourselves and of your children's children. Those amongst you who are acquainted with history, whether in the East or the West, will have observed that there is no circumstance which better exemplifies the occasional folly of mankind than the absolute indifference of subsequent generations to those very disputes and controversies for the sake of which their forefathers only too frequently persecuted and destroyed each other.

And now, in conclusion, to you also I must return, as I have already done to so many others, both in my wife's and my own name, our united and heartfelt thanks for the kind manner in which you have recognised her efforts for the amelioration of the condition of the ladies of India. In bidding you good-bye, I wish you all prosperity and happiness, and I would ask you to remember that, when all

*Reply to address from the Municipal Committee of Lahore.*

is said and done, your future is very much in your own hands. Government can do far less than is imagined either for the happiness or the advancement of the people; but the intelligence and energy with which your leaders in all parts of the country are promoting the cause of education, and are affording facilities to the rising generation to make up for the time that has been lost, is itself a certain pledge of eventual success.

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REPLY TO ADDRESS FROM THE MUNICIPAL  
COMMITTEE OF LAHORE.

*Gentlemen,*—I beg to return you my most cordial 14th Nov. 1888.  
thanks for your address, and for the loyal expressions contained in it towards Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, as well as for the kindly terms in which you have referred to my approaching departure from India. Having had many occasions of becoming acquainted with the public-spirited citizens of Lahore, I should indeed have been sorry had I not had an opportunity of bidding them good-bye before leaving India.

I have to thank you for the flattering manner in which you refer to the results of my administration. Prosperity and contentment can only be secured in times of peace. Peace is the greatest blessing which a country can enjoy, and living as you do in a frontier province, it does not surprise me that you should appreciate to the full the value of the precautions which the Government of India has taken against all possible risks of aggression. The best security against so great a calamity is timely preparation. Any want of preparation is itself an invitation to attack. Not only so, but by encouraging the hopes of those sections of a neighbouring people who may be anxious for war, it weakens the hands of their governments when endeavouring to maintain a friendly attitude towards you. Happily, at a cost which is infinitesimal as compared with the expen-

*Reply to address from the Municipal Committee of Lahore.*

diture of European nations for a similar purpose, we are in the course of putting the whole of our north-west frontier into such a state of reasonable defence as will enable you to continue to cultivate your fields in peace and contentment.

And now I must thank you for the kind manner in which you have alluded to the efforts made by Lady Dufferin to improve the condition of the women of India. The Association over which my wife now presides, and the Presidentship of which has, I am glad to say, been accepted by the Marchioness of Lansdowne, stands now on an assured basis of success. It has a sound system of organization, and, thanks to the readiness with which people in India, both European and Native, have contributed towards it, it is in a favourable position financially. With these conditions we may anticipate its future success, and look forward with confidence to the day when India will be adequately provided with hospitals for the reception and treatment of women, and with women practitioners capable of affording proper medical attendance to their own sex. Each institution, such as that which will be opened by Lady Dufferin to-morrow, may be regarded as one more step towards this consummation, and it affords the greatest pleasure both to Lady Dufferin and myself that the most important institution of this kind in the Punjab will bear the name of Lady Aitchison, which I feel sure you all prize and venerate equally with that of her husband.

And now, gentlemen, I will bid you farewell. You have always received me with kindness. You have judged my conduct with indulgence, and have never withheld your generous appreciation of the endeavours of my Government to do its duty. As long as I live I shall always retain a most affectionate recollection of the brave and high-minded races of the Punjab, with so many of whose Chiefs and leading men I have formed ties of personal friendship. May every blessing that Providence has in its gift rest upon you and yours for many a generation.

REPLY TO AN ADDRESS FROM THE ANJUMAN-I-  
ITIHAD, LAHORE.

*Gentlemen*,—I have much pleasure in accepting the 15th Nov. 1888. address which you have been kind enough to present to me, and in listening to your expressions of approval of the work which I have been able to do as Viceroy. The cares and responsibilities of a Viceroy are, as you yourselves realise, very great, and with the development of our system of government in India they show a tendency to increase rather than diminish. Nor can the public at large have any conception either of what is being accomplished by the Government for the good of the people over so vast an area as that comprised within the peninsula of Hindustan, or the enormous amount of anxiety and labour which it entails. In the Punjab alone, to mention a single subject, the Swat River, Sidnai and Chenab Canals, have been opened, fertilising nearly a million acres, while projects for the extension of the Western Jumna Canal and for the construction of the Jhelum Canal which, it is estimated, will irrigate between them another half million acres, have received the approval of the Government of India and been recommended to the Secretary of State. The wealth of the country, and the outlet which will thus be afforded to the inhabitants of congested districts for improving their material conditions, cannot fail to be very considerable.

To the extension of railways, again, great attention has been paid by my Government, and not only have 670 miles of military railways been opened during the past four years, but 2,235 miles of commercial and protective railways have also been completed within the same period: and 2,634 more are now under construction.

Nor have the more domestic concerns of the people of the country escaped our attention. The Government has long realised the extent to which disease, which 'is the

*Reply to address from the Anjuman-i-Islamia, Lahore.*

direct product of insanitary conditions, affects the energy and retards the advancement of the population of India. The efforts made in the past towards improved sanitation have been less fruitful of good results than they might have been had funds been more easily procurable, and had there been proper agencies for directing reform. The recent legislative enactments relating to Municipal Committees and local boards have provided the agency required, and the rules which restricted the advancement of money on loan to local bodies for sanitary and other similar purposes have been considerably relaxed. To assist the local agencies in directing sanitary improvements we intend to appoint a Central Sanitary Board in each province, and I sincerely trust that these measures will gradually result in the improvement of drainage throughout the country, in the provision of a supply of pure water in towns and villages, and in the general adoption of simple rules to regulate village sanitation.

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REPLY TO ADDRESS FROM THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAMIA,  
LAHORE.

15th Nov. 1888. *Gentlemen*,—I have first of all to thank you for the expressions of loyalty to the person of Her Majesty, and of devotion to the British Crown, contained in your address, of which I shall take care duly to inform Her Majesty. I am glad to be able to feel at the close of my term of office as Viceroy that I have been able to attain approval of my public acts from those on whose behalf they have been undertaken.

I thank you for the kind manner in which you have referred to the honour which has been recently conferred upon me by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and by the Government of England, and it is a satisfaction to me to know that you have fully appreciated the necessity which

*Reply to an address from the Ahl-i-Hadis.*

compelled us to take possession of Upper Burma, and to put an end once for all to the several dangers which would have menaced us had we not acted with vigour and decision in regard to that province. Now that quiet has succeeded to disorder, and that its industrious inhabitants have been freed from the pest of dacoity, I have no doubt that the province will develop into one of the most prosperous portions of our Indian Empire.

I feel particular satisfaction in learning that my efforts to remove some of the sufferings to which pilgrims to and from the Hedjaz have been exposed in the past will leave a permanent impression on the Mahomedan community. It is a matter of regret that hitherto our regulations which define the amount of space, food, and water to be allowed to each passenger, and provide for the ventilation and equipment of pilgrim vessels, have not been strictly enforceable so long as the vessels are not in British Indian waters; but we have now, I hope, every prospect of effecting an arrangement with the Ottoman Government by which the Indian and Turkish rules will be made identical, and I trust before long all the inconveniences which attend the voyage before the pilgrim arrives at Jeddah will have been removed.

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REPLY TO AN ADDRESS FROM THE AHL-I-HADIS.

*Gentlemen,*—You have been kind enough to refer in 15th Nov. 1888, terms of approbation to some of the chief measures which I have been able to carry out during my Viceroyalty. I feel that it is a subject for great thankfulness that peace has been maintained, and I sincerely trust that the strengthening of the north-western frontier, in which most of you, as residents of the frontier province, are particularly interested, will tend to the continuance of the peace which we are now enjoying. You allude to the investigation

*Address from the Central National Mahomedan Association.*

into the state of Mahomedan education which was undertaken at my direction shortly after my arrival in India. The results of this enquiry, as you remember, tended to show that the Mahomedan community had adhered too rigidly to its own scheme of education, and had been too much inclined to ignore the system of instruction provided by the State. I felt it my duty to explain to the Mahomedans that the fact that they did not in some provinces secure appointments in the Government service proportionate in number to the size of the community to which they belong, was in a great measure due to this cause, and urged upon them that they should avail themselves more freely of the education which the State provides for them in common with other classes of the public. I am happy to say that my advice has been well received by them, and that the latest educational statistics show a satisfactory increase in the number of Mahomedan students, which will, I hope, be more than maintained in the future.

The prohibition, at the instance of Sir Charles Aitchison, of the use of the word "Wahabi" in official correspondence with reference to the branch of Mahomedans to which you belong, is, I am glad to hear, appreciated by you.

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ADDRESS FROM THE CENTRAL NATIONAL  
MAHOMEDAN ASSOCIATION.

[To an address from the Central National Mahomedan Association, His Excellency replied as follows :—]

*Gentlemen,*—I have received with much pleasure the Persian address presented by you in accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Mahomedans assembled from different parts of this important province. The expressions of devotion to the British Crown which it contains are in accordance with the traditional loyalty of the inhabit-

*Address from the Central National Mahomedan Association.*

ants of the Punjab, and I shall take an early opportunity of bringing them to the notice of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India.

I have to thank you for the manner in which you have referred to the measures taken during my Viceroyalty for strengthening our frontier, for enforcing economy, for giving to the Natives of India greater opportunities of attaining to higher administrative posts, and for the improvement of education, and also for the kindly expressions you have made use of in connection with Lady Dufferin's Fund. We have now a well-defined boundary between Russian and Afghan territory, and a ruler of Afghanistan who bears the most friendly feelings towards us. These conditions will, I trust, effectually serve to ensure the continuance of peace. Upper Burma, the latest acquisition to Her Majesty's dominions, will, I am convinced, in time add materially to the strength and resources of the Empire; and now that the country has been reduced to order, we shall not, I feel confident, have long to wait for the development of its trade and commerce.

I cannot conclude without making a further reference to your willingness to devote yourselves to the defence of the Throne of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, and thanking you for your expressions of loyalty and attachment to her person. I am well aware that should occasion arise the Mahomedans of the Punjab will not yield to any class of our Sovereign's Indian subjects in their determination to uphold her rights, honour, and dignity, and to maintain the integrity of her dominions.

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REPLY TO ADDRESS FROM THE KHALSA DEWAN,  
LAHORE.

6th Nov. 1888. *Gentlemen*,—I have to thank you for the address which you have presented to me, and to express my satisfaction at having been able to receive you once more before my departure from India. You refer to the last occasion on which I met you in 1885, and received from you an address of welcome. Although I fully echo the feelings of regret which you have been kind enough to express at the approaching severance of my direct connection with India, I am happy to think that the outlook for the future is brighter than it was when I first saw you, and that my sorrow at parting from you and your countrymen need not be enhanced by any apprehensions such as those which darkened the political horizon when I became acquainted with you. I feel sure that the boundary which has been happily fixed with the concurrence of the parties concerned, between Afghan and Russian territory, will be a permanent one.

You have presented with your address an appendix in which you represent the need for improvement in certain respects of your educational, social, and religious condition. I must remind you that on the eve of my leaving India it would be difficult for me to take up and examine exhaustively the numerous questions referred to in it, and the Government of India would be unable to dispose of matters so closely affecting your community without first obtaining the advice of your Lieutenant-Governor, Sir James Lyall, who, as you observe, so fully understands your needs. I therefore cannot do more than promise you that the questions raised by you shall receive careful official consideration, and that I will commend the welfare of your community to my successor.

And now, gentlemen, I must thank you for the expressions of devotion to the Crown which you offer on behalf of

*Reply to the representatives of the women of the Punjab.*

yourselves and the other members of the Sikh body. It will hardly be necessary for me to recall to Her Majesty your well-known loyalty, but I shall take an early opportunity of bringing to her notice your public expression of attachment to the British throne.

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LADY DUFFERIN AND AVA'S REPLY TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE WOMEN OF THE PUNJAB.

*Gentlemen,*—The very kind words you have addressed 16th Nov. 1888, to me, and the warm approval you express of the scheme with which I have been specially connected here, touch me deeply. It is true that I have taken the greatest possible interest in the inauguration of the National Association for supplying Medical Aid to Women, and that, thanks to the position I have held in this country, I have had exceptional opportunities and facilities for pressing the needs of our Indian sisters, and their claims to all the benefits which medical science can procure for them, upon the Indian public. But my interest in the matter, or my efforts, or my words, would have been of no avail, had they not met with a ready response in the hearts of their countrymen; had I not found fellow-labourers in every province, and sympathy and practical support in every place where I have sought it.

I am glad to think that I am only one of the many hundreds to whom this movement owes its vitality and its great success, and to whom the kind words addressed to me might equally well be directed. I rejoice too in the belief that the people of India have accepted and acknowledged this work as one that has to be done and as one that they must do themselves; and I feel sure that having recognised their duty in this respect they will never falter in their efforts to accomplish it.

*Reply to the representatives of the women of the Punjab.*

And now, perhaps, as this is the only occasion upon which I shall have an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the subject, you will allow me to point out to you the direction in which I venture to think your greatest efforts should be made in the Punjab.

The National Association set before itself three objects,—Medical Tuition, Medical Relief, and the supply of trained Nurses. It is to the first of these that I desire to draw your serious consideration. Medical Tuition is the very foundation of a permanent supply of Medical Relief. Female Hospitals and Female Dispensaries cannot succeed unless you have Medical women to put into them; and as I believe that every part of India will have to provide and to educate its own supply of female Doctors, it follows that each year that is lost in any particular place in sending pupils to the University, must seriously retard the progress of Female Medical Relief in that part of the country.

There doubtless is a vague idea abroad that English women, or Native women from other provinces, can easily be got to officer new Hospitals and Dispensaries; but this is a false impression. The English women who are able and willing to come to India as Doctors will always be exceedingly few in number; and as regards Native women, each province will, for many a long year, have more than enough to do in providing for its own requirements, and will not be able to spare any of its educated Medical women to other places. It is, therefore, from the Punjab itself that female Doctors for the Punjab must as a rule be taken, and the question of finding them and of educating them admits of no delay.

So strongly have the Central Committee of the National Association felt the necessity of helping on the cause of Medical Tuition here that they have made a special donation towards building a Home for Medical students at Lahore. I trust you will complete that work; for, until a

*Reply to the representatives of the women of the Punjab.*

house for them, and a trustworthy Matron to look after them, be provided, I do not think that it is possible for many pupils to come and reside in this place.

With regard to the other two objects of the Association, I may congratulate you heartily upon the way in which they are being carried out in the Punjab. Female Medical Relief is receiving the attention of the Branch Committee, of private individuals, and of Municipalities, at Delhi, at Kapurthala, at Gurdaspore, at Quetta, at Ludhiana, at Multan, and at many other places; while in the Lady Aitchison Hospital at Lahore you have a great Central Institution whose beneficent influence will be felt throughout the province. There too you have the means of giving practical instruction to your Medical students, and of promoting the third object of the Association by the training of Native Dhais. You have also in the Institution presided over by Miss Hewlett at Umritsar, one of the most practical and one of the most successful training places for Midwives that I know of in India. I think, therefore, that I may rejoice with you at the progress that has been made in promoting the objects of the Association in this province; and when I learn, as I hope I shall ere long, that the Hindustani Female Medical Class at the Lahore University numbers at least fifty pupils, I shall feel satisfied that Female Medical Relief in the Punjab rests upon a sure foundation.

I again thank you heartily for the kind words of your address, and I wish you every possible success in your efforts to improve the condition and to increase the happiness of our Indian sisters.

# SPEECH IN PROPOSING THE HEALTH [OF THE MAHARAJAH OF PATIALA.

17th Nov. 1888. [His Highness the Maharajah having proposed the healths of the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, His Excellency the Viceroy rose and said :—]

*Ladies and Gentlemen,*—In conveying to His Highness the Maharajah the grateful thanks of Lady Dufferin and myself for the honour he has done, I am sure it will be agreeable to all present if I make myself their spokesman upon this auspicious occasion, and express to the Maharajah, in their name and on their behalf, our warmest wishes for his future happiness and prosperity. (*Applause.*) His Highness stands on the threshold of what we have every reason to hope will prove an honourable career and a happy life. He is surrounded by those who have known him from childhood, whose respect and love he has won; he is called upon to preside over the fortunes of a happy and contented people, and he enjoys the confidence of the Government of India. There now stretches before him, I trust, a long life of usefulness in discharging the duties for which his previous education will have well fitted him. He has been taught that, though called by Providence to one of the highest posts which this world can offer, he too is bound to be the servant of duty and the faithful guardian of the welfare of his people. (*Applause.*) These doctrines I have every reason to believe have sunk deeply into his mind, and as soon as the time shall have arrived for him to be entrusted with those ample powers which Her Majesty the Queen-Empress is always glad to confide into the hands of her Feudatory Chiefs, he will, I am sure, fulfil the promise of his early days, and, by a faithful adherence to the path of duty, take his proper place amongst those other Princes who have already started upon so satisfactory a career, whose example, I trust, he will follow,





*Speech by the Viceroy at Patiala.*

and in combination with whom the stability of the British Empire in India is so likely to be assured. (*Applause.*) It only remains for me, ladies and gentlemen, again to call upon you to drink long life, health, and prosperity to the Maharajah and to all his house. (*Loud applause.*)

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SPEECH BY THE VICEROY AT DURBAR HELD AT  
PATIALA ON THE OCCASION OF THE  
MAHARAJAH'S MARRIAGE.

*Your Honour, Chiefs of the Punjab, Ladies and* 19th Nov. 1888.  
*Gentlemen,*—I need hardly say how much pleasure it gives me to be present on this auspicious and joyful occasion. I am sure that in offering my congratulations to the Maharajah of Patiala on his marriage, and in wishing him and his house all the happiness and prosperity that this world can give, I am expressing the unanimous sentiments of all present in this distinguished assembly.

When His Highness comes into possession of power, I feel convinced that he will worthily maintain the honour of his ancestral house, and take a high place among the Princes of India as a loyal and brave Feudatory of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, as well as a conscientious and enlightened Ruler.

And now before I leave this assembly, I wish to say a few words regarding a subject of the utmost importance. You are all aware that three years ago, when war seemed imminent upon our north-western frontier, the Native Princes of India, both in the south and in the north, both Hindus and Mahomedans, came forward in a body to place at the disposal of Her Majesty's Government the whole resources of their States. Hostilities were then happily averted, but the feeling shown by the Native Chiefs could not be misunderstood, and I am convinced that their attitude in this crisis of our affairs not only created a very



*Speech by the Viceroy at Patiala.*

favourable impression in England, but produced a very striking effect in other countries. Again, last year, the year of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, the Rulers of many Native States seized the opportunity of offering to contribute in a very liberal manner towards the defence of the Empire, and their offers excited universal approval both at home and abroad.

Prominent among the Princes who came forward on both occasions were the Chiefs of the Punjab, the frontier province, who had already stood by the British Government more than once in the hour of trouble, and whose brave troops had fought and bled by the side of their English fellow-subjects. I remember with deep gratification, and they must remember with pride, that only ten years ago a Contingent from the Punjab States marched to the Afghan frontier, and did its duty well under circumstances of great hardship and difficulty. Some among those around me wear on their breasts the medals earned by them for the service they then rendered to their sovereign and country.

The Government of India has not failed to give earnest attention to the offers of the Native Princes, and, well knowing them to be as sincere as they were generous, has endeavoured to work out a scheme by which they might be turned to advantage in a manner both gratifying to the Princes themselves and of material value to the Empire. I believe we have succeeded in working out such a scheme, and this Durbar seems to me to afford a fitting opportunity for its public inauguration. The Government of India does not think it necessary, or in all respects desirable, to accept from the Native States of India the pecuniary assistance which they have so freely tendered. But in one very important particular we wish to enlist their co-operation. The armies of the Native States are strong in numbers, but at present of various degrees of efficiency. Among many of them there exist warlike tradi-

*Speech by the Viceroy at Patiala.*

tions, and fine soldierly material, while some already contain regiments well worthy to share in any active operations which Her Majesty's troops may be called upon to undertake. What we propose is, in a few words, that we should ask those Chiefs who have specially good fighting material in their armies, to raise a portion of those armies to such a pitch of general efficiency as will make them fit to go into action side by side with the Imperial troops. For this purpose some extra exertions will be necessary, as troops in the present day, to be thoroughly fit for service, require very complete arrangements in the way of arms, transport equipment, and organisation generally. But we shall in no case ask a Native State to maintain a larger force of this description than it can well afford to support, and we do not doubt that under these conditions, the Chiefs, knowing that the Government of India has no desire to take undue advantage of their loyalty in order to throw upon them an excessive burden, will be glad of the opportunity of making good their words by providing troops for the defence of the Empire. I trust that the Chiefs selected will in any case regard the acceptance of their offers as an honourable distinction, while those whose armies it is not found possible to utilize in the same manner will understand that if they cannot usefully contribute to the fighting strength of the Empire, they can in other ways render services equally meritorious and equally sure to win the approval of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

To help these Chiefs in setting on foot and maintaining the troops selected for service, a few English officers will be appointed as advisers and inspectors. These officers will have their headquarters at some central point in British territory, and will visit the several States in turn. Capable native drill instructors will also be lent to the Native States from our own regiments. It is hoped that in this way, while each force will remain a purely State force recruited in the territories of its Chief, and serving

*Speech by the Viceroy at Patiala.*

within them, the troops composing it will gradually be made so efficient as to enable the Imperial Government to use them as part of its available resources to meet any external danger.

The selected troops will be armed with breech-loading weapons presented to the several States by the British Government. These will be carbines for the cavalry, and snider rifles for the infantry. In addition to this, each Punjab Chief will receive from the British Government a battery of 4 guns.

The principal States of the Punjab and others elsewhere have, I am happy to say, expressed their full concurrence in this scheme, and arrangements will be made to carry it into effect as far as they are concerned. I cannot but feel that I have been very fortunate in being able to announce before I leave India the inauguration of this important measure, which will, I hope, serve to show the world in what estimation Her Majesty the Queen-Empress holds the Native States of India, and how she appreciates the conspicuous loyalty and attachment of their Chiefs.

I have now, Your Highness, to thank you for the eulogistic manner in which you have referred to Lady Dufferin's exertions to improve the system of medical aid for the women of this country. The splendid success of the Fund inaugurated by Her Ladyship is due in a large measure to the munificent liberality of the Chiefs of India, and the determination which Your Highness has arrived at of commemorating the occasion of our visit to you to-day by the establishment of a Zenana Hospital intended to provide relief to both in-door and out-door female patients, is one worthy of the high reputation which you already bear for concern for the welfare of your subjects and for noble public charity.

ALIGARH COLLEGE.

*Mr. Vice-President and Gentlemen,*—It is a source of 20th Nov. 1888.  
much pleasure to me that I have been able to visit your College before leaving India and to receive the address which has just been read on your behalf by the Principal of the institution. My only regret is that my stay in Aligarh this afternoon will be so short that I can only reply to you in the briefest possible way. I have listened with much interest to the splendid list of benefactions by which your College has been endowed, and my attention has naturally been much struck by the manner in which Englishmen, Mahomedans and Hindus have vied with one another in assisting you to enlarge its buildings and increase its revenues. This noble institution with its rich endowments owes its foundation to the spirit of self-help and self-reliance which animated its founders, and the success which it has attained affords, I trust, a happy augury that we shall not have long to wait before there are in India numerous colleges and public schools maintained by those who use them, or supported by the liberality of private benefactors.

You have decided, and in my opinion very rightly, to open your College to all, irrespective of their creed, and it is, I think, much to the credit of the managing body of this institution that it is conducted on non-sectarian principles, and that the Hindu scholar is as readily received as the Mahomedan, just as a Native of Madras is as eligible for admission as one from these Provinces. It is the opinion of the Government over which I have the honour to preside that our present State system of education is not sufficiently safeguarded by discipline and moral training, and it is a matter of satisfaction to me that you have recognised the need for giving religious, moral, and social instruction to your pupils and for following our

*Reply to Municipal Commissioners of Naraingunge.*

Western methods in bringing to bear upon them during their leisure hours the influence of upright and high-minded tutors. The encouragement which you give to the boys at your College to become skilled in outdoor amusements is also, in my opinion, highly to be commended, and I have read with interest of the success which they have from time to time achieved in the cricket-field.

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REPLY TO MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS OF  
NARAINGUNGE.

Nov. 1888. *Gentlemen*,—I am very glad to have been able to visit your town before leaving India and to accept its address which you have just presented to me. My pleasure has been enhanced by observing the visible signs which surround you, and to which you point with legitimate pride, of the position that your town has reached as a commercial centre, and of the important trade interests which have grown up around it. But I regard its advance in commercial prosperity as a matter of more than merely local interest, for it confirms the belief which, I feel certain, you must all share with me, that we may fairly anticipate in the future a great and progressive advance in the material development of your country generally. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of such an anticipation, for in a country like India, where the greater portion of the population has for centuries had to depend upon the land for its support, it becomes necessary to devise fresh means of employment for the surplus population which grows up after a prolonged period of rest and quiet. This question had for a long time engaged my earnest attention, and I sincerely trust that the peace which has enabled your town to grow rich and prosperous may long continue, and that it may year by year result in

*Reply to Municipal Commissioners of Dacca.*

the greater development of those arts and industries upon which the future welfare of this country must so largely depend.

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REPLY TO MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS OF DACCA.

*Gentlemen,*—I have to thank you for the address of 26th Nov. 1883. welcome which you have been kind enough to offer me on behalf of the inhabitants of your old and interesting town on this occasion of my visiting it, and for the assurance of loyalty which you convey on the part of the population resident in this part of the country. While referring to the position once occupied by Dacca as the seat of a Provincial Government under native rule, and noticing with regret the decline of its fame and the decay of the industries for which it was formerly celebrated, you are hopeful that the recovery now in progress under the influence of British rule will be maintained, and that your town will regain its old position in the world of trade and commerce. I can assure you that the signs of commercial and industrial activity which I have seen to-day at your factories and wharves, and the large collection of shipping which lies in your port of Naraingunge, afford, in my opinion, unmistakable proofs of the energy and enterprise of your mercantile community. I feel convinced that a comparison of the present position of Dacca with the past need cause you no regrets, and I do not think one requires the gift of prophecy to foretell that, with the development of your mills and factories which is now going on around you, the history of the future of your town will be even more distinguished than that of its past. It is a matter of great satisfaction to me that I have been able just before I leave India to bring under my observation such an interesting indication of the development of the country in industrial enterprise which it is the wish of our Government to foster and encourage.

*Reply to an address from the Mahomedans of Dacca.*

I am extremely obliged to you for the thanks which you offer on the part of your countrymen to Lady Dufferin for the interest she has taken in the improvement of the condition of the female population of India, and I beg to assure you in her name of the gratification which she feels to-day on hearing the testimony which you so publicly offer to the success of her exertions.

And now, gentlemen, I must thank you for the kind wishes which you offer in my regard. The term of my office is now drawing very rapidly to a close, and I need not say that I shall carry away from India many pleasant recollections and leave behind me many regrets. I can promise you that among the most vivid and pleasing of the former will be the reminiscence of my reception by you here to-day, and that in any new sphere of duty to which I may be called I shall lose no opportunity of doing all that lies in my power towards advancing the prosperity and well-being of the people of India.

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REPLY TO AN ADDRESS FROM THE MAHOMEDANS  
OF DACCA.

27th Nov. 1888. *Gentlemen*,—I offer you my sincere thanks for the address of welcome which you have presented to me as representatives of the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal. I am glad that you approve the policy I have followed and the measures I have undertaken during the term of my Viceroyalty, and that you regard the work done by the Boundary Commission and the addition to the dominions of Her Majesty in Upper Burma as tending to strengthen our frontiers and avert the chance of external dangers. I trust that by these arrangements the continuance of the rest and peace, which are so essential for the improvement of the domestic condition of the people of India, and for the

*Reply to an address from the Mahomedans of Dacca.*

development of her resources, will be materially furthered. The offers of assistance made to the British Government by the loyal chiefs of India afford a striking proof of the regard which is now universally felt for British rule, and the determination to which, as I announced the other day, the Government has come to improve the efficiency of selected portions of their armies will, I feel confident, result in a sensible addition to our powers of defence. It is gratifying that the members of your community have accepted in good part the advice and encouragement which I offered you shortly after I came to India, and that you are now doing your best to earn for yourselves the proportionate share of Government appointments to which your number would entitle you by raising the standard of your educational qualifications.

*Gentlemen,*—No assurance could afford greater gratification to a Viceroy about to lay down office than that made by you, that you are living contented and happily under British rule, and the pleasure which I feel on hearing your congratulations on the title which Her Majesty has lately been graciously pleased to confer on me, is enhanced by the fact that you attribute in some measure to the acts of my government, for which the title has been bestowed, your present happy and contented state.

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SPEECH OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE MARQUESS OF  
DUFFERIN AND AVA AT THE ST. ANDREW'S  
DINNER, CALCUTTA.

Nov. 1888. *Gentlemen*,—Before attempting to return thanks for the kind and hearty manner in which you have drunk my health, I feel that, above all things, it is necessary that I should justify my presence amongst you upon this occasion. This is especially a Scotch dinner, and it is held in commemoration of an eminent personage, who was next door to having been born and bred in Scotland. (*Laughter.*) Well, gentlemen, I may claim as much right to your consanguinity as St. Andrew himself; for in those distant days to which we both belong, I also, as represented by my remote forefathers, was a countryman of your own. (*Applause.*) Indeed, I may still call myself by that honourable appellation, the only difference being that I have been very much improved by having been an Irishman during the last three hundred years. (*Cheers and laughter.*) You gentlemen, represent the raw material in its protoplasmic condition;—Mr. Barbour, my eminent Financial Colleague, whom I am happy to see keeping me in countenance, and myself, are specimens of the manufactured article, and the developed organism. (*Laughter and cheers.*) But, for all that, the old Adam—I do not allude to the Father of the human race, but to one Adam, an ancestor of my own, who, like his namesake, was turned out of your Northern Paradise, and that, too, for being too submissive to a lady, who was not even his wife, but Mary Queen of Scots (*laughter*)—the old Adam, I say, will still betray itself and kindle a glow of brotherly enthusiasm in my breast whenever I find myself surrounded by a company of kindly Scotchmen. (*Cheers.*) And now, gentlemen, having made good my *locus standi* amongst you,—my foot being, so to speak, on my native heath,—I desire, from the bottom of

*Speech at St. Andrew's Dinner, Calcutta.*

my heart, and with all the earnestness that words are capable of displaying, to convey to you my deep sense of your goodness in having extended to me so friendly and so gracious a welcome. (*Cheers.*) Although I cannot take credit to myself for all the appreciative and indulgent encomiums which your chairman has been pleased to pass upon my administration, I am not the less sensible of the good-will and sympathy implied by the enthusiastic cheers which greeted his utterances. It is quite true, as Sir Aleck Wilson has observed, that, in the four years of my Viceroyalty, I have had greater and more unexpected difficulties to contend with than have troubled the serenity of most of my immediate predecessors. The first and the greatest of these has undoubtedly been the fall in the value of silver, which, by depleting the revenues of India to the extent of more than three millions a year, has crippled the energies of my Government in every direction, and imposed upon me the ungracious duty of—well, I will not damp the gaiety of this joyous festival by alluding further to so disagreeable a subject. (*Laughter and cheers.*) Indeed, I do not intend to trouble you to-night with egotistical references to my own administration, or with any attempt to vindicate the general policy of the Government of India. The verdict upon both has passed out of my hands, and it will be the pen of the Historian that will determine whether my colleagues and myself have succeeded in any adequate degree in contributing to the peace and security of the country, in dissipating some formidable dangers, and in inaugurating such reforms and improvements in its administration as the time and the circumstances of the case either permitted or required. (*Applause.*) Of one thing, at all events, I am certain—we have done a great deal more in these directions than anybody imagines. Still there is one misapprehension into which the public has fallen, which I am desirous of taking this opportunity of correcting once for all, lest it should

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crystallize into a popular belief, and that is, that the difficulties which we have had to encounter in Burma arose from an attempt of the Indian Government to effect the conquest of that kingdom in too economical a manner, or, to use a vulgar expression, "on the cheap." Such an idea is entirely unfounded. There may have been mistakes, but they did not arise from that source. On the contrary, the Government of India has never refused, from first to last, the local authorities of Burma a single requisition, whether for money, for troops, for civil officers, or for police, which they have ever submitted to us. (*Cheers*) Nay more, we encouraged them from time to time to make further demands on us in every one of these respects. With regard to the strength of the original force, it must be remembered that the expedition to Mandalay was essentially a riverine expedition, and that the number of troops that could be despatched upon it was limited by the riverine transport at our disposal. As a matter of fact, owing to the existence of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, the facilities of transport were very considerable; but, for all that, its capacity was strained to its utmost extent. Happily, however, the forces it could accommodate were amply sufficient for the immediate purpose in view, as was shown by the surrender of the Burmese army, the capture of the king, and the occupation of his capital in the course of a fortnight. (*Applause.*) The very day that Mandalay was taken we telegraphed to both our civil and military representatives to enquire whether or not the additional reinforcements which we had ready to start in support should be sent off; but the difficulties which subsequently occurred were not difficulties which could be overcome by the application of mere brute force as represented by numbers. They were inherent in the very nature of the case,—the enormous extent of the country, its complete disorganization, the absence of all roads, and the vastness and impractica-

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bility of the jungles. Impediments like these could not be successfully dealt with at once, especially as the rainy season soon intervened to hamper our endeavours. Roads had to be cut, telegraphic communications established, military posts constructed, and a hundred other preliminary arrangements introduced. Above all, a Military Police had to be organized, for the Government of India does not keep on hand, as a grocer does pepper, a ready-made supply of Military Police for casual emergencies; but such a body, who are the real restorers of order, have to be painfully and laboriously enlisted and drilled. Even so, as Sir Aleck Wilson has stated, within a little more than two years and a half, we have succeeded, not only in tranquillising the country, but in furnishing it forth with all the appliances of a civilized State. (*Cheers.*) All the big dacoit bands have been dispersed, and their leaders disposed of. Crime in Lower Burma is now less than it was before the war, and even the return of the dry season has not shown any perceptible recurrence of it in Upper Burma. It is true that, during the winter we shall have to punish some of the wild mountain tribes, both in the north and in the west, who have been raiding Burmese villages and head-hunting on Burmese territory. But these troubles are as common to the borders of India as they are to those of Burma. If we remember that, when Lord Dalhousie took possession of Pegu—though he undoubtedly displayed in everything he undertook the greatest vigour and energy, and though Pegu was only a sixth of the size of the country that we have recently dominated—it took him seven or eight years to reduce it to reasonable submission, I think we may be satisfied with the result. (*Loud applause.*) Indeed, it was only the other day that I was reading a life of Lord Minto, who mentions incidentally, that in his time whole districts within twenty miles of Calcutta were at the mercy of dacoits, and this after the English had been more than fifty years in the occupation

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of Bengal; while, even in our own days, large bands of robbers in Central India are baffling all the efforts of the Indore Government to put an end to their depredations. The fact is, dacoity is a peculiar sort of crime, and one far more difficult to deal with than even the organized opposition of regular armies. I have been led to dilate more fully upon this subject than I had intended; but I have felt it my duty to do so, not so much in the interests of the Indian administration, as from a desire to vindicate the conduct of those eminent Civil and Military officers who, in the teeth of a great deal of misapprehension, have been carrying out with exceptional ability, and with acknowledged success, their responsible and thankless duties. (*Cheers.*) And now, gentlemen, what else am I to say to you? As a rule, I do not think it is a desirable thing for the Viceroy of India to make speeches. I have carefully avoided doing so as much as possible; but perhaps, as I am so near the day of my dissolution, I may be permitted to utter a few words of warning and advice to those to whose affairs I have been giving such unremitting attention for so long a period. You will understand, therefore, that it is not so much the Viceroy that is addressing you as a departing, pale and attenuated shade, or rather shall we say, some intelligent traveller who has come to India for three months, with the intention of writing an encyclopedic work on its Government and its people, and who is therefore able to speak in a spirit of infallibility denied to us lesser men. (*Laughter.*) Well then, gentlemen, what is India? It is an Empire, equal in size, if Russia be excluded, to the entire continent of Europe, with a population of 250 million souls. This population is composed of a large number of distinct nationalities, professing various religions, practising diverse rites, speaking different languages—the Census Report says there are 106 different Indian tongues—not dialects, mind you—of which 18 are spoken by more than

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a million persons—while many of them are still further separated from each other by discordant prejudices, by conflicting social usages, and even antagonistic material interests. Perhaps the most patent peculiarity of our Indian "Cosmos" is its division into two mighty political communities—the Hindus numbering 190 millions, and the Mahomedans a nation of 50 millions—whose distinctive characteristics, whether religious, social, or ethnological, it is of course unnecessary for me to refer to before such an audience as the present. But to these two great divisions must be added a host of minor nationalities—though minor is a misleading term, since most of them may be numbered by millions—who, though some are included in the two broader categories I have mentioned, are as completely differentiated from each other as are the Hindus from the Mahomedans,—such as the Sikhs, with their warlike habits and traditions, and their theocratic enthusiasm; the Rohillas, the Pathans, the Assamese, the Biluchees, and the other wild and martial tribes on our frontiers, the hillmen dwelling in the folds of the Himalayas; our subjects in Burma, Mongol in race and Buddhist in religion; the Khonds, Mairs, and Bheels, and other non-Aryan peoples in the centre and south of India,—and the enterprising Parsees, with their rapidly developing manufactures and commercial interests. Again, amongst these numerous communities may be found at one and the same moment all the various stages of civilisation through which mankind has passed from the pre-historic ages to the present day. At one end of the scale we have the naked savage hillman, with his stone weapons, his head-hunting, his polyandrous habits, and his childish superstitions; and at the other, the Europeanised Native gentleman, with his refinement and polish, his literary culture, his Western philosophy, and his advanced political ideas, while between the two lie, layer upon layer, or in close juxtaposition, wandering communities, with their flocks of

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goats and moving tents; collections of undisciplined warriors, with their blood feuds, their clan organisation and loose tribal government; feudal Chiefs and Barons, with their picturesque retainers, their seignorial jurisdiction, and their mediæval modes of life; and modernised country gentlemen, and enterprising merchants and manufacturers, with their well-managed estates and prosperous enterprises. Besides all these, who are under our direct administration, the Government of India is required to exercise a certain amount of supervision over the one hundred and seventeen Native States, with their princely rulers, their autocratic executives, their independent jurisdictions, and their fifty millions of inhabitants. The mere enumeration of these diversified elements must suggest to the most unimaginative mind a picture of as complicated a social and political organisation as has ever tasked human ingenuity to govern and administer. (*Loud applause.*) But, even within India itself, we have not reached the limits of our accountability, for we are bound to provide for the safety and welfare not only of Her Majesty's Hindu, Mahomedan, and other Native subjects, but also of the large East Indian community, of the indigenous Christian Churches, of the important planting and manufacturing interests which are scattered over the face of the country, as also to secure the property and lives of all the British residents in India, men, women, and children, whether employed in the service of the Government or pursuing independent avocations, in the midst of the alien and semi-civilised multitudes whose peaceable and orderly behaviour cannot, under all circumstances, be implicitly relied on. (*Cheers.*) To these obligations must also be added the duty of watching over the enormous commercial interests of the mother country, represented by a guaranteed capital of over two hundred and twenty millions of pounds sterling, which, to the great benefit of India, has been either lent to the State

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or sunk in Indian Railways and similar enterprises; for it would be criminal to ignore the responsibility of the Government towards those who have sunk large sums of money in the development of Indian resources on the faith of official guarantees, or who have invested their capital in the Indian funds at the invitation of the Imperial Indian authorities. The same considerations apply with almost equal force to that further vast amount of capital which is employed by private British enterprise in manufactures, in tea planting, and in the indigo, jute, and similar industries, on the assumption that English rule and English justice will remain dominant in India. (*Loud applause.*) If, again, we turn our eyes outwards, it will be found that our external obligations are hardly less onerous and imperative than those confronting us from within. India has a land frontier of nearly 6,000 miles, and a seaboard of about 9,000 miles. On the east she is conterminous with Siam and China, on the north with Thibet, Bhootan, and Nepaul, and on the west she marches, at all events diplomatically, with Russia. On her coasts are many rich and prosperous seaports—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Rangoon—and every year we are made more painfully aware to how serious an extent our contiguity with foreign nations, whether civilised or uncivilised, and the complications arising both out of Eastern and Western politics, may expose us to attack, and of the necessity of walking both warily and wisely in respect of our international relations, and of taking those precautions, however onerous or expensive, which are incumbent on every nation that finds itself in contact with enterprising military monarchies or rival maritime powers. (*Cheers.*) It is then for the outward protection and for the internal control,—it is for the welfare, good government, and progress of this congeries of nations, religions, tribes, and communities, with the tremendous latent forces and disruptive potentialities which they contain, that the Government of India is



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answerable ; and it is in reference to the ever-shifting and multiplying requirements of this complicated political organisation that it has been called upon from time to time to shape and modify its system of administration. In the earlier stages of England's connection with India, and even after the force of circumstances had transmuted the East India Company of merchants into an Imperial Executive, the ignorance and the disorganisation of the peninsula consequent upon the anarchy which followed the collapse of the Mahomedan regime, necessitated the maintenance of a strong uncompromising despotism, with the view of bringing order out of chaos, and a systematised administration out of the confusion and lawlessness which were then universally prevalent. But such principles of government, however necessary, have never been congenial to the instincts or habits of the English people. (*Applause.*) As soon as the circumstances of the case permitted, successive statesmen, both at home and in India itself, employed themselves from time to time in softening the severity of the system under which our dominion was originally established, and strenuous efforts were repeatedly made, not only to extend to Her Majesty's subjects in India the same civil rights and privileges which are enjoyed by Her Majesty's subjects at home, but to admit them, as far as was possible, to a share in the management of their own affairs. (*Cheers.*) The proof of this is plainly written in our recent history. It is seen in our legal codes, which secure to all Her Majesty's subjects, without distinction of race or creed or class, equality before the law. (*Cheers.*) It is found in the establishment of Local Legislative Councils a quarter of a century ago, wherein a certain number of leading natives were associated with the Government in enacting measures suitable to local wants. It lies at the basis of the great principle of decentralised finance, which has prepared the way for the establishment of increased local responsibility. It received a most important development

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in the Municipal legislation of Lord Northbrook's administration. It took a still fuller and more perfect expression during the administration of my distinguished predecessor, in the Municipal and Local Boards Acts; and it has acquired a further illustration in the recommendations of the Public Service Commission, recently sent home by the Government of India, in accordance with which more than a hundred offices hitherto reserved to the Covenanted Service would be thrown open to the Provincial Service, and thus placed within the reach of our native fellow-subjects in India. (*Applause.*) And now, gentlemen, some intelligent, loyal, patriotic, and well-meaning men are desirous of taking, I will not say a further step in advance, but a very big jump into the unknown—by the application to India of democratic methods of government, and the adoption of a Parliamentary system, which England herself has only reached by slow degrees and through the discipline of many centuries of preparation. (*Cheers.*) The ideal authoritatively suggested, as I understand, is the creation of a representative body or bodies in which the official element shall be in a minority, who shall have what is called the power of the purse, and who, through this instrumentality, shall be able to bring the British Executive into subjection to their will. The organisation of battalions of Native Militia and Volunteers for the internal and external defence of the country is the next arrangement suggested, and the first practical result to be obtained would be the reduction of the British Army to one half its present numbers. Well, gentlemen, I am afraid that the people of England will not readily be brought to the acceptance of this programme, or to allow such an assembly, or a number of such assemblies, either to interfere with its armies, or to fetter and circumscribe the liberty of action either of the Provincial Governments or of the Supreme Executive. (*Applause.*) In the first place, the scheme is eminently unconstitutional; for

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the essence of constitutional government is, that responsibility and power should remain in the same hands, and the idea of irresponsible councils, whose members could never be called to account for their acts in the way in which an opposition can be called to account in a constitutional country, arresting the march of Indian legislation, or nullifying the policy of the British Executive in India, would be regarded as an impracticable anomaly. (*Applause.*) Indeed, so obviously impossible would be the application of any such system in the circumstances of the case, that I do not believe it has been seriously advocated by any Native statesman of the slightest weight or importance. I have come into contact, during the last four years, with, I imagine, almost all the most distinguished persons in India. I have talked with most of them upon these matters, and I have never heard a suggestion from one of them in the sense I have mentioned. (*Cheers.*) But if no Native statesman of weight or importance, capable of appreciating the true interests of England and of India, is found to defend this programme, who are those who do? Who and what are the persons who seek to assume such great powers,—to tempt the fate of Phaeton, and to sit in the chariot of the Sun? (*Applause.*) Well, they are gentlemen of whom I desire to speak with the greatest courtesy and kindness, for they are, most of them, the product of the system of education which we ourselves have carried on during the last thirty years. But thirty years is a very short time in which to educe a self-governing nation from its primordial elements. At all events, let us measure the extent of educated assistance upon which we could call at this moment; let us examine the degree of proficiency which the educated classes of India have attained and the relation of their numbers to the rest of the population. Out of the whole population of British India, which may be put at 200 millions in round numbers, not more than five or six per cent. can read and write, while less than one per cent.

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has any knowledge of English. Thus, the overwhelming mass of the people, perhaps one hundred and ninety out of the two hundred millions, are still steeped in ignorance, and of the ten or twelve millions who have acquired education, three-fourths, or perhaps less, have not attained to more than the most elementary knowledge. In our recent review of the progress of education, it was pointed out that ninety-four and a half per cent. of those attending our schools and colleges were in the primary stage, while the progress made in English education can be measured by the fact that the number of students who have graduated at the universities since their establishment in 1857,—that is, during the course of the last thirty-one years,—is under eight thousand. During the last twenty-five years probably not more than half a million students have passed out of our schools with a good knowledge of English, and perhaps a million more with a smattering of it. Consequently, it may be said that, out of a population of 200 millions, there are only a very few thousands who may be considered to possess adequate qualifications, so far as education and an acquaintance with Western ideas or even Eastern learning are concerned, for taking an intelligent view of those intricate and complicated economic and political questions affecting the destinies of so many millions of men which are almost daily being presented for the consideration of the Government of India. (*Applause.*) I would ask, then, how could any reasonable man imagine that the British Government would be content to allow this microscopic minority to control their administration of that majestic and multiform Empire for whose safety and welfare they are responsible in the eyes of God and before the face of civilisations? (*Cheers.*) It has been stated that this minority represents a large and growing class. I am glad to think that it represents a growing class, and I feel very sure that, as time goes on, it is not only the class that will grow, but the information and experience of its members. At

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present, however, it appears to me a groundless contention that it represents the people of India. If they had been really representatives of the people of India,—that is to say, of the voiceless millions,—instead of seeking to circumscribe the incidence of the income tax, as they desired to do, they would probably have received a mandate to decuple it. (*Laughter.*) Indeed, is it not evident that large sections of the community are already becoming alarmed at the thought of such self-constituted bodies interposing between themselves and the august impartiality of English rule? These persons ought to know that in the present condition of India there can be no real or effective representation of the people, with their enormous numbers, their multifarious interests, and their tessellated nationalities. They ought to see that all the strength, power, and intelligence of the British Government are applied to the prevention of one race, of one interest, of one class, of one religion, dominating another; and they ought to feel that in their peculiar position there can be no greater blessing to the country than the existence of an external, dispassionate, and immutable authority, whose watchword is Justice, and who alone possesses both the power and the will to weld the rights and status of each separate element of the Empire into a peaceful, co-ordinated, and harmonious unity. (*Loud cheers.*) When the Congress was first started, I watched its operations with interest and curiosity. I was aware that there were many social topics connected with the habits and customs of the people which were of questionable utility, but with which it was either undesirable for the Government to interfere, or which it was beyond their power to influence or control. For instance, where is there a population whose rise in the scale of social comfort and prosperity is more checked and impeded by excessive and useless expenditure on the occasion of marriages and other similar ceremonies than that of India? Or in what country is the peasant more hampered in the pursuit of his agricul-

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tural industry, than is the Hindu or Mahomedan ryot, by chronic indebtedness to the money-lenders? Where is there a more crying need for sanitary reform than amongst those who insist upon bathing in the tanks from which they obtain their drinking-water, and where millions of men, women, and children die yearly, or, what is even worse, become the victims of chronic debility, disease, and racial deterioration, from preventible causes? What system could be named more calculated to cause greater searchings of the heart than some of the domestic arrangements so ruthlessly insisted upon by Hindu society? Above all, what land is exposed to such imminent danger by the overflow of the population of large districts and territories whose inhabitants are yearly multiplying beyond the numbers which the soil is capable of sustaining? To this last topic I am especially anxious to call the attention of every lover of his country. The danger has long since been signalised by European writers, especially by that most acute of all observers, the late Sir Henry Maine; and it was almost the first subject that attracted my attention when I came to India. Perhaps the widespread misery which I had witnessed in Ireland, produced by similar conditions, had quickened my observation. (*Applause.*) I first of all commissioned Sir William Hunter to take the matter up, and after his departure the task of dealing with it was confided to Sir Edward Buck. A committee met at Delhi, and at the same time provisional reports were called for from various Governments on the general condition of the people. The short Resolution, in which the general tendency of these reports and the lessons to be derived from them are contained, has, I understand, been denounced as an endeavour of the Government to impart a rose-coloured view to the situation. All I can say is, that in ordering the enquiry my object was to obtain the means of awaking public opinion in India to the gravity and danger of our position, rather than to lull it into fancied security, and any

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one who can derive much satisfaction from the result must be either of a very sanguine or a very callous temperament; for although it has been clearly demonstrated that those who represent the poorer classes of India as universally living in a chronic state of semi-starvation and inanition, grossly exaggerate, and that, as a whole, their condition has been steadily improving, it is undoubtedly the case, that in certain districts whose inhabitants are to be numbered by millions, the means of sustenance provided by the soil are inadequate for the support of those who live upon it. When we reflect that, in the most thickly populated districts of Europe, there are only from 400 to 500 persons to the square mile, whereas in the localities I am referring to they exceed 700 and even 800 to the square mile, we shall be better able to appreciate the reality of the danger. Well then, gentlemen, for such a state of things there are only two remedies;—the expansion of manufacturing industries, and emigration. But it is not in the power of the Government of itself to apply either of these remedies. (*Applause.*) By removing restrictions on trade, and by the multiplication of roads, railways, and the facilities of conveyance, we can foster manufacturing and mercantile activity, which we are doing; but the actual creation of manufacturing centres must be the work of private enterprise. (*Cheers.*) To the same imperfect degree, and principally by the same means, the Government can promote emigration. (*Cheers.*) It can let or sell land under favourable conditions to would-be settlers. It can indicate the places where population is superabundant, and where comparatively unoccupied tracts are to be found; but it can neither prohibit by law imprudent marriages, nor compel the inhabitants of a village in any particular locality to transfer themselves to another. But what the Government cannot do, the gentlemen to whom I am referring might very usefully employ themselves in doing. They know the ways and habits of the people; they know the nature of their occupations; they know their needs;

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and as they themselves come from different parts of India, they know where labour is scarce, where land plentiful, and where the new comers could be best accommodated either as cultivators or as coolies. By carefully examining the elements of the problem, they might put themselves into a position to place at the disposal of the Government both useful information and advice. (*Loud applause.*) Again, with regard to Sanitation. And by Sanitation I do not mean the inopportune and injudicious worrying and harrying of our villagers into the adoption of uncongenial ways and habits, or the forcing upon them of the latest principles of Western hygiene, but a gradual patient process similar to that which has banished cholera, jail fever, and many other ills from England during the course of the present century, and which consists in placing pure water within the reach of the people, and in indoctrinating them with those simple rules which add as much to the comfort as they do to the decency of domestic life. The Government has recently given its serious attention to this subject, and has laid down the lines upon which, in its opinion, sanitary reform should be applied to our towns and villages. It has given Sanitation a local habitation and a name in every great division of the Empire; and it has arranged for the establishment of responsible central agencies from one end of the country to the other, who will be in close communication with all the local authorities within their respective jurisdictions. But, after all, the most earnest endeavours both of the Supreme and of the Provincial Governments will be of little avail, unless seconded by the intelligent co-operation of the educated native classes. (*Applause.*) So again with regard to technical education. The Government of India may recommend to the local Governments the policy and the arrangements which it considers to be suited for the establishment and spread of this useful and necessary branch of instruction, and the local Governments may improve upon those suggestions,



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or may apply them with the utmost zeal and wisdom ; but it is the educated classes—those who are most intimately acquainted with the internal economy of the homes of India and the natural aptitudes of their inhabitants—who alone can give energy and vitality to the movement. Well, gentlemen, as I have already observed, when the Congress was first started, it seemed to me that such a body, if they directed their attention with patriotic zeal to the consideration of these and cognate subjects, as similar Congresses do in England, might prove of assistance to the Government and of great use to their fellow-citizens; and I cannot help expressing my regret that they should seem to consider such momentous subjects, concerning as they do the welfare of millions of their fellow-subjects, as beneath their notice, and that they should have concerned themselves instead with matters in regard to which their assistance is likely to be less profitable to us. (*Applause.*) It is still a greater matter of regret to me that the members of the Congress should have become answerable for the distribution—as their officials have boasted, amongst thousands and thousands of ignorant and credulous men—of publications animated by a very questionable spirit, and whose manifest intention is to excite the hatred of the people against the public servants of the Crown in this country. (*Cheers.*) Such proceedings as these no Government could regard with indifference, nor can they fail to inspire it with misgivings, at all events of the wisdom of those who have so offended. Nor is the silly threat of one of the chief officers—the principal Secretary, I believe—of the Congress, that he and his Congress friends hold in their hands the keys not only of a popular insurrection but of a military revolt, calculated to restore our confidence in their discretion, even when accompanied by the assurance that they do not intend for the present to put these keys into the locks. (*Loud applause.*) But, gentlemen, though I have thought it my duty in these plain terms to point out

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what I consider the misapprehension of the Congress party as to the proper direction in which their energies should be employed, I do not at all wish to imply that I view with anything but favour and sympathy the desire of the educated classes of India to be more largely associated with us in the conduct of the affairs of their country. Such an ambition is not only very natural, but very worthy, provided due regard be had to the circumstances of the country and to the conditions under which the British administration in India discharges its duties. (*Applause.*) In the speech which I delivered at Calcutta on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee, I used the following expression:—"Wide and broad, indeed, are the new fields in which the Government of India is called upon to labour, but no longer, as of aforetime, need it labour alone. Within the period we are reviewing, education has done its work, and we are surrounded on all sides by Native gentlemen of great attainments and intelligence, from whose hearty, loyal, and honest co-operation we may hope to derive the greatest benefit. In fact, to an Administration so peculiarly situated as ours, their advice, assistance, and solidarity are essential to the successful exercise of its functions. Nor do I regard with any other feelings than those of approval and good-will their natural ambition to be more extensively associated with their English rulers in the administration of their own domestic affairs, and glad and happy should I be if, during my sojourn amongst them, circumstances permitted me to extend and to place upon a wider and more logical footing the political status which was so wisely given a generation ago by that great statesman, Lord Halifax, to such Indian gentlemen as by their influence, their acquirements, and the confidence they inspired in their fellow-countrymen, were marked out as useful adjuncts to our Legislative Councils." To every word which I then spoke I continue to adhere (*cheers*); but surely the sensible men of the country cannot imagine

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that even the most moderate constitutional changes can be effected in such a system as ours by a stroke of the pen, or without the most anxious deliberations, as well as careful discussions in Parliament. (*Applause.*) If ever a political organisation has existed where caution is necessary in dealing with those problems which affect the adjustment of the administrative machine, and where haste and precipitancy are liable to produce deplorable results, it is that which holds together our complex Indian Empire; and the man who stretches forth his hand towards the ark, even with the best intentions, may well dread lest it should shrivel up to the shoulder. But growth and development are the rule of the world's history, and from the proofs I have already given of the way in which English statesmanship has perpetually striven gradually to adapt our methods of government in India to the expanding intelligence and capacities of the educated classes amongst our Indian subjects, it may be confidently expected that the legitimate and reasonable aspirations of the responsible heads of native society, whether Hindu or Mahomedan, will in due time receive legitimate satisfaction. (*Cheers.*) The more we enlarge the surface of our contact with the educated and intelligent public opinion of India, the better; and although I hold it absolutely necessary, not merely for the maintenance of our own power, but for the good government of the country, and for the general content of all classes, and especially of the people at large, that England should never abdicate her supreme control of public affairs, or delegate to a minority or to a class, the duty of providing for the welfare of the diversified communities over which she rules, I am not the less convinced that we could, with advantage, draw more largely than we have hitherto done on Native intelligence and Native assistance in the discharge of our duties. (*Loud applause.*) I have had ample opportunities of gauging and appreciating to its full extent the measure of good sense, of practical wisdom, and of

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experience which is possessed by the leading men of India, both among the great nobles on the one hand, and amongst the leisured and professional classes on the other, and I have now submitted officially to the home authorities some personal suggestions in harmony with the foregoing views. (*Cheers.*) Gentlemen, I have sometimes seen in the newspapers formidable indictments drawn up against the British administration in India. I do not now refer to them for the purpose of controverting the charges which they formulated, but they have certainly indicated one blemish which the Government of India frankly recognises and had already begun to deal with,—namely, the present constitution of the police. There are undoubtedly great defects in this branch of the public service. It is, however, by no means an easy matter to deal with, the difficulty lying in the low *morale* prevailing in the classes from which alone the police can be drawn, in the supineness and ignorance of the people themselves, and still more, on account of the additional expenditure which would be entailed by any really effective amelioration of the force. (*Applause.*) Again, with regard to the separation of judicial and executive offices in the early stage of the service and in the lower grades. This is a counsel of perfection to which we are ready to subscribe, though the reform suggested, where it has not been carried into effect—and it has been largely effected—is by no means so simple a proceeding as many people suppose. But here also we have a question of money. With regard to both these subjects, however, I have to make one observation. The evils complained of are not of recent date: they existed long before my time, and had they been as intolerable as is now stated, they would have been remedied while the existence of surplus funds rendered this practicable; but, as this was not done, it is fair to argue that, even admitting that there is room for improvement in both the above respects, we can afford to consult times and seasons in carrying these improve-

*Speech at St. Andrew's Dinner, Calcutta.*

ments into effect. (*Applause.*) Be that, however, as it may, I confess I always lay down these incriminating documents with a feeling of relief at finding that more serious shortcomings cannot be alleged against us. (*Cheers.*) When I consider the difficulties of our task, the imperfection of the instruments through which we must necessarily work, the multiplicity of the interests with which we have to deal, the liability of our most careful calculations to be upset by material accidents over which we have no command, the complexity and centrifugal might of the forces we are called upon to harmonise and co-ordinate, the extraordinary tendency in the East for two and two to make five, and the imperfection which stamps the conduct of all human affairs, my wonder is that our miscarriages should not have been infinitely multiplied. In reading these criticisms I am reminded of a story of a young man who afterwards became a very powerful public speaker. On his first appearance on the hustings he was so embarrassed by the novel circumstances of his situation that he made but an indifferent effort at his speech; but when some one in the crowd ill-naturedly jeered at him, he cried out, "You just come up here and do it yourself—you won't find it so easy," which pertinent observation at once won for him the sympathy of his audience. (*Loud laughter.*) At all events, we have the satisfaction of knowing that there is another side to the picture; for in these diatribes, to use Sir Auckland Colvin's eloquent words, "of the India of to-day as we know it; of India under education; of India compelled in the interests of the weaker masses, to submit to impartial justice; of India brought together by road and rail; of India entering into the first class commercial markets of the world; of India of religious toleration; of India assured, for terms of years unknown in less fortunate Europe, of profound and unbroken peace; of India of the free press; of India finally taught for the first time that the end and aim of rule is the welfare of the people and not the personal

*Speech at St. Andrew's Dinner, Calcutta.*

aggrandisement of the sovereign"—he might have added of India that within the last twenty-eight years has accumulated 110 millions of gold and 218 millions of silver,—“we fail to find a syllable of recognition. (*Cheers.*)” At all events, gentlemen, you may be sure that, whatever our sins, whether of omission or of commission, the English Government in India will continue faithfully, courageously, and in the fear of God to endeavour to discharge its duties, to amend whatever may be amiss, and still further to improve the good which already exists, indifferent to praise or blame, and as unresentful of the hard things occasionally said of us by those for whose sake we are labouring, as we shall always be grateful for the appreciation of those, and they are the great majority, of our Indian fellow-subjects who have the intelligence to understand and the generosity to acknowledge what we have done for them. (*Loud applause.*) And now, gentlemen, it only remains for me to thank you, not only for your hospitality and for the friendly reception you have given to the mention of Lady Dufferin's name and my own, but for the patience with which you have listened to this somewhat lengthy speech. It is a great regret to me to think that I am looking round for the last time upon so many friendly and familiar faces. In another week I shall have discharged my trust, and transferred my great office to the hands of one of England's most capable statesmen, a nobleman in the prime of life, and already distinguished for his sound judgment, his moderation, his wisdom, and the industry with which he applies himself to public affairs. That he will by the intelligence, the impartiality, and the sympathetic character of his rule, gain and maintain the good-will and the confidence both of Her Majesty's Native and English subjects in India, I have not the slightest doubt, and this conviction to a great extent consoles me for my regret in quitting your service. Gentlemen, I again thank you from the very bottom of my heart for all your kindness and goodness. (*Loud and long-continued cheers.*)

### ADDRESS FROM THE NATIVE LADIES OF BENGAL.

4th Dec. 1888

[On Tuesday afternoon, the 4th December 1888, the *purda-nashin* ladies of Bengal presented a valedictory address to Her Excellency the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava at Government House. The greatest privacy was observed in receiving the ladies, all male visitors being excluded. There were nearly seven hundred native ladies present, there being hardly standing room in the Throne-room, where the address was presented and the reception took place. Among the ladies who formed the deputation there were several Burmese ladies, some of the costumes worn being very picturesque. Lady Bayley and a large company of European ladies received the members of the deputation and conducted them to the Throne-room, where, after the usual formalities of introduction were over, Lady Bayley, on behalf of the deputation, read the following Address:—

To Her Excellency the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, C.I.

*May it please Your Excellency.*—We venture to address you on the occasion of your leaving India with our most heartfelt expression of gratitude for the inestimable boon which you have conferred on the women of India by your unwearying labour and watchful care on their behalf during the four years you have been among us. A memorable attempt has been made to alleviate the fearful amount of female suffering which prevails in India through the want of competent medical attendance, and it is under your auspices that a National Association has been formed for supplying female medical aid to women in all the provinces of the Empire. The work of this Association, with which we are happy to feel that Your Excellency's name will always be associated, has now been successfully conducted through the difficulties which beset the early life of all similar institutions; and we are indulging no hyperbole of speech when we say that it is through your sympathy with suffering, your devotion to the weak and helpless, your wisdom and enthusiasm, which has inspired others to charitable deeds, that the gratifying results already attained are to be attributed. You are now able to quit the scene of your labours with a serene conviction that the amelioration of the condition of the women of India, the cause which you have so much at heart, is a reality and not a dream; that it is a project which will not die with your departure, but is vigorous and instinct with life; and that your successors will take up the torch of further improvement and carry it on again to those who will follow after them with increasing lustre. We who now venture to address you on behalf of the women of India give utterance to the sentiments of all of our sex when we assure you of our respect, affec-

*Address from the native ladies of Bengal.*

tion, and admiration. To you and your illustrious consort we tender our thanks. We shall never be forgetful of your goodness, and we are sure of this also, that in whatever lot your life may henceforth be cast, your thoughts and interests and generous wishes will always be for the welfare of the women of India. We respectfully beg that on your return to England you will convey to her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress our humble and grateful appreciation of the active interest she has been pleased to take in the work of the National Association, and of the encouragement she has afforded to the labourers in the movement by her august patronage. We bid you now a regretful farewell, and fervently hope that under God's providence you may evermore enjoy happiness and prosperity.

Her Excellency the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava in reply said :—]

*My friends*,—It is indeed difficult for me to tell you how deeply I feel the kind words of your address. I am quite sure that no one in the fulfilment of a plain duty has ever received so great a reward as I have, in the sympathy and appreciation of those for whom I have tried to do something, and in the rapid progress and success of the work I undertook. That work is founded upon Love and Common Sense, and built upon such sure foundations it cannot fail. If it has been my happy privilege to draw attention to the remediable sufferings and to the wants of the women of India, it is the quick response to that appeal emanating from the hearts and minds of their countrymen which has made the amelioration of their lot a reality and not a dream. I thank you also for your kind allusion to the Viceroy. You can readily understand that without his personal sympathy and encouragement and his hearty interest in the work of the National Association I myself could have done nothing; nor must I omit to acknowledge here the friendly aid and consideration my plans have always received from the Government of India. I shall have no greater pleasure in returning to England than that of conveying to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress your expressions of loyalty and gratitude, and in assuring Her Majesty of the stability and the vitality of the work in which she has



*Farewell address from the Talukdars of Oudh.*

taken so great and active an interest. Again I thank you with all my heart for your kindness to myself, and I pray that every year that passes may add to the happiness, may diminish the suffering, and may improve the condition of the women of India.

[The Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, who was accompanied by her daughters, the Ladies Helen and Hermione Blackwood, then conversed with most of the Native ladies present, after which the deputation withdrew with the same privacy with which they had entered Government House.]

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FAREWELL ADDRESS FROM THE TALUKDARS OF  
 OUDH.

5th Dec. 1888. [On Wednesday, the 5th December, Lord Dufferin received a deputation of the Talukdars of Oudh, who presented him with a farewell address, to which His Excellency replied as follows:—]

*Gentlemen,*—I have much pleasure in accepting an address from so representative and distinguished a body as the Talukdars of Oudh, especially as it is presented not only in their own name, but in the name of the large populations with which they are connected. It is very good of you to have come so long a distance to bid me farewell, and to offer your congratulations on the honour recently conferred upon me by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. The value of every honour from the Crown, however great it may be, is much enhanced when recognised by the voice of public opinion as not inappropriately conferred.

Being well aware of the intelligent interest you take in public affairs, I am glad to find that the leading measures of my administration have met with your approval, and that you comprehend the force of those considerations which have induced us to strengthen our frontiers on the

*Farewell address from the Talukdars of Oudh.*

West, and to obviate the difficulties which were fast gathering in the East, by our timely action in Burma. But, though it is an imperative duty on the part of every administration to provide for the external safety of the dominions entrusted to its charge, it is even more incumbent upon it to forward as far as possible their internal welfare and prosperity. Unfortunately the powers of Government in this direction are necessarily limited, and, indeed, are but little in comparison with what the people can do for themselves. Still I have the satisfaction of knowing that we have been fortunate enough to initiate many considerable improvements in the administration of the country, as, well as to pass many important legislative measures, and to suggest lines of policy to the Provincial Governments, which, in due time, will produce results which will largely conduce to the general welfare of the community.

I am especially sensible of the generous way in which you allude to Lady Dufferin's exertions for the well-being of your countrywomen. The sympathy and encouragement she has received on all sides is most gratifying to her, and is only another proof of the intensity of gratitude which the exhibition of kindness and sympathy never fails to evoke in the affectionate and sensitive disposition of the Indian people.

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## LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE ZENANA HOSPITAL.

5th Dec. 1888.

[On Wednesday afternoon, the 5th December, Her Excellency the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava laid the foundation-stone of the above institution, in the presence of an unusually large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. The function was one of the most brilliant description, and those entrusted with the arrangements spared no pains to make the occasion as successful as its importance deserved.

On the dais prepared for the reception of the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin were assembled:—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Lady Bayley, and a large party from Belvedere, Mr. and Mrs. Trelawney, Nawab Abdool Latif Khan Bahadoor, C.I.E., the Princes of the Mysore Family, the Hon. Mr. Colman Macaulay, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Gubboy, Mrs. J. E. D. Ezra, Mr. S. E. J. Clarke, Mr. Robert Turnbull, the Hon. Syud Ameer Hossain, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chunder Madhub Ghose, the Hon. Dr. Mohendro Lall Sircar, the Hon. Sir Henry Harrison, Mr. J. Lambert, Dr. and Mrs. Joubert, Prince Furokh Shah, Sir Alexander and Lady Wilson, the Hon. Mr. Scoble, Mr. C. E. Buckland, the Hon. Kally Nath Mitter, His Highness the Maharaja of Vizianagram, the Hon. Mr. Reynolds, Mr. H. M. Kisch, His Highness the Nawab of Moorshedabad, Prince Jehan Kadir, His Grace Archbishop Goethals, Maharaja Narendra Krishna, His Highness the Maharaja of Bettiah, Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Moulvi Abdool Jubbur.

At 4 P.M. Their Excellencies arrived amidst general cheering, and were received by the President and Members of the Committee, by whom they were conducted to the dais. The Honorary Secretary, Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, then read the Report of the Committee, after which Sir Steuart Bayley, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, after some brief remarks, requested Her Excellency to lay the stone. Lady Dufferin then descended from the dais and performed the ceremony, using a golden trowel presented by Sir Sivalay Rama Sawmy Mudeliar of Madras. On Her Excellency returning to the dais, the Viceroy, who on rising to address the assembly was received with cheers, spoke as follows:—]

*Ladies and Gentlemen,*—I should always take an unfeigned pleasure in ceremonies of this description, which bear witness on the one hand to the energy of Lady Dufferin, and on the other to the liberality of the

*'Laying the foundation-stone of the Zenana Hospital.*

people of India—and on this occasion of the people of Calcutta and its neighbourhood—were it not for one unfortunate circumstance, that there generally appears in the programme a notification that “His Excellency the Viceroy will now address the meeting.” (*Laughter.*) Now, ladies and gentlemen, I feel that this work has been so essentially the result of my wife’s endeavours, that my appearance upon the scene at all is inopportune and out of place. At the same time, as I have been long accustomed to obey her orders (*laughter*), I appear before you on the present occasion, in order to congratulate all those who have been concerned with the bringing of this undertaking to its present auspicious stage upon the measure of success which they have attained, as well as to make such suggestions as may lead to their receiving further assistance at the hands of an appreciative public. Unfortunately it is too often the burden of all the reports which are read on these occasions, that more funds are urgently required; but when I consider that such an important step has been taken as the laying of a foundation-stone, which itself implies that at all events a considerable part of the task has been successfully accomplished, I cannot believe that in so wealthy and liberal-minded a community as that of Calcutta, the friends of the forthcoming institution will be disappointed in their hopes of bringing it to a successful conclusion (*applause*), and I am quite confident that, where we now see an empty space with but a single stone laid upon it, in another year or so there will rise a perfected structure, within whose blessed walls Science will triumphantly battle with disease and suffering, and that it will not only prove a home of healing and convalescence, but that many a grateful prayer will rise to Heaven on behalf of those to whose exertions the patient owes his rescue from pain and misery, or perhaps the tomb. (*Applause.*)

*Ladies and Gentlemen,*—It is indeed a very great

*Farewell address to the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava.*

sorrow both to Lady Dufferin and myself that this should be the last occasion upon which either of us will have an opportunity of taking part in any public ceremony in Calcutta; but you need be under no apprehension that those eminent personages who are about to occupy our places amongst you will fail to continue the good work, and, as I trust, bring it even to a more successful issue than has been accorded to Lady Dufferin and myself. At all events, we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that our last public act in this great and prosperous capital has been an act of beneficence and mercy undertaken on behalf of the afflicted. (*Loud and continued applause.*)

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FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE MARCHIONESS OF  
DUFFERIN AND AVA.

7th Dec. 1888. [A deputation from the Public Health Society waited on Wednesday afternoon, the 7th December, on Her Excellency the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, to present her with a farewell address. The address, which was read by Mr. Simmons, Honorary Secretary, was as follows:—]

*May it please Your Excellency,*—We, the President, Vice-President, and Members of the Council of the Public Health Society, on behalf of the Society, venture to approach Your Excellency on the eve of your departure from India, to tender to Your Excellency an expression of our appreciation of the great work it has under Providence fallen to your lot to perform for the women of this Empire. And before dealing directly with the object of this address, we would ask permission to convey to Your Excellency and to your noble husband our sincere and heartfelt congratulations upon the honours conferred upon him by our most Gracious Sovereign in return for service to the State, the single-heartedness and devotion of which no one can know so well as you who have had the proud and wifely pleasure to share his cares and labours, and to grace his reward. Your Excellency, to a body devoted to the spread of sanitary knowledge, and to the extension of all measures tending to increase the comfort and secure the health of the people, such as the Society we have the

*Farewell address to the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava.*

honour to represent, it is a source of peculiar satisfaction to bear testimony to the beneficent character of the institution, you have provided in our midst, to the excellency of its methods of working, and to the promising and encouraging measure of success which has already attended its operations. The National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India has met a want long acknowledged and severely felt. It not only offers but affords help of the most valuable kind in quarters where help is most needed and has hitherto been most difficult to render. It is a boon to the women of India, for the gift of which future generations will hold your name in reverence, only to be measured by the affection which now surrounds you, and which, while lamenting the public loss caused by your departure from India, pours around your departing pathway the blessings and prayers of many nations for your future welfare, honour, and happiness. But valuable as the Society which bears your name may be for the direct benefits it confers, it is equally valuable for the indirect impetus it gives to the improvement of the position of Indian women by the stimulus it affords for their education, and the outlet it furnishes for their energies, abilities, and talents. To Your Excellency it has been vouchsafed not only to accomplish a great work in a worthy and effective manner, but to see gathered in the first fruits of your labours, rich in promise of future usefulness to those you have so willingly and so unstintingly served, and of a distinct and powerful influence for good on all that tends to promote the welfare of the people of India. In taking leave of Your Excellency, we are but repeating the sentiment which fills the hearts of millions of our fellow-subjects, when we say that we know we are parting from one of the truest, most disinterested, and most sincere friends this land and people have ever known, and we pray that the deep affection and respect you have evoked for yourself in every part of India may in the time to come be to you a precious solace, and a source of hope and happiness. We are, Your Excellency, with every expression of the most sincere and affectionate respect and admiration, Your Excellency's most obedient and most faithful servants.

Her Excellency in reply said :—]

*Gentlemen*,—I thank you most sincerely for the kind address you have presented to me, and for the assurance you give me of your appreciation of the work of the National Association. That Association has for its object the relief of suffering and the amelioration of the physical condition of the women of India ; and having given considerable attention to this matter, I can heartily sympathise

*Farewell address from the Calcutta Municipality.*

with the efforts of a Society such as yours, which devotes itself to the improvement of the sanitary condition of the dwellings in this great city, and to the removal of the many preventible causes which produce disease and death. By the undoubted success of the movement in which I have been specially interested; by the eager way in which female hospitals and dispensaries are filled, and female doctors and trained nurses are employed wherever we have been able to establish them; by the good which even a few sanitary primers and useful rules have been able to effect; and, I may add, by the extraordinary kindness shown to me personally in return for the little I have been able to do towards promoting the objects of the Association, it is abundantly proved that every effort made to increase the comfort and to secure the health of the people is warmly appreciated and gratefully acknowledged by them; and I feel sure that such considerations as these must be as great an encouragement to you in your work, as they have been to us in ours. Again I thank you, gentlemen, for the very kind expressions of your address.

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FAREWELL ADDRESS FROM THE CALCUTTA  
MUNICIPALITY.

7th Dec. 1888.

[On Friday afternoon, the 8th December, the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta presented a Farewell Address to Lord Dufferin at Government House. The Commissioners were received by His Excellency in the Throne-room. The address was presented in a handsome silver casket and was read by Sir Henry Harrison, the Chairman.

His Excellency in reply said :—]

*Gentlemen,*—I beg to thank you very heartily for the friendly terms in which you are pleased to congratulate me on the satisfactory auspices under which my term of office in India has concluded, and on the honour which has been

*Farewell address from the Calcutta Municipality.*

conferred upon me by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. I am also very sensible of the indulgent spirit in which you allude to my humble endeavours to contribute my small part to the general advancement of the people of India, and more especially to promote the welfare of the citizens of Calcutta. Our residence in Calcutta has always been most agreeable to myself and to Lady Dufferin, both as regards the climate, the life and colour which pervade your city, the important interests of which it is the centre, and, above all, on account of the many personal friends we have met amongst its inhabitants, whether English or Native. We have never passed along your streets without receiving at the hands of the crowds that frequent them, not only that respect which you have always been ready to pay to the Representative of the Queen-Empress, but many marks of personal favour and consideration. Above all things, we shall never forget the liberal and enthusiastic manner in which all classes, high and low, rich and poor, converted your city into a realm of fairy splendour on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee. It is needless for me to say that I have watched the proceedings of your Corporation, both in its deliberate and executive capacity, with the greatest interest and attention, and I esteem it a privilege to have been present at one of your discussions, which exhibited how successfully the art of orderly debate has been transferred from the West to the East. From the first moment that I landed in India, I have always shown myself a friend of local self-government, and anxious to give full play and every advantage to the working of those municipal institutions which my illustrious predecessor so liberally enlarged. It was not, of course, to be expected that a plant so foreign to an Oriental atmosphere should flourish with equal vigour and persistence in the great variety of soils over which it has been distributed; but, though even now, after four years' residence in India, I can only claim a very superficial knowledge of the country, I think



*Farewell address from the Calcutta Municipality.*

I am justified in saying that local self-government is everywhere alive, and that in many districts it is green and flourishing; while the special Legislative Acts of the Government to which you refer prove, I hope, to your satisfaction that I have fulfilled my promise to foster its growth to the best of my ability. In bidding you good-bye, I hope you will not think it out of place that I should exhort you to continue with energy and perseverance those sanitary reforms upon which you have courageously embarked. The sanitation of a great city is not a very popular undertaking; its processes are impeded by long-established prejudices as well as by inveterate customs and habits; not even are its benefits very readily recognised. It has great obstacles to contend with in Europe, though now it is fortunately triumphant along the line. Though it may be many a long year, or perhaps many decades before any very considerable impression may be made upon the evils with which you are contending, you must not despair. There never was a truer saying than that cleanliness is akin to godliness, and a city that knows how to set its house in order, to adorn its thoroughfares, to garnish its chambers, and to clothe itself in robes of spotless purity, may well claim to be the Imperial metropolis of the East. In conclusion, I beg to convey to you my deep sense of your generosity in recognising in such warm and cordial terms the efforts of Lady Dufferin in the service of the women of India. The very fact that the exertions of a single woman should have led to the inauguration of this great movement—to the introduction into India of a considerable number of female doctors; to the establishment at almost all the centres of population of female medical schools, in which already the Native ladies are exhibiting remarkable proficiency in the studies they have undertaken; to the erection of hospitals for female patients; to the multiplication of female wards in those which already exist from one end of the country to the other; and, above all, the tender,

*Address from the Howrah Municipality.*

graceful, and grateful expression of thanks which Lady Dufferin has received not only from public bodies, municipal corporations, and political associations, but from hundreds and hundreds of princesses and the great ladies of India, as well as from their humbler sisters—is inexpressibly gratifying, for it shows how, even in the unchanging East, where improvement is too readily supposed to knock vainly at the gates of cast-iron tradition, if only sympathy, kindness, and practical good sense inspire the effort, the doors fly open and joyfully admit the train of blessings that follow the advance of all sound, well-considered, and rational progress.

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ADDRESS FROM THE HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY.

[On Friday, the 7th December, a deputation of the Howrah Municipality waited on the Viceroy at Government House, and presented him with a farewell address. His Excellency replied to it as follows:—] 7th Dec. 1883.

*Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen*,—I have much pleasure in accepting the address which you have just presented to me on behalf of the Municipal Commissioners and inhabitants of Howrah, through whose jurisdiction I have had such frequent occasions to pass while I have been in India. I am speaking on behalf of Lady Dufferin as well as of myself when I say that we are deeply sensible of the kind reception we have always met with at your hands; nor shall we forget this last tribute of your consideration and regard.

I am glad to find that you and those whom you represent are in accord with such public utterances as I may have given expression to from time to time; and both my wife and myself are equally grateful for the generous terms in which you allude to Lady Dufferin's endeavours to alleviate the condition of the women of your country.

*Reply to address from the Municipal Corporation of Bombay.*

I shall not fail to lay at the feet of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress the loyal expressions which you have used in her regard, as well as to signify to her your general contentment with the condition and results of her rule, testified, as you very justly remark, by the evidences of peace and prosperity visible in all parts of her Eastern dominions.

The term of my Viceroyalty has indeed been characterised by many momentous and critical circumstances, and more than once the tranquillity of our borders has been disturbed; but I am happy to think that I shall leave you in peace, and, as far as it is possible to foresee in a continent liable to such sudden and unexpected perturbations, without a cloud upon the horizon.

I thank you, gentlemen, for your congratulations on the grant of the title with which Her Majesty has signified her approval of the way in which I have discharged my functions as Viceroy.

And so, gentlemen, I must bid you farewell.

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#### REPLY TO ADDRESS FROM THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY.

12th Dec. 1888.

*Mr. President and Gentlemen,*—I am very sensible of your kindness in thus welcoming me again to your noble city—a city which, I am happy to think, has been continually increasing in splendour, in prosperity, and in wealth, under the joint auspices of your Governor's conscientious, wise, and painstaking administration, and the intelligent counsels of the Municipal Corporation. The solicitude of the Government of India, as you are aware, is in no sense confined to the limits of any particular province or city of the Empire. It watches with impartial interest over the welfare of the whole peninsula, and we have always

*Reply to address from the Municipal Corporation of Bombay.*

considered it a fortunate circumstance when it has been within our power, either directly or indirectly, to embark on any line of policy which was consonant to the wishes or conducive to the well-being of the loyal and enterprising population of Bombay. It is a great satisfaction to me to know that the intelligent classes of this part of India comprehend the obligation of providing for the security of the north-west frontier. India is so large a place that the nature and force of those considerations which impose upon the Government any special line of action at one extremity of the Empire are scarcely appreciated or understood by those who live under different conditions at the other; but I think you may rest assured that the rulers of the country will never enter upon any expenditure of a warlike character, whether with the view of being prepared against possible contingencies of a serious character, or of repelling casual incursions of hostile tribes, or of other enemies, except with extreme reluctance, and under the pressure of absolute necessity. In conclusion, allow me to thank you for the kind reference you have made to my wife's endeavours to improve the condition of the women of India. The encomium you have passed upon her cannot fail to be most gratifying to her feelings, and I at all events am at liberty to say that it is richly deserved; for, not only will she have done an immense amount of actual good in the present, but she will have shown what a powerful engine sympathy, common-sense, and judicious management can prove in overcoming or turning those special impediments to progress which are peculiar to the soil of India. In bidding you good-bye, I beg again to express to you my earnest wishes for the prosperity and welfare of your city and of its inhabitants, as well as of the magnificent and powerful province of which it is the capital. (*Cheers.*)

# REPLY TO THE FAREWELL ADDRESS OF THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

[His Lordship, who spoke with considerable emotion, said]:—

13th Dec. 1888. *Gentlemen*,—I am afraid I stand before you rather in the position of a defaulter. I have to confess to you that I have been quite unable to frame a written reply to your address. According to the conventional usage it is necessary that the answer to such a document should in some way re-echo the paragraphs of the address itself, but when I came to take my pen in hand, I found that you had referred to the various phases of my administration in so generous and so kind a spirit that it became utterly impossible for me to write a word that could in any sense satisfy myself. I therefore thought that the best thing I could do would be to throw myself on your indulgence and in a few brief words, coming directly from my heart, to tell you with all the earnestness of which my nature is capable how grateful I am for the terms in which you have spoken of me.

I assure you that I have never received an address during the long period of my service—in the course of which I have received many addresses—which has given me greater pleasure; and if ever hereafter I shall be called upon to defend my acts as a Viceroy of India, I do not know what better defence I can proffer than by simply submitting the paragraphs which have just been read. They will remain in my family as a proof of the reward which any one who endeavours faithfully and honestly to do his duty meets with at the hands of his countrymen. The only further reference which I should make to anything you have written is to assure you that my Government and myself have always considered it a matter of the greatest importance that before embarking upon any considerable act affecting either commerce or the general

*Reply to the farewell address of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.*

commercial welfare of the community, we should take the utmost advantage of the experience and knowledge of business possessed by the leading commercial men of the various centres of the population in this country.

Among the members of the Supreme Legislative Council there is none more able than the gentleman who sits there by the right of his commercial and financial experience, and I am sure it will not have escaped your observation that during the last session I ran some little risk and overstepped the usual practice by taking the advantage of a technical excuse to allow the budget to be discussed in the Legislative Council, when under ordinary circumstances we should have been precluded by the regulations of business from so doing. In my own personal opinion there would ensue the very greatest advantage could such a practice be continued. However, gentlemen, I will not enter further upon the topics which I am sorry to say are no longer within my jurisdiction. I will simply conclude by again thanking you for your great kindness, and by asking you to accept, in lieu of the written reply to which you are properly entitled, a souvenir\* of one whose last day in India will have been gladdened by the kind words you have said to him.

\* An engraving in an oak frame.

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SPEECH AT THE BYCULLA CLUB, BOMBAY.

[The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, who on rising was received with loud cheers, spoke as follows :—]

13th Dec. 1888. *Your Excellency, Your Royal Highness, Mr. President and Gentlemen,*—I am very sensible of the honour you have conferred upon me by inviting me to this banquet, and I am still more grateful for the kind manner in which you have received the mention of my name, which has been brought to your notice in such eloquent and flattering terms by your Chairman, Judge Bayley. (*Cheers.*) But, alas, when I shall have adequately thanked you for your hospitality, I feel that I have come to the end of my tether. I have made so many speeches lately that I stand before you in the position of a soldier called upon to fire a salute, but who has already expended all his gunpowder. (*Laughter and cheers.*) I have not even so much as a cartridge left in my pouch. (*Laughter.*) Nay, I am no longer even a commissioned officer, and am liable to be strung up as a *franc tireur* if I begin discharging rhetorical fireworks in your midst. (*Laughter.*) Even were it otherwise, your younger sister—for it is in that light I understand that Calcutta is very properly considered on this side of India—has cheated you of your birth-right. (*Laughter.*) Following a very ancient example, she came and beguiled me with a savoury dish in the form of a haggis (*laughter*), and has stolen your blessing—that is to say, if you consider a political speech of an hour and a half a blessing after dinner, which it certainly is not to the person who has to deliver it. (*Laughter.*) For all that, I am glad of this opportunity of correcting a palpable mis-statement which crept inadvertently into my St. Andrew's deliverance, and which is now misleading the public of India. It was a gross error of figures ; but however humiliating, as an honest man I am bound to correct it. I then stated that, in the East, two and two

*Speech at the Byculla Club, Bombay.*

have a tendency to make five. I have now had time to square my private accounts, and I find that, as far as the rupee is concerned, so far from two and two making five, the very reverse is the case, and that they only make three. (*Loud laughter.*) But though, gentlemen, I am precluded, as I have said, owing to want of ammunition, and for other reasons, from inflicting on you a political discourse, I must at least try to make you understand how glad I am to find myself again beneath your hospitable roof. Probably, of all the variegated scenes that pass in succession before the eyes of an Indian Viceroy during the four or five years that he remains in this country,—full of colour and picturesque splendour as they all are,—the one which is the most ineffaceable, which makes the deepest impression upon both his physical and mental vision, is that which presents itself to his gaze when he first sights your historic shores. (*Cheers.*) Having traversed many thousand miles of barren ocean, he suddenly finds himself secure within the arms of one of the most magnificent harbours of the East. Standing on the threshold of his new life, about to assume a weight of cares and responsibilities such as is imposed on the shoulders of no other public man in the world, he looks abroad with a feeling of awe upon the new realms he is called on to govern. A display of military pomp, greater even than that which surrounds the monarchs of Europe, accentuates the solemnity of his landing, and when he passes through the thoroughfares of your city ennobled by buildings which any Western capital might envy (*cheers*), he sees on every side, crowding every window and balcony, and thronging every street, lane, and alley, such innumerable multitudes of men and women gazing at him with earnest and expectant eyes, that he shrinks appalled at the thought that it is for the safety and welfare of these thousands, and for other thousands, nay, millions, similar to these—yes, almost for their daily food,—that he, with his limited experience and finite capacities, has become



*Speech at the Byculla Club, Bombay.*

answerable to his Sovereign and to the people of England. (*Applause.*) The thoughts which pass through his mind, gentlemen, on that occasion are never forgotten, and would be sufficient almost to overwhelm him were it not that the kindly greetings, the loyal addresses, the encouraging promises of support and of indulgent recognition which at once begin to pour in upon him from your Rulers, your Citizens, and your Corporate and other associated Bodies, re-invigorate his spirits, and give him the assurance that, after all, his lines are cast in pleasant places, and that his future work will lie in the midst of a kindly and sympathetic community, while it is shared and lightened by a Public Civil Service that has neither its like nor its equal in the world. (*Loud cheers.*) But, perhaps, only second to these profound impressions are those which he experiences at the end of his term, when he finds himself again amongst you on the eve of bidding good-bye to those who so warmly welcomed him on his first arrival. (*Applause*) Between the two events, though comprising after all but a short period of time, if merely counted by years, there stretches what in its retrospect almost seems a lifetime—so full has it been of varied experiences of continuous anxiety and of unremitting effort. The vague and only half surmised troubles and difficulties which rose to his imagination then have since translated themselves into harassing realities. The labour, the worry, the need for constant vigilance, which he anticipated would be great, he has found infinitely more constant and imperative than anything known to his previous experience, while, in addition to the cares inseparable from the ordinary work of administration, many an unexpected crisis, thunderbolts out of a clear sky, occasioned by circumstances which could not have been foreseen or controlled, have been superadded to task his patience, his endurance, his courage, and his skill to the utmost. (*Loud applause.*) Well, then, gentlemen, happy is the man who, however conscious he may be that he has fallen short of his

*Speech at the Byculla Club, Bombay.*

own ideal ; that he has failed in some measure to accomplish all the good he might have desired, or completely to remedy the evils with which circumstances called upon him to contend ;—happy is the man, I say, who, coming back to you at the end of his term, receives at the hands of those who originally welcomed him such hearty greetings as you and my other friends in this part of the world, both English and Native, have been pleased to accord to me. (*Loud cheers.*) And still happier is he if his conscience does not forbid him to hope that your favourable verdict will perhaps receive the *imprimatur* of history ; for it is the future alone that can disclose the effect of a Ruler's actions, or gauge the breadth and depth of the foundations he may have laid for further improvement. (*Applause.*) As regards the present, I think it may be fairly said that I have handed over India to my successor without a cloud on the horizon,—for we may consider the Thibetan difficulty as settled, the Chinese Amban having arrived at Rinchingong to-day (*applause*)—with her princes and people contented—with her finances—in spite of Burma, Sikkim, and the Black Mountain—in a state of equilibrium—unless, indeed the coming harvest should prove exceptionally short—and with no internal questions on hand which cannot readily be solved by that patience, firmness, and sympathetic sagacity which no one possesses in a greater measure than the present Viceroy. (*Cheers.*) I hope I have also done something towards enabling India to read her own thoughts, to discriminate between vain dreams and possible realities, and to comprehend that which she really wants as distinguished from that which she neither needs nor wants, and which cannot be given to her. (*Applause.*) Nor, gentlemen, have I been unmindful of your own immediate interests. The fortifications of your city have been set on foot (thanks to the energy of Lord Reay, who never ceases to trouble the tranquillity of our Simla Olympus whenever your interests are at stake) (*applause*) with as much ex-

*Speech at the Byculla Club, Bombay.*

pedition as the extraordinary faculty which able engineers possess of differing from one another will allow. (*Laughter.*) The works have already made considerable progress, and when the whole scheme has been developed and properly supplemented by torpedo fields, by suitably armed war-ships, and by a body of marine fencibles, you will be able to sleep in your beds in greater peace than the inhabitants of half a hundred towns in the mother country. (*Loud applause.*) Nor have I failed to recognise the importance of adequate railway communication between the Western Gate of India and its sister capital of Bengal, to the mutual advantage of both cities and of either province. (*Applause.*) Under these circumstances, gentlemen, I trust I am not called upon, like Cæsar, to put aside the parting wreath of approval which you have so generously offered to me. (*Loud cheers.*) Gentlemen, all Governors and Viceroy's arrive on your shores with their heads jubilant and erect upon their shoulders; but, alas! it is always a question whether they may not return in the guise of St. Denis, decapitated by public opinion either here or at home. Well, gentlemen, you have been pleased to declare that my head remains as safely set in its place as when I first saw you. (*Applause.*) If it has been turned in the meantime, it has been turned by the universal kindness and good-will which I have received in all parts of India, and at the hands of every section of its inhabitants. Had it been turned by the ladies, that is an accident to which all Irishmen are subject. (*Laughter.*) Turned it certainly will be when I leave your shores—turned towards you with grateful thanks, with many a fond regret, and, as long as I live, with a still constant regard to your interests and welfare. (*Renewed cheering.*)

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